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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it .... there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

.... The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

.... The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 18th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 16th June; and from Calcutta to the 16th June.

THE introduction of the Charitable Endowments Trust Bill was the only business before the Legislative Council at the meeting on the 13th of June.

THE Viceroy may possibly visit Nahun *en route* to the plains at the close of the hot weather, and will be afforded an opportunity of shooting his first tiger.

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD is likely to accompany Prince Albert Victor to India. One or more officers from the Viceroy's Staff will probably be added to the Prince's suite during his tour.

MR. R. CROSTHWAITE, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has reached Simla, and joined the Legislative Council. After officiating for Mr. Mackenzie as Chief Comissioner for two and a-half months he will return to Simla early in October, when the Central Provinces Bills go through the Select Committee stage before being finally passed.

SIR GEORGE WHITE has postponed his visit to Simla for a short time, owing to an accident which has injured his arm.

COLONEL A. R. BADCOCK, Commissary-General, intends taking three months' leave to England in the autumn.

A YEAR'S extension of service to Colonel Ommanney, Commissioner of Peshawar, will be granted, the Government of India agreeing with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as to its desirability. The main ground for the extension is the paucity of officers in the Punjab, but the excellent services rendered by Colonel Ommanney on the frontier have also been taken into consideration.

COLONEL F. BAILEY officiates for Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, during the latter's absence on leave. Colonel Bailey will arrive in Simla the first week in August, and take over charge about the end of that month.

MR. P. V. LUKE, C.I.E., Telegraph Department, will, on return from leave, be posted to Madras as Superintendent.

COLONEL ATTAULLA KHAN, the British Agent at the Court of the Amir, is about to retire and settle down in his native town of Wazirabad, in the Gujranwalla district.

THE Maharaja of Benares died on June 13. His Highness, who had been in failing health for some time past, was taken very ill on the night previous, and expired early the succeeding morning.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS, of the Bombay High Court, who had been ill for a considerable time, died at Surat on June 14.

NEWS has been received at Pondicherry that Monsieur Richaud, late Governor-General of Indo-China and formerly Governor of the French Establishments in India, died at sea when travelling between Singapore and Colombo. Deceased was buried at sea. The cause of death is attributed to heat apoplexy.

CAPTAIN E. A. RUSSELL, R.A., Aide-de-Camp to the Madras Commander-in-Chief, was killed by a fall from his horse at Ootacamund on Friday evening, June 14th.

LIEUT. STOEHR, R.E., met with a fatal gun accident when in camp about twenty-four miles from Kaladunda.

THREE powerful Molien-pui Chiefs of the Lushai country have come in to the Political Officer, Mr. Murray, at Fort Langleh. They undertake to inform him of all movements among the hostile tribes, and to admit him to their country, which has been hitherto closed to Europeans. This will greatly simplify next season's operations.

THE issues of salt in India for the last month or two have been particularly good, and the general financial prospects are satisfactory.

THE Government of India consider the report made by Sir Guilford Molesworth and Colonel C. J. Smith on the projected East Coast Railway so favourable that it is intended to make a complete survey of the proposed line next cold weather. The Madras Government has given strong support to the scheme, and offer to pay the cost of the survey out of their provincial revenues.

SOME seventeen lakhs of rupees are to be expended during the current financial year on the main line of the North-Western Railway and its frontier extensions, in connection with the mobilisation scheme. New sidings will be laid down, and more crossing stations arranged for, in order to meet the heavy traffic inseparable from the movement of large bodies of troops and great quanties of supplies.

THE Bengal Ironworks, near Burrakur, which are at present under the Government of India, will shortly be worked by an English company with large capital, whose project is about being brought out in London. The company are likely to obtain what is practically a permanent lease of the property.

A DESPATCH from home, drawing attention to the question asked in Parliament about Mr. Phillips' connection with the *Calcutta Review* has been received by the Government of India. It will be forwarded to the Bengal Government with an inquiry as to whether the rules have been observed. Lord Cross has merely acted according to routine in the case.

THE meteorological authorities anticipate that the Bombay monsoon this year will give normal rainfall over the Peninsula generally.

MR. J. D. INVERARITY, barrister of Bombay, and his brother, a visitor from Shanghai, shot fourteen tigers, five bears, and five panthers, during a sporting expedition in the Central Provinces.

THE evidence that has been collected for submission to the Secretary of State is overwhelming as to the mischief done by the repeal of the C. D. Acts.

OBITUARY.—Captain W. George, 2nd Q.O. B.L.I., at Burma.

THE *Pioneer* doubts Captain Streatfield's appointment to succeed Lord William Beresford, as the post of the Military Secretary can only be held by Lieutenant-Colonels.

THE Jhelum Valley Road into Kashmir will be open to Baramula by May 1 next year, says the Lahore paper; at least Messrs. Spedding and Co. have signed a contract to that effect. This is rather an improvement on the estimate of five years given some months ago. The change is due to the insistence of the British Resident. It will work a wonderful transformation in the country when travellers will be able to drive in in two days from Murree.

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NOTES.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the Government of India is considering the details of a proposed measure for enlarging the Legislative Councils. A plan of campaign in the Lushai country for the next cold season, with the object of opening communication between the Chittagong frontier and Burmah, is also engaging attention.

IT is said that the telegram which the Maharajah of Kashmir sent to the Viceroy, asking his Excellency to invite him to Simla and shoot him, owed its origin to one Gopinath, the editor of a vernacular paper called *Akbar-i-Am*, into whose hands the Maharajah had put his case. The Anglo-Indian press and the respectable portion of the native press fully approve of the action taken by the Government of India with reference to Kashmir, urging that British intervention was necessary in order to save the country from being irretrievably ruined by the folly or wickedness of the Maharajah and his evil counsellors.

THE step which the Government of India has now taken with the merciful view of saving the beautiful valley and its inhabitants from further decadence and oppression, will naturally excite the virtuous indignation of the gentleman who has constituted himself member for India and mouthpiece of the seditious grievance-mongers in that country—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, but it is a step which should have been taken years ago. The misrule and oppression which have been a curse upon the unhappy people of the Kashmir State have been tolerated too long by the Indian Government, simply because the courage to do a bold deed that good might come, was wanting. The first stroke of a vigorous policy has now been made, and it is to be hoped that it will be boldly followed up, notwithstanding the Bradlaugh and Besant protests.

THE philanthropists in the House of Commons who interfere, whenever opportunity offers, with the executive functions of the Government of India, succeeded in getting the repeal of a certain Act which that Government had enforced for the preservation of the health of the British soldier in that country. What has been the effect of what has been justly described "as the shrieking sentimentalism of the old women of both sexes," through whose outcry the Act was repealed? The effect has been so disastrous upon the troops, that an official despatch from the Indian Government is about to be sent home, it is said, to the Secretary of State on the subject.

THE leading journal of Western India assures the public that "the simple effect of the repeal of the Act has been that, whereas during the operation of the measure, the troops remained fairly healthy—remarkably healthy for the tropics—there are to-day not two men out of five who are so. A number equivalent to an entire brigade is now completely disabled, and the condition of the main body of men is getting gradually worse and worse." When it is considered what the value of every British soldier in India is, not merely in a pecuniary sense, but as a safeguard of the Empire, this statement is alarming enough. Our contemporary adds:—"It has been quite evident for a long time past that the inevitable 'something' would have to be done, and that speedily. Now that the old women and faddists have had their turn, and have a good deal more than decimated our army, why not go back to common sense?" Why not? Because old women and faddists never do so.

THOSE grandmotherly people are likely to have another Indian grievance to make capital out of. The Anglo-Indian press is complaining that the discipline and labour in Indian prisons are not sufficiently severe to deter natives from committing crimes. We read that "Habituals," or jail birds, to use another term, figure so prominently in Indian prison statistics, that the conviction is irresistibly borne home to the mind that these men seem rather to enjoy their imprisonment than otherwise. It is undeniable that a moderate amount of sedentary labour when accompanied by a sufficiency of food and a comfortable lodging is no hardship at all to the easy-going Oriental vagabond. The labour exacted is in every way agreeable—so agreeable, indeed, that the fellows gladly and deliberately at the first opportunity return to jail for another spell of good living and easy work."

HERE is the voluntary testimony of an Eurasian gentleman who voluntarily writes to a Presidency newspaper, stating that "he speaks with the authority derived from five years of prison life" in India. He gives it "as his humble and unhesitating opinion, founded upon personal experience and observation, that the manner in which prisoners are treated in Indian jails is not deterrent, but rather an encouragement to crime. The hard labour, so called, is a farce, the food is ample and excellent, the accommodation superb." Such a description must make an Irish patriot who objects to prison discipline under the Irish Crimes Act regret that he has not the advantage of breaking the law in the jurisdiction of the paternal British Government in India.

STATEMENTS as to Sir David Barbour, or anyone else, representing India at the International Monetary Conference must be wholly premature, asserts the *Pioneer*, the Secretary of State not having yet opened the matter to the Government of India. Of course no better representative of the country's interests in the great issues that will be at stake at Paris could be found than the present Finance Minister, to whose influence the good result of the Silver Commission was so largely due; but at the same time it would be a very unusual step to remove a member of Council on deputation, and as such is not at all likely to have been adopted at a moment's notice.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE has given a distinct contradiction to the statement that he intends to resign his seat for North Kensington. He merely notified to his constituents that at the next general election he thinks that their representative member should be one who can reside all the year amongst them, which Sir Roper cannot. But this does not mean that he intends to abandon his Parliamentary career, which many of his friends would regret his doing.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S coat-of-arms has been set up in the dining-hall of the Viceregal Lodge, at Simla, as the latest addition to a series representing all the Governor-Generals of India from Warren Hastings downward. The series of painted and gilded shields form an interesting feature in the beautiful wainscotted chamber. The new addition was the work of a Calcutta firm, and is a highly creditable production. All the other shields were brought out from England, where they were executed under the supervision of the Royal College of Heralds.

HARDLY had our troops entered Mandalay, when a most important capture was made, more important probably and better known to the world than any dacoit hunt. The hairy family, it may be remembered, was exhibited in Calcutta and Bombay some three years ago, prior to an extended tour throughout the world. They received a very large number of visitors in this city, and were, for the time being, almost a nine day's wonder. They were heard of at various times in England and America, and then seemed to suddenly drop out of the world's ken. Burma has now reclaimed its own, and on the 4th instant a case was instituted in the Rangoon Court between the partners of the capillary speculation in which some amusing statements were made. We are informed the hairy individuals "were received with the utmost cordiality in all the towns they visited." The man attracted any amount of attention from the fair sex, and when in England "A lady of title had expressed a desire to marry him," while in another town "one of the female spectators had kissed him." But the hairy personage was not to be won, and he has returned to his native land free from incumbrances.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act was introduced. Special protection is afforded by the Bill to those ryots who hold villages in farm. A large number of these persons, though not possessing proprietary rights, represent the founders of the villages which they hold, and have spent considerable sums on improvements. Under the existing law they are powerless to resist ejectment or the enhancement of rent. Their incomplete rights will be fully established and protected by the Bill, and those ejected within the last three years will be reinstated.

Very heavy rains have fallen during the week, and some accidents of a rather serious character have resulted. In Bombay two houses occupied by Mahomedan weavers collapsed, two persons being killed and twelve injured. Traffic on the chord line of the East India Railway was interrupted, owing to the destruction by floods of Jyntee bridge. This was a large bridge with several spans of 80-feet Warren girders, and a considerable time must elapse before it can be fully repaired. The disturbance of trade and traffic between Calcutta and the northern provinces by this accident affords a strong argument in support of the Chamber of Commerce's recent appeal to the Government to sanction without delay the opening of an alternative route.

The whole trade of Calcutta has been almost paralysed for the last few days by a general strike of Native bullock-carters, 30,000 in number. They are a poverty stricken class, and at the best of times earn but a bare subsistence. They are forced to pay a very heavy municipal licence. A local firm endeavoured to levy a further fee for private registration, and the carters jumped to the conclusion that this was an endeavour of the Government to impose an increase of taxation. The misunderstanding has, however, been removed, and the strike is over for the time.

The question of leprosy in India is assuming a serious character. It is reported that a brigadier-general has been invalided home for leprosy.

A telegram from Bareilly reports two outbursts by prisoners in court. In one case a prisoner on receiving sentence flung his shoe at the Judge; and in the second case a prisoner after sentence, though handcuffed at the time, succeeded in seizing a stick, and forced his way through the police guard, shouting that he intended to kill the Judge. He was eventually stopped by a villager, and the magistrate increased his sentence by a further term of rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The Bombay Government has issued a resolution censuring the Broach Municipality for remissness in the discharge of its duties.

The President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the half-yearly meeting on Thursday said that the Merchandise Marks Act, when once the initial difficulties had been overcome, would work beneficially for honest traders, and secure them against fraud. The Chamber would probably again address the Government as to the necessity of railway extensions. He did not believe the Government would ignore the Chamber's memorial as to the desirability of utilising more freely the Treasury balance for trade purposes. He approved the proposed reduction in the number of members of the India Council.

Another soldier of the Rifles has died at Bareilly of enteric fever. This will make 21 deaths during the last five months, owing to the unhealthiness of the station, caused by the want of systematic skilled sanitation.

The Punjab Government has informed the chief secretary of the Khalsa Dewan that a scheme is under consideration for establishing a military branch of the Aitchison College, in order to train young Natives for the military service.

Lady Roberts's fund for establishing nurses' homes on the hills has reached Rs. 99,000.

The Viceroy has answered the Maharajah of Cashmere's recent eccentric letter by expressing his inability to change the orders framed by the Government appointing a Council.

The *Indian Gazette* announces the issue of a new Four per Cent. loan of two crores on the same conditions as those of the loan of 1854. Tenders will be received up to noon on July 30. A loan of two and a-half crores had been anticipated, and it is hoped that this reduction in the amount of the loan indicates improved financial prospects. The existing rates are unaffected.

At a meeting of the Jute Manufacturers' Association on Wednesday it was provisionally agreed that short-time working should be continued for a further period of twelve months from February next. The ten days' working in the fortnight will be reduced to nine days' working from July 4. The Association has no intention of accepting the proposal to form a trust.

The Egerton wool mills have failed, the liabilities being 9½ lakhs on debentures and 3½ to unsecured creditors.

A gunpowder factory has exploded at Bhopal, twenty-four Natives being killed and fifteen wounded.

A lecturer delivered an address on Wednesday in Bombay, under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle, on the disastrous effects of slaughtering agricultural cattle. The lecturer received an enthusiastic ovation, and a resolution was adopted supporting his views.

The *Allahabad Memorial*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Bombay Times* comment strongly on the conduct of the Bombay Government in maintaining corrupt magistrates in office, in open defiance of the recent decision of the High Court, declaring them ineligible under the provisions of 49 George III., c. 126, which extends 5 and 6 Edward VI., c. 16, to Indian appointments. As Mr. Justice Stephen points out, the word "office" includes all places or employments whatsoever in any public department, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions; and everyone commits a misdemeanour who purchases any office, gives any reward or profit for the purchase thereof, or promises to do so. Whoever commits such misdemeanour, upon its commission forfeits to the Crown any right in his office, and is disabled from holding it for life, and it is not lawful for the Crown to relieve him from such liability. Yet in spite of this the implicated officials have been reappointed by the Bombay Government in the last *Gazette*.

The *Bombay Times* says it cannot be hidden from sight that the persons complained of are magistrates and civil Judges, exercising enormous powers, and that an attempt is being made to fritter away an Act of Parliament by disingenuous devices. The question of public concern, to which no answer has yet been returned by the Bombay Government, is, whether the provisions of an Act of Parliament, judicially declared to be binding, and applicable to India, which forbids the retention in judicial or administrative office of men who have paid money to obtain or keep office, are to be contravened by the Executive. The prompt action ordered by the Secretary of State is ignored. The *Pioneer* describes the corruption disclosed as existing in the Bombay subordinate administration as "the open sore of the Deccan."

BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 29.

Sharp skirmishes between the military police and the dacoits are reported from the Toungdwingyee and Shwebo districts in Upper Burma. Ottama's band is still active in Minbu. Momeit in the Shan States is again troubled by dacoits. A large band belonging to Bohtwinngi Ngamoung's force has appeared at Sagadoung, to the north-west of Bernardmyo. It has been found necessary to reinforce the military police at Sagadoung with 100 men. It is reported that more than 6,000 cattle have died in Shwebo from cattle disease.

The *Rangoon Times* announces that some papers captured in a dacoit camp prove that the various insurgent bands throughout Upper Burma are in close communication, and possess an organisation which might almost be described as an intelligence department. Extracts from the captured papers show that frequent references are made to the expected arrival of the Mingwoon Prince, who is apparently recognised by all the scattered bands. The Mingwoon Prince, who is the only remaining Alompra Prince with any position as a pretender, and who is undoubtedly the most legitimate surviving representative of Burmese royalty, has been a resident for some years at Pondicherry as a pensioner of the French Government. The local journals recently announced that the Governor of Pondicherry had notified the Mingwoon Prince that the French Government would no longer pay him a pension. This will place the Prince in a position of some difficulty, as it is believed that he possesses no private resources. Should he enter British India he would be immediately arrested. If he succeeded in reaching Upper Burma—of which there seems no present probability—his appearance would certainly have a very disturbing effect on the people, especially in the Shan States. The Mingwoon's mother was a Shan Princess.

An official inquiry of an extraordinary character is being held at Mandalay, by order of the local government. The proceedings are instituted in respect of the alleged tattooing of a woman. About two months ago the *Mandalay Herald* announced that an official in the police force, suspecting the fidelity of a Burmese girl, his mistress, had in revenge caused her to be branded or tattooed on her forehead with opprobious words. The *Mandalay Herald* offered a reward for the discovery of the injured girl, who was said to have been spirited away when the case became known. These advertisements continued for several weeks without any action being taken by the local government. The case was subsequently com

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mented on by other local journals, and eventually taken up by the Government. The delay which occurred has greatly increased the difficulty of the investigation, and so far as the inquiry has proceeded it has not been clearly proved that the alleged outrage took place. A very general belief, however, prevails that the crime was committed, and many persons profess to know the name of the culprit. The Government has not offered a reward, or promised indemnity and protection to the witnesses who may come forward. In the present condition of Upper Burma it is absolutely impossible to get Burmans to testify against European officials without a strong official assurance that they will be protected if they give evidence.

The following telegram, dated July 2, has been received at the India Office from the Government of Madras:—

"Condition of Ganjam for week ending June 29—Prospects improved, owing to rain. Average fall in district during week under report at 19 stations 2·13 in.; as compared with last two years' total average fall during June 4·45 in. against 2·10 in 1888, and 6·40 in 1887. Prices of rice and ragi still rising; average of rice 10·18, ragi 16·67 seers per rupee. Numbers on large works 8,551, on small, 8,422. Decrease due to agricultural operations. Gratuitous relief largely extended; 26,847 recipients. Returns incomplete. Deaths from cholera 749. Imports of grain by land 359 tons."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE POLICE NI INDIA.

(Madras Mail.)

In the old days, when there were no Police at all, a great part of the work now allotted to the force was carried out by the military. Little detachments of sepoys were scattered over the country, maintaining order, guarding prisons, escorting treasure, and performing a variety of other useful duties. Many exceptions were properly taken to the arrangement. It was not a good one from either a civil or military point of view. The sepoys probably did not make the best chowkidars and village guards that could have been obtained, nor was it exactly work for which a standing Army is advantageously maintained. Regimental efficiency suffered from corps being broken up in this manner, and it was admitted that the more purely civil functions could be better carried out by a force distinct from the regular Army. Even in those times, however, Government suffered from an occasional want of available cash, and as it was unwilling, while relieving the Army of part of its work, to maintain it at its existing strength, and add to it a Police force, it was finally determined that a Police force should be raised, and the Army proportionately reduced, on the distinct understanding that the new Police force should always retain a sufficiently military character to enable it to maintain internal peace, and permit of the Army being set free whenever required by danger elsewhere. This was one of the chief recommendations of those who advocated the formation of the Police force, and it was mainly on its being clearly guaranteed that the leading military authorities of the day withdrew their opposition to a reduction in the strength of the Army. The basis on which the Police force then was formed was that it took the place to some extent of the Army, and that it was always to maintain so much of military discipline as to render military interference unnecessary for the preservation of the peace of the country. Accordingly, specially selected military officers were posted to the force, and for some years it could perform manœuvres, and constables were found who knew the difference between the butt and the business end of their muskets. How different their state of military efficiency was then from what it is now requires no comment. To-day the armament is a farce; manœuvring power is non-existent, and military discipline, which should enable a small armed guard to overawe a mob, has, it may be feared, almost died out.

As time went on the schoolmaster advanced, and the land was blessed with railways and telegraphs. In fact, a hundred years of the secure establishment of peace under the British flag had its natural result in the development of commerce and agriculture, and the subsidence of the deadly feuds and predatory incursions which had of old time denied prosperity to the country. The military feature of the police thus became more and more obscured. If the sword had not been turned into a ploughshare, the armed man no longer despoiled the husbandman at will; education was gradually spreading; men, whose fathers would have cut each other's throats, became aware that there were other and less violent methods of wreaking vengeance or acquiring wealth. Hence, the Police are now face to face with a state of affairs which the relic of what was once their organisation was not meant to cope with. Started as a sort of substitute for a portion of the Army, they soon declined into village *peons* capable of grasping vulgar forms of crime, but with no means of, and no instruction in meeting the more advanced kinds of robbery which are now common. Attached to certain centres, or circles, the preserver of the public peace was unable to go beyond their borders; while the miscreant he pursued could step comfortably across to the next jurisdiction, or else rail at happy discretion to the other end of India. And although it is believed this state of affairs has been improved upon, the condition of the force still remains anomalous and archaic. The railway, telegraph, and post-office are used with considerably greater freedom by the breakers of the law than by those whose appointed task it is to see that the law's majesty be not violated; and the former portion of society accordingly enjoys a unique, but regrettable immunity from punishment.

Thus it will be seen that Police organisation should be scanned from two main standpoints, which may be called the ancient and modern respectively; the ancient representing the legend of military efficiency, and the modern, the new accretions upon the force's duties which the advance of civilisation has entailed.

A number of men fortuitously assembled, with brass numbers on their jackets, and mediæval muskets in their hands, but without previous drill, are only superior to the mob to which they may be opposed in that, if fortunate, they have some European, or superior native subordinate at their head. The moral enthusiasm is, temporarily, on the side of the crowd. It has assembled for some definite object, loot, or what not; it is certainly excited. The Police have nothing but a sense of duty to sustain them, and experience has proved that, with ordinary human nature, that sense is insufficient unless guided by the habit of discipline, or in other words, previous training. On the other hand, discipline, of the limited kind here meant, although it should enable the Police to maintain order, will not materially assist them in tracking crime, and, as has been seen, criminals have of late years got considerably ahead of their pursuers. While, therefore, discipline must be maintained in the force so also must improved education and enlarged detective means be introduced; and the solution of the difficulty is probably best sought in dividing the two requirements, and whilst insisting upon vastly superior discipline in the main body adding thereto a special, highly trained corps for detective work. This was the scheme sketched a few years ago by Colonel Ewart, of the Punjab Police, at the request of the Government of the Punjab. His ideas found favour at the time with the supreme authorities, but they seem to have suffered the same fate as many others before them, and been strangled by red tape, or left for dead in some official pigeon ole, for, so far as is generally known, only some of the smaller recommendations have been acted upon. This would probably be found to be due to the fact that money was required to carry them out, for Colonel Ewart, having travelled in America and other go-ahead countries where parsimony on police expenditure is not always mistaken for a bright and shining kind of economy, had courageously suggested the adoption of telephones in big cities, and a variety of other matters for assisting detectives to cope with crime. So we come back to the primeval Treasury postulate:—"No police need apply for more funds." But if any member of the force desires to achieve disappointment let him estimate the present approximate cost of the force, then, working on Colonel Ewart's plan, and being sure not to forget the ancient and modern sides of his subject, see if for the same amount he cannot produce one, smaller probably in size, that shall be of more use in the suppression of disorder and the detection of crime. Only by a thorough overhauling of the whole of the system can efficiency be restored to the police.

THE POSITION IN GANJAM.

(Madras Mail.)

After the Hon. Mr. Garstin had visited Ganjam in November last, under the special orders of Government, he reported that though there was as yet no famine in the district it was highly probable that severe distress would occur before the next monsoon. His prediction has been more than fulfilled. The best hope for the country lay in the occurrence of timely showers in the early months of the year, but hardly any fell. In February the rainfall was *nil*; in March it amounted to 0.06 of an inch; and in April to something under two cents. Of course no large amount of rain was to be expected in these months, but the almost total failure has destroyed what small results might have been expected. The consequence has been that the prospects of the country have got worse, and the distress has been intensified. Week after week the Season Reports, which appear regularly in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, have contained the summary—"Dry crops injured from want of rain. Scarcity of water very severely felt. Pasturage insufficient." At the same time the numbers on gratuitous relief have been increasing, the death-roll from cholera has been growing, and the strain placed upon the District Staff has been

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becoming more severe. The departure of Lord Connemara, accompanied by the Chief Secretary, for Ganjam yesterday, during the hottest season of the year, shows that the state of affairs is regarded by the Government in a serious light. Although no official admission has yet been made that famine has actually occurred in the Northern District the line which divides the existing distress from positive famine must be very slight indeed.

We have published the text of several of the reports of the Collector of Ganjam on the subject. Beside these reports, no one who has followed the *Gazette's* weekly reports needs to be told that matters have been getting worse and worse. The total number of coolies on the relief-works is not a sufficiently accurate guide, though that shows some startling figures. On the 1st January there were about 3,000 persons employed on the Rushikulya works, and by the middle of February this number had increased to 5,000. For a month the figures varied little, but towards the end of March they began to advance by leaps and bounds, till on the 6th ult., they reached 12,750, nearly as many again being employed on other projects of relief. During the second week in April there occurred a great diffusion of the cholera epidemic, which had been hanging about the district for months, and this caused a stampede, which immediately effected an immense reduction in the number of labourers on the relief-works. The deaths from cholera rose from 100 in one week to 600 a fortnight later, and in another two weeks reached nearly 1,300. Over 4,000 persons are believed to have succumbed in a month. We hear of one district officer who had no less than six of his servants down with cholera at the same time. The marked decline in the number of coolies employed on works since the beginning of April is, consequently, not attributable to an improvement of the outlook, but to causes that point to the increase of alarm and distress. But a more certain test is supplied by the figures of those receiving gratuitous relief. These are mostly people too emaciated, or too sickly to work, and to them a dole in money is given. So late as March 1 there were but 260 persons receiving this form of relief, but four weeks later, on April 1, they had increased to 2,800, and by the end of the same month they numbered 7,376. The numbers on gratuitous relief will, it is feared, continue to increase. The selection of the most suitable persons for relief from twice the number who apply for it is not the least of the many arduous duties of the local officers. Towards the end of the last month the Chikati Zemindar, with praiseworthy humanity, opened four poor-houses, at which 4,041 persons were fed in ten days, and as the acceptance of cooked food is always a much better test of distress than the taking of money, which few will refuse, there is ample evidence of the severity of the suffering.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to expect much improvement for at least another month. The south-west monsoon does not generally reach the district until the 20th of June at earliest, and this arrival of the rains must be awaited before any large fall in prices can be looked for. Meanwhile, the food stores are being mainly obtained by land from Orissa, and it is a most fortunate circumstance that, so far, there has been no falling-off in the supplies received thence. At present there appear to have been but trifling importations by sea, and the Government has not as yet considered it wise to interfere with the operations of private trade. Nevertheless there has been no considerable rise in prices for some time, the scarcity rates already prevailing being high enough, and the want of water seems likely to be as serious a matter as anything. The rainfall of the twelve months 1888-89 amounted to 26 inches, against an average of nearly 46. All the tanks have long been dry, and the wells and streams are fast being exhausted. At the same time that the water is giving out, the pasturage for cattle is disappearing, and the ryot who has a reserve of food sufficient for his own consumption is thus threatened with financial ruin, if he survives the scarcity, by the loss of all his live stock. The first class to suffer on such occasions are the artisans, for they depend on the power of the community to purchase luxuries, and such purchases are soonest curtailed. The Government recognised the claims of the weavers and others to relief at an early date, and sanctioned a system of advances to them. The next to feel the pinch are the landless labourers, whose wages are paid in kind, and who find their allowances reduced. Lastly, the ryot class proper is affected, those who are without capital and with small holdings being the first to suffer. There is no clear evidence to show what strata of the population in Ganjam have as yet been touched by absolute want; but there is abundant evidence that the state of the district is most serious, and there is grave reason to fear that, as water, pasturage, and grain become exhausted, it will get worse. If there is an early and sufficient monsoon we may hope that the worst of the scarcity will be over in a month; but should the rains unhappily hold off, or prove a failure, it is unquestionable that a famine of no small proportions will result. Meantime, there is little to be done but to hope for the best, and Lord Connemara's timely visit at least show the suffering population and the officers who are labouring to assist it that they are not forgotten.

INDIAN GRADUATES.

(Statesman.)

We accustom ourselves to measure the graduates of our Indian Universities by a standard that is never applied elsewhere, and certainly not at home. We expect them to be young men of more or less distinction, whereas we have to accustom ourselves to the fact that it is only a man here and there who ever does achieve distinction in any country. Thus who ever thinks of graduates of the Universities at home being men of distinction? We know well, and reconcile ourselves to the fact, that it is a very few only of the number who leave Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, or the London University, who ever achieve greatness. Not five, we suppose, in a hundred of them ever do distinguish themselves, but develope in the course of years into quiet, respectable, and efficient men in the various walks of life that open before them. The fact that a University education does little more for the thousands of young men who receive it than give them an opportunity of making valuable friendships, and acquiring correct taste and cultivated manners is so well known, that it has become almost proverbial with us to say that it is the self-educated man who is likely to achieve distinction in after life, and not the cultivated product of the University. Take it as we will, it is obviously unjust, and even ridiculous, to expect that the crowd of young graduates who emerge, year after year, from the class-rooms of our Indian colleges and Universities, will ever be distinguished for anything more than the "hall mark" upon them. All that we can reasonably hope is that a man here and there amongst them will rise above the level of his fellows from a love of learning for its own sake, and the wider range of view that the University has given him above his fellows. In the course of years he may come to the front of the profession he may have taken up, be it what it may. It is at times inexplicable how such simple considerations can be overlooked. The oversight arises from our not making sufficient allowance for the circumstances that differentiate one nation from another. We forget that the standard by which, as Englishmen, we are accustomed to measure other nations is a conventional one, and that we have no more right to measure them by our standard, than they have to measure us by their own. What can be more false or absurd than the standard by which Frenchmen generally measure ourselves. Thus we have been accustomed for centuries to pride ourselves upon the English fist, while the Frenchman regards boxing as degrading, and cannot understand how a gentleman should trust his honour to anything but the foil. In India, we are too ready to exalt ourselves upon our national customs and characteristics. There are hundreds of young Englishmen in the country who would feel a hearty respect and liking for the young native B.A. if the latter could but hold his own with him with the gloves, or at "single stick," or could handle the oar as he does himself. Prejudices of this order are sure to weaken, if they do not destroy, the respect which the young B.A. would otherwise secure, but everyone upon reflection can see how arbitrary and unjust it is to apply such standards to the youth of other countries. The faults of Young India are no doubt conspicuous, but no good will be done by constantly harping upon them.

THE U. C. S. GRIEVANCES.

(Madras Mail.)

The rejection by the House of Commons of Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion for the appointment of a Special Committee of Inquiry into the grievances and claims of the Uncovenanted Service by a majority of thirty-four votes will create a serious feeling of disappointment in the minds of all who are interested in this much debated subject, but it is to be hoped that it will not create a feeling of despair. The first principle of all agitations should be reiteration, and with the claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Service acknowledged, as they are, to be justifiable the right method of procedure can only be uncompromising importunity. The Government has again been too strong, and while Sir John Gorst admitted the merits of the grievances he refused to exact any fresh taxes in India on behalf of the pensioners of the Indian Government. From a disinterested point of view this course of action seems unjust. If he feels bound to admit the claims of the Uncovenanted Civilians he is not justified in burking the question on financial considerations. The case is clear enough. Either the Government of India is morally bound to make good the claims regarding the pensions of its Uncovenanted Servants or it is not, and after admitting that the claims are just it is difficult to understand on what ethical conclusions Sir John Gorst bases his argument regarding the pecuniary side of the matter. If one man owed another man some money

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the Law Courts would very soon show the debtor the fallacy of arguing with his creditor that he could not pay the debt because he (the debtor) would have to raise money to do so. And here the case is exactly similar. Once admit the claims to be justifiable and on no moral ground can those claims be shelved. There would not be any difficulty, one would think, in raising the comparatively small sum required for satisfying the legitimate claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. When this question last came before the House of Commons Sir John Gorst took much the same line of argument that he does at present, viz., a financial one, averring that if an order were issued to satisfy the claims the order would have to bear retrospective effect, and that Government was not prepared to go so far. After Mr. H. S. King's motion was lost much was done by the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service Association in the way of making their claims more universally heard, and understood. But their efforts have been in vain. Although the question is not a party one it was thought quite possible that Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion for a Committee of Enquiry would be rejected by Government, as there is a large following of Members of the House of Commons, who, not knowing or caring anything about the matter, would vote as the Government was pleased to direct them. The present Government has learnt what it is to be defeated on Indian questions, and since its defeat on Mr. S. Smith's motion condemning the fiscal system of India, care has, no doubt, been taken to prevent a repetition of such defeats.

So much has lately been said on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and the matter has been so much discussed at home and in India by the Press and at meetings, that nothing new remains to be said on the suject. The matter has passed the stage of discussion. The only fear is that it will be allowed now to relapse into "the slumbering of a decided opinion." Until the righteous grievances of the service are redressed, however, this slumbering ought not to be allowed to take place. The Uncovenanted officers, the comfort of whose whole future life is at stake, so far as the pension grievances go, must, so far as is not inconsistent with the duty they owe to Government, keep on agitating. It must be remembered that it is a case of bread and butter with them, of bread, perhaps, without the butter, and the cause, admitted by all to be a righteous one, must not be allowed to suffer by lethargy in airing their claims, or stinginess in providing the sinews of war. Hitherto, considering the large interests at stake, the demands for funds made by the Association have been very paltry, and in very many cases, it is to be feared, have not been adequately complied with by Uncovenanted officers, whose interests are thus being gratuitously looked after. The time has come when combined action and pecuniary support are more than ever necessary, and if, after renewed efforts, it is pronounced by the majority of Uncovenanted officers to be hopeless to look for the complete redressing of their grievances, then let them petition for revision of the Leave Rules, and for a minimum rate of exchange for rupee pensions.

We do not know how the Ceylon Government finds the money for the payment of its rupee pensions at a fair rate of exchange, but it *does* find it, and it is not very likely that the incidence of increased taxation is even perceptible. The pecuniary difficulty has been surmounted in Ceylon, and justice is being done, while here in India the pecuniary difficulty is said to be insurmountable, and injustice is the consequence. In the present state of affairs there is no guarantee to the Uncovenanted Civil Servant in India that his pension will not dwindle down in future years to even a lower limit than it is at present. That more grumbling has not taken place is due no doubt to the vague and undefined hope that "something will turn up" to better the rate of exchange. The Monetary Conference which is to meet in the autumn will perhaps do something, but the vested interests at stake will make a *bouleversement* of the world's monetary system extremely difficult; in fact, itis extremely improbable that an articial bolstering up of silver coinage will ever be found practicable. It would probably be better for the Uncovenanted officers if they finally gave up all these visionary hopes of a better rate in exchange, because such hopes are calculated to rob the agitation now on foot of much of its vitality.

BENGAL.

(*June 16.*)

IT has been decided by the Government of India to transfer permanently to the diocese of Rangoon one Chaplaincy from the diocese of Calcutta and one from the diocese of Madras. This will be effected either by the transference of two chaplains now on the list, or by appropriating the next vacancy occurring in each of the above-mentioned dioceses to the diocese of Rangoon.

BEFORE the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore on Thursday, Prince Mohamed Roshun Gohur, of Tollyganj, charged a Mahomedan with insulting him and offering for sale some obscene books. Accused called at the Prince's house and asked him to purchase the books. The latter, while declining the offer, advised him not to offer the books for sale, upon which he grossly insulted him. On this the Prince snatched away the books, and the accused immediately ran away, but soon after he was arrested. On his house being searched some more obscene books were recovered. Accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he had once before been convicted for this offence, and so he could not be convicted again. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and directed the books to be burned, which was carried out immediately.

THE new pilot brig, the *Fame*, lately built by Government at Bombay, has just gone to the Sandheads to make a trial trip there, to prove her qualifications for the peculiar service of doing pilotage duties. The pilot station has been very efficiently served for over a month by only one vessel, the *Sarsuti*, she doing the double duty of attending to both inward and outward vessels, and the manner in which the work has been performed during that period at all hours, both by night as well as by day, is very creditable to Mr. C. S. Mills, the Branch Pilot in charge; there not having been one case of detention or inconvenience to ship through the brig being off her proper cruising station, or she not being ready to send off her boat in time, when approached by a vessel needing her services. And Mr. Mills is all the more to be congratulated on the satisfaction he has given, as this, we hear, is his first regular command of a pilot brig, and moreover, having the whole responsibility of the pilot station devolving upon him.

VIOLATION OF SALT RULES BY FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE.—Before Mr. McGuire, Joint-Magistrate of Alipur, nine men and a female were brought by the police from Bistopur, a village in the Sub-Division of Diamond Harbour, and charged with manufacturing salt. The defendants all pleaded guilty, stating that they violated the rules as they had no other means of obtaining their livelihood, and that they were already living on wild herbs. Mr. McGuire was obliged to convict them and fine them Rs. 2 each, in default to a week's simple imprisonment. The male defendants desired to be sent to jail, as they had no money to pay the fine, but the woman prayed that if she were to be sent to jail she might be allowed to take her two infant children along with her, or else they both would starve to death. Mr. McGuire modified her sentence, and ordered her to pay a fine of one rupee. A Native gentleman who was present in court immediately paid the fine and obtained the woman's discharge.

THE Bengal ryot is well known to be subject to sudden and unreasoning panics. The latest, writes the *Englishman*, is an alarm, utterly groundless for the most part, of dacoity. Its influence must be widespread, for it is raging with equal violence in Patna, Pubna, Bagura, and Rungpore. A large tract of country in the south of the latter district lately resounded with the beating of alarm drums. The police, on hurrying to the scene of action, found every householder in front of his homestead, flourishing a club, and shouting "Dacoit." The information given was very confusing; but after a wild goose chase that lasted the best part of a night, the scare was traced to its origin—a couple of peaceful wayfarers, one carrying a lantern.

MADRAS.

(*June 16.*)

A HYDERABAD correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday —A public meeting was held at Chudderghat on Monday to express sympathy with the Rajah Kishen Pershad at the death of his grandfather, the Maharajah Narain Pershad Narainder Bahadoor Peishkar. The meeting was largely attended by all sections of the local community. The Nawab Zainulabdin was in the chair. Rajah Murali Monohur and some other city nobles, who were unable to attend the meeting, sent their representatives. The principal speakers, Mr. Krishna Iengar and Moulvie Abdool Guffoor, vakils of the High Court, spoke in eulogistic terms of the late Peishkar Bahadoor, and expressed a hope that Rajah Kishen Pershad, the heir of the late Peishkar Bahadoor, would prove himself a worthy successor of his grandfather. The meeting resolved to send a deputation, with a letter of condolence, to Rajah Kishen Pershad. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chair. It is proposed to hold another meeting in the city.

A FINE TIGER-SHOOTING GROUND.—The *Bangalore Spectator* remarks:—"On the 15th of this month passenger trains will run as far as Arsikeri on the Tumkur line. Leaving Bangalore at 8 A.M. one can reach the finest tiger-shooting grounds in the world by 3 P.M., bag half-dozen tigers and return to dinner in Bangalore next day. Major Pleydell, 12th Royal Lancers (well known in Bangalore), bagged no less than five of these ferocious creatures in the course of a morning within a mile or two of the Arsikeri Travellers' Bungalow some few years ago. Tigers are still plentiful in this neigh-

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bourhood; the low scrub forest and meagre cultivation is just such a locality as Stripes loves to haunt. A large buffalo was killed within a stone's throw of the Harnahalli gold-mine lately by one of these beasts."

AN OLD FORT.—The following letter was recently addressed to Government by Mr. A. T. Arundel, Collector of the Kistna District:—"I have the honour to report that the buildings connected with the old palace and fort of Kondapalle, in the Bezvada tank, are in need of attention to prevent their further destruction. The place is of much historical and some architectural interest. The fort is said to date from the 14th century. It was occupied by the Mahomedans in the 15th century, and was the favourite residence of two of the kings of Golconda. It surrendered to Aurungzeb's troops in 1687, and to General Cailland in 1766. Of the old palace, or Bala Hissar, only one room and a number of decorated pillars remain. The unroofed buildings of the zenana and the numerous courtyards are overgrown with trees and brushwood, and are almost inaccessible, while the roots are gradually breaking down the solid masonry. It will not require a large sum to check the destruction which is going on. The single-roofed building that remains is being fitted for occupation, and will be maintained in good order by the Forest Department. I would ask if the Government think fit, for an ailotment of Rs. 200 after the 1st April next to clear away destructive vegetation and protect some of the arches and other buildings from dilapidation. A subsequent allotment of Rs. 50 per annum would suffice for protective purposes for a long time to come. Government has accordingly been pleased to allot the sum required by the Collector."

The reports of the District Officers in Ganjam for the week ending the 25th ultimo have been summarised and commented upon by Mr. Horsfall, the Collector of Ganjam. From these reports it appears that prospects were looking a little brighter since the welcome fall of rain. In the Mohana Division, which has suffered most, suitable rains had fallen, and cultivation had commenced. Mr. Horne estimated that by the end of August, when the first early dry crops are reaped, distress there will be at an end, assuming that the season progresses favourably. Mr. Carr had returned to head-quarters, having completed the jamabundi of the three estates of Bodogoda, Dharakot, and Chinnakimidi. The numbers on gratuitous relief in the Chinnakimidi estate have gone on steadily increasing, and on the 25th ultimo amounted to 1,358, or about 5 per cent. of the total population. The collector considered that the Digapudi-Govindapur road should be put in hand at once as a famine relief work, and that kitchens for distribution of cooked food should be started at the two centres—Pettupur and Pudamari—but he would not, on this account, stop village relief. It is only the very lowest classes that will take cooked food, prepared though it be by Brahmin cooks. It is the case now, he says, as it was in 1866, that the ryot prefers death to taking cooked food. The good showers that fell were of incalculable benefit, "they have given heart to the desponding people, have enabled the ryots to plough, and in some places to sow the early gingelly crop, have provided pasturage for the cattle, and mitigated to a great extent the suffering from drought." In Gumsur the numbers on gratuitous relief had also largely increased, but good rain had fallen and the ryots were busily employed in ploughing and sowing their lands, and the General Deputy Collector did not think it necessary to start village relief circles or a kitchen for the distribution of food. Over 100 persons were receiving gratuitous relief, but it must be borne in mind that the taluk is a very large one, with over 750 villages. Prices, though very high compared with ordinary years, had not, on the 25th ultimo, reached the scarcity rates prescribed by Government.

BOMBAY.

(*June 18.*)

THE Rev. J. A. Sellar, M.A., has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Aden.

MR. J. H. TODD, C.S., has been appointed Collector and Magistrate, Rutnagherry.

MR. W. L. HARVEY, C.S., Assistant Collector, Bijapore, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. M. WARD acts as Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, during the absence of Colonel C. W. Godfrey.

THE services of Brigade-Surgeon A. Barry, M.D., F.R.C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. F. WILLOUGHBY, General List, Infantry, Commandant 3rd Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India for six months.

MR. J. L. LUSHINGTON, Assistant Superintendent Deccan Revenue Survey, has been promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendent.

MESSRS. LUND, BLOCKLEY, AND CARTER have been entrusted with the manufacture of the clock and time ball for the new offices at the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has been pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major W. G. H. Henderson to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmednugger, vice Surgeon-Major E. Colson, retired.

MR. H. R. COOKE, C.S., on his return will relieve Mr. Allen, C.S., as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Kaira. The latter will act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Broach.

SURGEON W. H. Quicke acts as Medical Officer to the Kattywar Political Agency, and will be in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkote, during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker, M.D., F.R.C.S. (I.), or pending further orders.

MESSRS. DEWJEE BHANJEE AND CO., a firm of muccadums, have failed, their liabilities extending over three lakhs of rupees. It is said that a deed of composition is being signed, as the firm are going to settle with their several creditors.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay season report for the past week:—Rain in Guzerat, Konkan, Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Hyderabad. Preparations for kharif crops in progress generally. Probable rabi outturn in Shikarpore thirteen annas. Damage done to crops by crickets in Upper Sind Frontier.

IT is curious, thinks the *Sind Gazette*, that the Superintending Engineer of the Sukker bridge should have received no acknowledgment on the part of the Government in the shape of a decoration for services so conspicuous and meritorious as his have been. The engineers of the bridges at Attock and Benares both received the Companionship of the Indian Empire; and the construction of the Sukker bridge is a work of greater importance, and involved even a larger expenditure of thought, skill, and care than either of the other two great works. Mr. Robertson's professional distinction is not, of course, in any way lessened by the omission of the Government, but it is to the apparently discredit of Bombay that one of its most able servants should have been left unnoticed in the "Birthday Honours" list.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(*June 16.*)

MR. R. J. CROSTHWAITE took his seat in the Supreme Legislative Council on Thursday.

VARIOUS improvements are being introduced in the Viceregal Lodge at Simla. The Lodge is being connected by telephone with the Foreign Office, and a wire will probably be carried on to the Home Office, which is distant about two miles.

A SHOOTING match took place on the 8th inst. at Simla between two teams of ten men each from the Volunteers and the Wiltshire Regiment, the former winning by 16 points. The ranges were 200, 500, and 600 yards. There will be a return match at Sabathu about the end of this month.

THERE were several deaths of heat apoplexy in Allahabad during the 9th instant. Mr. Holt, C.S., was stricken down, and was discovered lying in one of the roads near his bungalow quite insensible. He was conveyed to the Civil Hospital, where, we (*Morning Post*) regret to learn, he still lies in a precarious condition.

THE *Morning Post* writes:—We were wrong in stating in our yesterday's issue that Mr. Holt, C.S., was picked up insensible in the road near his house. He had been ill for two or three days before the attack, and lapsed into unconsciousness while in his bedroom. Up to four o'clock last evening Mr. Holt continued unconscious, though he was at times restless. His body keeps cool and the pulse regular. Every care is being taken of the unfortunate gentleman, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

WE (*Morning Post*) are extremely glad to state that Mr. Holt, C.S., yesterday recovered consciousness after lying for more than forty-eight hours at the Civil Hospital, Allahabad, in a state of insensibility. The sufferer is very weak, but it is hoped he will make speedy progress towards recovery.

A NATIVE correspondent from Kotah, a tributary State in Rajputana, writes to the Lahore paper to say that a daring plot to poison the Maharajah of that place has recently been brought to light. It appears that certain State confederates lately became inimical to the Rajah, and two of these, who are said to have been directly concerned in the plot, have been arrested. The Maharajah, it appears, had ordered certain strengthening medicines for his use, and in the course of their preparation the accused are alleged to have mixed a quantity of arsenic in it.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The first article, by Mrs. E. Lynn-Linton, on "Threatened Abdication of Man," is a protest against the threatened usurpation of women who wish to work in a sphere not their own. It is a well-written paper, and should command attention. The authoress, in conclusion, writes:—"It is a sad thought for those of us who honour our country, and rejoice in its greatness—who honour men, and believe them to be our national leaders, who love our own sex, and believe in its sweetest virtues and purest influences. It is, I say, a sad thought to dwell on the future times when man shall have tamely yielded the very key of England's glory—her strong masculinity of rule—and shall have delivered up the nation to the feverish and uncertain domination of women." Dr. Creighton has written an article on vaccination, being a reply to one that appeared in the June number by Mr. W. H. Pryton Thomas. If the arguments adduced are not convincing, they have the merit of being a scholarly production. Georges Sand, at an English school, will be read with interest by the admirers of this brilliant writer and eccentric character.

The sketch of the life and writings of William Gifford is well drawn, and contains many interesting particulars of his life and writings. He was the first Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and for this work he at first received £200, and at last £900 per annum. The writer—Mr. Cyril A. Waters—thus sums up his character:—"A man with all his faults, surely not unworthy of some meed of admiration for his courageous struggle with adverse circumstances of many kinds, with poverty, ill-fortune, ill-health. It may be granted that his character was hard, and that his views in literature and politics were narrow, but he was, notwithstanding, a man of whom his country might well be proud, for it is such men as these, men of stout heart and clear intellect, of robust, moral, and intellectual fibre, who have made and kept England great, and it will be ill for England, and not well, when she ceases to breed such men, or ceases to honour them."

"Some Parliamentary Incidents," by C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, is a vivid and amusingly written sketch. It gives in a humoursome manner an account of the business of Parliament during the Session and the habits of the Members. Some of the author's descriptions are very funny. When in the smoking-room the member asked the waiter for bread and butter with his coffee; after a long absence, he returned with "a currant bun of antique mould, stale and unpalatable, a remnant from past Parliaments, which, had it been a thing of life, would have baffled a Peel and Palmerston, and demanded therefore a fabulous price as for a curiosity in breadstuffs." This is one of the best papers in the magazine, and will repay perusal. The *National*, taken altogether, is on a par with its predecessor, and that is saying a good deal.

PRINCE, PRINCESS, AND PEOPLE.†

"What is the use of Royalty?" Such is the question which, in spasmodic fits, agitates the unreflecting portion of the community. Such is the problem which now and again disquiets the minds of unthinking and superficial observers, who bring everything in life to the standard of materiality. "Why," say they, "should the country not dispense with the Court and all its attendant pageantries, its empty mockeries, its pompous shams, and the thousand and one frivolities which ill become this busy utilitarian age?" To such shallow critics, who are fortunately more noisy than numerous, Mr. Burdett's admirable compendium affords a fit and crushing reply. Taking the Prince and Princess of Wales as the key-stones of the edifice of Monarchy, he proceeds to exhibit them in all the "fierce light which beats upon a throne;" and what is the result? There cannot be a doubt that these exalted personages come forth from the ordeal, not only scatheless as regards hostile criticism, but with a repute for good vastly enhanced by the deep and searching inquiry which the author has made into their deeds and actions.

What is to be the standard of judgment? Is hard work to be the criterion? Then, it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a harder worked man in the kingdom than the Prince of Wales. It is true he does not toil by "the sweat of his brow"; but who, even amongst the hardest of England's toilers, could labour more assiduously than his Royal Highness? Take, for instance, his visit to Ireland in 1868—and it is only one of innumerable instances. Could more be included within a ten days' travel than the duties which were crammed into each of the twenty-four hours? Presentations, receptions, breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, suppers, races, reviews, local tours, addresses, inspections of institutions, colleges, universities, academies, libraries, speeches by the score, dances innumerable, shows of every description, and all this to be done without an appearance of fatigue, of *ennui*, or dulness. What artisan in the shop could work harder?

Is courage to be appreciated? Then what in this direction could be more in accordance with British pluck than his visit to an Eastern shrine, never before polluted with the presence of an alien in religion, with all the attendant risks of a fanatical outbreak or a massacre, hallowed, as assuredly would have been the case, by pious fervour and barbaric enthusiasm. Again, to come nearer home: Is there not a thought of admiration to be centred on the twain in high position who did not hesitate in 1885 to pay a visit to the Sister Isle, and this at a time when the "dynamitards" in New York had not scrupled to preach that their Royal Highnesses were "alien invaders," who, if they visited Ireland, "merited death"; when, too, the "Home Rule" party were reckless in their endeavours to inflame the people and arouse the populace.

It would be easy to dilate upon the desirable way in which the heir to the throne fulfils the duties of a landlord, to refer to his tact and judgment, to his countless endeavours at every turn to consult the convenience and gratify the wishes of the people of this land; to record the innumerable acts of sweetness which have made the name of the Princess of Wales beloved in many a cottage where the tenants have neither seen her face nor heard her voice; but space is inexorable, and we refrain. One matter, however, remains, and it speaks such volumes that it may well be left to plead its own cause. Mr. Burdett informs us that he found it impossible to present a complete list of the charities of the Prince and Princess of Wales, because so much was done unostentatiously and in secret that no means existed of tracing many of the good deeds, which should rightly and properly find a place, and be chronicled in the national annals.

But surely enough has been said to indicate that their Royal Highnesses play their part on the stage of life with credit to themselves, even viewed as ordinary citizens of the Empire; but when their exalted position is taken into consideration, it may well be supposed, nay, rather, it cannot be otherwise than the fact, that they exert a powerful influence in the direction of charity and kindness, finding expression in works of philanthropy, benevolence, and Christian sympathy. Surely then Royalty fills an all-important *rôle* in the drama of national existence—if, as Mr. Burdett's book amply proves, the object of the national welfare of the teeming millions is steadily and successfully kept in view—if, and the evidence on the point is overwhelming and incontrovertible, the Crown lends its aid to many a charitable society which would otherwise be unable to hold its own in the fearful struggle for existence, which must always fall to the lot of corporate bodies labouring for the poor and depending largely—in cases solely—upon private benevolence that it may fearlessly be asserted that apart from the great political questions involved in the change from a monarchy to a republic, Royalty takes no small or unimportant part in the social problems which are ever seething to the surface in our great cities, where there is, and ever will be, a varied mass of good, bad, and indifferent citizens, some having a career of right-mindedness, others reeking with vice and iniquity, while not a few are on the borderland which separates the two great divisions of humanity at large—the honest and the dishonest. If Mr. Burdett, as may be hoped, leads the many to realise the lesson which has long been known to the few, not in vain will "The Prince, the Princess, and the People" have appealed to England's better self, the loyal and patriotic portion of the community at large.

THE SON A OF STAR.*

What a wonderful race are the Jews! And yet how little is known about them even in the midst of well-informed circles. How few, for instance, how very few, are aware that during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian a revolt occurred in Palestine, with a result that the Roman flag was torn down, and, for a while, aye, a lengthened period, the standard of Judah floated over the sacred cities of the Holy Land? How many educated persons are aware that during these eventful months, when the Sons of Israel broke the yoke of servitude from off their necks, a new Jerusalem was built, with a temple gorgeous and magnificent in the extreme, such as to rival the edifice reared by Solomon the King, that from two to three hundred thousand warriors defended this superb abode of the Lord of Hosts against the oft-repeated attacks of the Roman Legions, and not till Severus, the most noted and most indomitable leader in Cæsar's cohorts, himself took the field, did the banner of his august master once again float in triumph over a doomed city, the streets of which became torrents of blood, and of which the walls were thenceforth crumbling

* The National Review. July, 1889. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Prince, Princess, and People." By Henry C. Burdett. (Longmans and Co.)

* "The Son of a Star." By R. W. Richardson. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

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masses of ruin? Desolation was destined to stalk with solemn sadness through the highways of a town not one stone of which was left standing upon another to proclaim the site of Israel's proud capital.

This is the episode, so pregnant with interest, so replete with instruction, which Mr. Richardson has woven into a narrative and romance as original in conception as powerful in execution. Seldom does a reviewer find opportunity of lavishing praise with an unstinted hand, and, withal, not crossing the threshhold of fulsome praise and unmerited adulation. Merely regarded from the standpoint of novelistic interest, "The Son of a Star" may well be left to its merits, but it deserves perusal, apart from any considerations as a mere work of fiction, in so far as it throws a glare of light upon a much-neglected chapter of history. Mr. Richardson has given a most carefully pencilled picture of the Jewish Race; their peculiarities, their marvellous powers alike of mind and body, their fate as conquered yet never subdued, their incredible belief in their own destiny, their well-nigh miraculous gifts of foresight and sagacity—all these and many more stand forth in the pages of this quaint and peculiar tale of Judah's efforts to found a kingdom and establish a monarchy. We are not suprised that a new edition of "The Son of a Star" has been found requisite, and we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity which it affords of praising what we have read with pleasure, and of commending what we should have been sorry to have left unheeded.

THE STORY OF THE NATIONS.—PERSIA.*

The visit of the Shah to this country will direct public attention somewhat forcibly to the land of the "Lion and the Sun," of which he is the Sovereign. Mr. Benjamin's work on Persia, which forms one of Mr. Fisher Unwin's admirable series of "The Story of the Nations," deals almost exclusively with the ancient history of this most interesting region of the world; but it is well at times to look back on the past, and it cannot be otherwise than desirable to study the annals of the people over whom our guest, his Majesty Nasr u'd din Shah, has now ruled for more than forty years. Mr. Benjamin's work is concise, and yet contains sufficient information for the general reader who does not desire a wearisome array of fabulous tales and apocryphal legends.

THE STORY OF THE NATIONS.—PHŒNICIA.†

Of the series which Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing under the title of "The Story of the Nations," not the least interesting will be "Phœnicia" by Professor George Rawlinson. This hardy people, so akin to ourselves in the possession of the qualities of enterprise, endurance, and a love of adventure, awakens at every turn a feeling of admiration as we read their early attempts at navigation, their first efforts to obtain mastery over the winds and waves, their courageous endeavours to cross the lonely ocean and discover new lands; but not the least reason of this bond of sympathy is the circumstance that the Phœnicians were the first travellers who, venturing beyond the Mediterranean, reached the shores of England, where for years they worked the mines on the Cornish coast. We gladly, therefore, welcome this little volume, which will be read with interest, and perused with advantage.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CALENDAR, 1889-1890.‡

Mr. Hazard, the compiler of this very useful work of reference, has in the ninth edition increased the value of this popular GUIDE BOOK for the Army, Navy, and General Public. As the author correctly observes, "It is certainly the only *Calendar* published at the *commencement* of the Army and Navy financial year, and contains, therefore, the only reliable information concerning the Services for twelve months." The various changes contemplated by the Government for the greater effciency of the land and sea forces are promulgated before the 1st of April, and, as the chief staff appointments are also made to take effect from this date, it is obvious that if the "Army and Navy Calendar" were published in January (three months before the Army and Navy year began) it would be practically out of date.

"Barrack Accommodation," and "The Chief Military and Naval Stations in India, the Colonies, &c.," are well described, and illustrated with many original maps and plans, and should prove of the greatest value to staff officers of regiments.

Military Stations in Great Britain are fully described—with details of barrack accommodation, &c., with plans of barracks on one page—secondly, a map of the town facing this information; thirdly, advertisements of hotel proprietors and local tradesmen on the following page.

In looking through the contents of this publication the reader cannot fail to be struck with the amount of military information it contains. No subject affecting the army at home and abroad is left untouched. The work may be described without the slightest exaggeration as being in the widest sense of the term "the soldier's *vade mecum*," and will, whenever a question is raised in connection with the Service, be confidently appealed to by both sides. Mr. John Hazard shows himself to be an enthusiast in his work, and has produced a volume that will be found in the ante-room, the sergeant's mess, and the soldier's library. The book has been carefully printed, and reflects credit upon Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, of June 15th, were to have left Simla last Friday on another short visit to Naldira, and as the weather is now favourable the trip ought to be thoroughly enjoyable.

THE ETON DINNER.

Sir Frederick Roberts gave his usual annual Eton dinner at Simla on the 4th of June, at which Lord Lansdowne, an old Eton boy, was present, and the party was rather a large one, as there are just now a good many old Etonions in Simla. The anniversary must call up pleasant memories of Surley Hall to many of them, where it was always a matter of much amusement to see the small boys putting away unlimited supplies of chicken and cold pies, and not unfrequently drinking champagne out of the bottles, if the Eight with which they were connected had been fortunate enobgh to obtain a generous sitter, which was generally the case.

BIRTHDAY STATE BALL.

The Birthday State Ball at the Viceregal Lodge on Friday week was a great success. A large number of invitations had been issued, and a peculiarity of the invitations were that replies were asked for. It is not usual to see the letters "R. S. V. P." on a State Ball card, and, according to one story, it was due to a mistake of the starioner in England who supplied the cards. In any case, replies had to be written, and some of these replies must haqe been curious productions. In all, I believe, there were some 450 guests present at the dance. As may be supposed, the crowd was too large to please the dancers, but after supper the floor cleared considerably, and there was more freedom. The ball-room and supper-room were much admired, and presented a very brilliant appearance. The electric light gave an appearance, as well as an actual sense, of coolness which was very refreshing. But, I hear, some ladies were complaining next day of the effect on their eyes.

THE FANCY FAIR.

On Wednesday last the fancy fair in aid of Bishop Coston's School was to have commenced, and to be continued on the following day. Among the novelties offered as attractions were to be a game of chess, in which the pieces will be represented by living persons dressed in appropriate character, and there was also to be the performance of a bulesque and a public dinner. Thh stall-holders are to be Mesdames Elsmie, Grey, Thornburn, Ward and Irons, and the Misses Grey, and the fair promises to be a great success.

THE RACES.

The great amusement of the week, especially for the sporting community, has, however been the races, whicb commenced on Saturday last, and ended on Thursday. The sport was very aood on the whole, though the fieldr were not very large, but this, perhaps, was ali the better, as there is not room for many horses at a time on the small course at Annandale. There was a good deal of speculation at the lotteries, the betting list, and the totalisator, but there do not appear to have been any very large winners, as the prizes were fairly divided among the different stables and favourites by no means always won. The only contretempts was on the first day, when Stratford, the rider of Belladonna, who came in first in the Selling Race, was disqualified for foul riding, and suspended for the remainder of the year.

SMOKING CONCERT.

A popular entertainment among the young men seems to have been the smoking concert at the New Club, provious to which some seventy members and guests sat down to dinuer. There is a very strong collection of musical talent, both vocal and instrumental, at present in Simla, and as a large number of these were present at the New Club, both the singing and playing was of a high class and thoroughly appreciated. Among those present were Sir E. Buck, Hon. Mr. Scoble, Lord William Beresford, Colonel Gatacre, Colonel Pritchard, Major Rowan Hamilton, and other well-known Simla celebrities, and after the concert an adjournment was made to a late supper, where there was a good amount of speaking. Undoubtedly the concert was a great success.

* "The Story of the Nations.—Persia." By S. G. W. Benjamin. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

† "The Story of the Nations.—Phœnicia." By Professor George Rawlinson. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

‡ "The Army and Navy Calendar, 1889-1890." London: W. H. Allen and Co., Waterloo-place, S.W.

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"Wondrous Nourishment."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

KASHMIR.

Now that the Government of India has the practical control of the Kashmir administration, it is to be hoped that that Valley which has been the subject of painter's pencil and of poet's song, and which has been "a thing of beauty," and "a joy for ever" to all who have seen it, will soon become what it never yet has been under native rule —the Happy Valley—not of fable, but of fact.

Sir Lepel Griffin in his late lecture at the Colonial Institute, expressed his opinion that such a transformation might be brought about by the establishment of an English colony there :—

"The practical question regarding Kashmir is, whether it is possible to so encourage English immigration as to establish an English Colony so numerous as to largely add to our defensive strength. I believe that such a measure, which would do more to secure the North-West frontier than any possible series of fortifications in Afghanistan and Biluchistan, is perfectly practicable, and only requires to be taken up by the Home and Indian Governments with vigour and determination to be successful. The Government has, it appears to me, during the last thirty years, since the great Indian Mutiny, been strangely unmindful of its duty of encouraging the British colonisation of the mountain districts of India. The old East India Company, in the true spirit of monopolists, discouraged English settlement, and the most respectable Colonist was liable to be deported as an adventurer. Then came the Mutiny, which was to India what the Revolution was to France, and, in spite of the unfortunate incidents that accompanied it, proved the most fortunate thing for India and its Government. It was a shock which woke the country from the sleep of ages, and placed it within the family circle of civilised nations. The policy of the Government had necessarily changed, and the English settlement and English capital are recognised as valuable, and, indeed, essential to the development of the country; but the old tradition of timidity and apathy hangs heavy over the Government, and the European merchant and capitalist, who alone are able to renovate the country and fill its exhausted treasuries, are still regarded with ill-concealed dislike and suspicion, When the Government has realised that the true barrier of India against Russian agression is in a Colony of three millions of Englishmen, liable to military duty, and settled in Kashmir and on the slopes of the Himalayas, we shall see them encourage English immigration to Kashmir with as much zeal as is now shown in excluding visitors from this Himalayan paradise."

The question of planting an English Colony in the Himalayas, is one which has been frequently discussed in the press of India, but never with any satisfactory conclusion being come to by the various writers who "agreed to differ." In 1857 the *Friend of India.* then the most powerful journal in the country, advocated such a scheme, but a vigorous reply was soon forthcoming in an article in the *Calcutta Review*, written in a forcible and trenchant style—possibly from the practised and brilliant pen of the editor himself. The writer held it as an axiom that no English Colony could flourish which had not a sea-board, ocean being the best nurse of social influence and its life-giving contact being necessary to the English race above all others. Without such a *sine quâ non* towards existence, he was of opinion that any Himalayan Colony would resemble the happy valley of Rasselas—stagnation its bane and that it would enjoy only a stunted existence for a time and then languish and expire.

Such a view had its advocates and its opponents, but there was another view against the establishment of such a Colony, which seemed then, and seems now to have considerable weight, and that was the political one which the Reviewer explained thus :—

"It cannot be supposed that any colony of Englishmen could be induced to embody itself under the despotism—a mild despotism it may be—still the despotism, of the Anglo-Indian Government. It cannot for a moment be

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supposed that English colonists would place themselves under the operation of a 'Black Act,' or submit to a uniform legislation, in common with the natives of the country. It can never be imagined that they would consent to entrust their interests, their liberties, their lives, to the tender mercies of our magistrates, collectors, and deputy commissioners, or commit their fortunes to the dispensations of our mofussil law, and the hand-to-mouth jurisprudence of our provincial courts.

If further argument were needed, there remains to be simply noticed, one of a very practical and clinching character. If we were ever so disposed to invite European colonists to India, and ever so prepared for their reception and material advancement,—we could not induce them to come."

This last assertion, dogmatic and decided, is if correct, of course a complete and crushing answer to the argument in favour of such colonisation. But there is another aspect to the question, and that is the military one. Sir Lepel Griffin is not alone in his opinion of the importance of strengthening our hold on Kashmir from a military point of view. Five years ago an able writer in the *Times* pointed out that Kashmir was the salient angle of position with regard to Afghanistan and Central Asia, and that no one who knew the Indian borders would dispute the fact that a strong Anglo-Indian garrison in Kashmir would produce a most salutary impression along the whole of our North-West frontier. And he gave his reasons thus :—

"Of course, it may be argued that Kashmir is practically inaccessible from the north-west, that the passes of the Hindo Koosh and its spurs are impassable, and that any army coming from Badakshan or across the Pamir would only march to self-destruction.

It is true that the difficulties to be encountered would be enormous, and perhaps insuperable; but, on the other hand, it should not be lost sight of that the advantages of success would be correspondingly great. An enemy in possession of Srinagar would have turned the whole of our defences on the Indus and along the Afghan frontier, and would have gained the rear of by far the greater portion of the garrison of 50,000 men, which we now maintain in the Punjab.

He would also be able to strike a blow where he chose, at the most vulnerable point of the Punjab borders."

This we think is the true line of argument to adopt—a strong Anglo-Indian garrison in Kashmir. The suggestion of a flourishing colony of three millions of English settlers will be, by many dismissed as a dream from Utopia and nothing more—but a British garrison, strong in numbers and perfect in efficiency would be a practical solution of the difficulty of dealing with Kashmir.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, June 8.)

RIDGEWAY, Major R. K., V.C., district staff officer, 2nd class, to be district staff officer, 1st class, vice Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., resigned, but to continue to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general at Army Headquarters.

LAWRENCE, Major R. C. B., 1st Dragoon Guards, station staff officer, 1st class, Mooltan, to be district staff officer, 2nd class, vice Major Ridgeway.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

KELEIE, Surgeon-Major G. J., 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for 151 days.

PACKER, Conductor J., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

SKENE, Lieut.-Colonel C. McD., D.S.O., General List, Infantry, 42nd Bengal Infantry, for one year: pension service, 30th year, commenced May 24.

MACPHERSON, Captain D. A. A., Bengal S.C., Military Accounts Department, for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced July 17, 1888.

DILLON, Lieut. G. F. H., Bengal S.C., 26th Bengal Infantry, for 121 days; pension service, 7th year, commenced July 29, 1888.

MOLONEY, Surgeon-Major T., M.D., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India; pension service, 16th year, commenced Jan. 14.

DEANE, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., residency surgeon, Kashmir, is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.) for two years.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, June 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

ATKINSON, Captain F. G., squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron commander sub pro tem., vice Gwatkin, seconded for appointment as station staff officer, 1st class.

WHIFFIN, Lieut. H. E., squadron officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 3rd Bengal Lancers, vice Atkinson.

TURNBULL, Major S. D., squadron commander 15th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Halliday, appointed commandant 16th Bengal Cavalry.

DITMAS, Major F. R., squadron commander 15th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Turnbull.

TATE, Captain H. R., squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, vice Ditmas.

BUSTON, Capt. and Brevet-Major P. T., Royal Engineers, to be superintendent of Park, vice Brevet-Major Leach, Royal Engineers, whose period of appointment has expired.

LEACH, Capt. and Brevet-Major H. P., Royal Engineers, to be a company commander, vice Brevet-Major Buston.

KING, Capt. H. S., Royal Engineers, to be a company commander, vice Major Mann, Royal Engineers, vacated on promotion.

CARPENDALE, Capt. P. M., wing officer 21st Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem, vice Faithful, promoted 2nd-in-command.

WATLING, Second Lieut. G., Royal Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

TRIGGS, Lieut. and Adjutant W., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for 6 months, on m.c.

NORCOTT, Major C. H. B., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for 12 months, on p.a.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 12.)

ALLAN, Mr. D. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Puri, is allowed leave for three months.

HUDSON—THOMAS—Lieut.-Colonel W. B., C.I.E., commanding the Behar Light Horse, and Captain J. R. Thomas, commanding the Calcutta Light Horse, are, with the sanction of H.E. the Governor-General in Council, appointed honorary aide-de-camp on the Staff of H.H. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

STEVENSON, Mr. G., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for one year, three months, and twenty-one days.

MURRAY, Mr. C. S., officiating district superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to be assistant political officer with the Lushai Expeditionary Force.

CLARK, Mr. I. H. W. D., district superintendent of police, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months.

DALY, Mr. W. W., district superintendent of police is appointed to act as deputy inspector-general of police, Lower Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. O. S. Stack.

ORR, Mr. T. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Chittagong, is transferred to Dacca, and is appointed to act as district superintendent of police of that district.

PARISH, Mr. H. M., assistant superintendent of police, in charge Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred to Chittagong, and is appointed to have charge of the police in that district.

WINTLE, Mr, C. M., assistant superintendent of police, Murshidabad, is transferred to Palamow, and is appointed to have charge of the police of that district.

SAVI, Mr. F. D., officiating superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Mymensingh.

COMINS, Surgeon-Major D. W. D., Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months.

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CHINDER, Major R. C., professor of materia medica and clinical medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as protector of emigrants and superintendent of emigration, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins.

LONG, Mr. J. S. L., executive engineer, Darjiling Division, is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 6.)

HUTCHINSON, Major J. B., deputy commissioner, is tranferred from the Mooltan to the Gurdaspur District.

GEE, Mr. H. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Delhi to the Simla District.

MCMAHON, Lieut. A. H., assistant commissioner, Kohat, is transferred to the Rawalpindi District.

DECOURCY, Mr. W. B., extra judicial assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Kangra District.

DECOURCY, M. W. B., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Kangra, vice Mr. G. W. Rivaz.

PEACOCK, Mr. E. B., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Sialkot Civil Division.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 8.)

CLARKE, Mr. H. S. S., district superintendent of police, Sultanpur, is granted leave on medical certificate, partly in and partly out of India, for thirteen months.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 11.)

SULLIVAN, Mr. W. J. A., superintendent of police, third grade, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, second grade, vice Lieut. Colonel Wilton.

MEREDITH, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, second grade, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, third grade, vice Mr. Sullivan.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. D. J., assistant superintendent of police, third grade, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, second grade, vice Mr. Meredith.

LINDSAY, Mr. L. C., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade vice Mr. Smith.

MULLALY, Mr. F. S., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Baudry.

WEST, Mr. A. C. S., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Robinson.

FAWCETT, Mr. F., acting superintendent of police, Chingleput district, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, Tinnevelly district, during the absence of Mr. Stevenson on privilege leave.

STUART, Mr. C. J., probationer and 2nd class inspector of police, Vizagapatam district, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, Nellore district, during the employment of Mr. Worsop on other duty.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

LAWFORD, Captain E. E. M., Staff Corps 1st Madras Lancers, for one year ; pension service, 16th year, commenced Aug. 9, 1888.

MAINWARING, Lieut. C. V., Staff Corps, 14th Madras Infantry, for one year ; pension service, 6th year, commenced June 15, 1888.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, the leave having effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the day of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. E. L., Staff Corps, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), for one year ; pension service, 10th year commenced Feb. 25.

CONNELL, Lieut. C. E. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, for one year ; pension service, 7th year commenced March 10.

WIMBLE, Lieut. W. E., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for one year.

Mr. Baden-Powell, whose manual on the Revenue Law of India has proved so useful an aid to candidates for examinations, is not unlikely to be placed on special duty for a few months after his retirement from the Punjab Chief Court for the completion of a second edition of that work, which he has for some time been preparing, and which will contain many improvements and revisions.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 13.)

D'SOURA, First Grade Assistant Apothecary J. W. N., Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed furlough out of India for one year, on private affairs.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieut.-Colonel J. F., General List, Infantry, commandant, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for six months, the special period to count from date of being struck off duty ; pension service, 28th year, commenced Feb. 27.

JACOB, Second Lieut. H. F., 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 14th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

HARVEST, Second Lieut. H. D., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 4.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, June 14.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. C. Mc D., squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, to be adjutant (provisionally).

DAVIES, Captain J., S.C., squadron officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers (S. S. O. Ahmednugger), to be wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, vice Capt. Cahusac, seconded.

(Captain Davies will be graded above Lieut. H. S. Godfrey, and below Captain W. F. Cahusac.)

LOCK, Lieut. F. R. E., 2nd Gloster, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Belooch Battalion), on probation.

FURLOUGHS.

LEADER, Second Lieut. W. F., 2nd Middlesex Regiment, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

BRYANT, Captain G. E., 7-1 Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

POTTINGER, Second Lieut. C. F., to Persia, on private affairs, from April 11 to Aug. 10.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, S.C.; Lieut. G. R. Crawford, S.C.; Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon D. F. Dymott, Captain G. B. Stevens, S.C.; Lieut. C. M. Eales, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain C. H. Powell, S.C., till Nov. 4 ; Surgeon-Major W. E. Griffiths, three months ; Major A. J. Brander, S.C., two months ; Captain E. D. F. Bignell, S.C., six months ; Lieut. C. W. O'Bryen, four months.

Bombay Estab.—Captain E. C. Kellie, S.C., three months ; Lieut. C. M. H. Merriman, S.C., six months ; Lieut. C. J. Melliss, S.C., four months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. A. Simmonds.

Bombay Estab.—Captain A. Pringle, S.C.

JULY 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. V. T. Bradley, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Sparkes, S.C.; Lieut. J. J. Cronin, S.C.; Surgeon-Major T. Molony, M.D.; Lieut. T. H. Smith, S.C.; Captain A. W. L. Campbell, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Campbell, D.S.O., S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. T. Burney (Cov.), G. E. Jones, W. L. Edge, A. Herbage, E. W. Arundell, A. G. N. Bremer, W. B. Christie, A. T. Corder, Lieut J. J. Cronin (B.S.C.), G. C. Mills.

Bombay Estab.—T. H. Stewart (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain E. A Young, S.C., two months ; Captain

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G. B. Renny, S.C., two months; Colonel A. L. H. Holmes, S.C., six months; Major J. S. Biscoe, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, S.C., one month; Colonel C. J. O. Chambers, S C., two months; Lieut. W. N. M. Cocke, S.C., 127 days; Colonel J. K. Clubley, S.C., four months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. Devenish, privilege leave commuted to leave on m.c. for six months.

Bombay Estab.—H. F. Silcock (Cov.), three months and twenty-one days' furlough; T. Hart-Davies (Cov.), six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain F. G. Delamain, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Chadwick, J. Harvey.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BADDELEY—July 1, at Weston House, Newport, Salop, the wife of C. E. Baddeley, M.B. Lond., of a daughter.

CARDEW—July 3, at Beechcroft, Woking, the wife of Major P. Cardew, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOWLER—CANDLER—July 3, at the parish church, Hutton Buscel, near Scarborough, William Hastings Fowler, Solicitor, son of Alderman Fowler, of Scarborough, and grandson of the late Captain William Neilley, of H.M.'s 40th and 63rd Regiments, of Rostella, Tasmania, to Elizabeth Annie (Lizzie), eldest daughter of the late Thomas Joseph Candler, Esq., of Low Hall, West Ayton, Yorkshire.

COWEN—DAWSON—July 3, at St. Jude's, Southsea, William Amherst Cowen, Army Medical Staff, to Annie Kemp, youngest daughter of Major Dawson, J.P. (late Suffolk Regiment), of Nohaville, West Meath, and Suffolk Lodge, Southsea.

HOME—ELLIS—July 2, at the British Legation, Berne, Colonel David Milne Home, late Royal Horse Guards, ta Mary Pamela, eldest daughter of Major Charles D. C. Ellis, late 60th Rifles.

JEFF—KING—July 3, at Holy Innocents' Church, Hornsey, Henry Jeff, of H.M.'s Civil Service, to Evelyn Mary King, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Henry King, of Little Glemham, Suffolk.

KINAHAN—SILLEM—July 3, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Richard G. Kinahan, Captain, Royal Navy, third son of the late Rev. John Kinahan, M.A., to Sarah Frances, widow of the late William Sillem

DEATHS.

ARUNDEL—June 21, at Croydon, Edith Mary, the eldest child of A. T. Arundel, Madras Civil Service, aged 13.

EWALD—July 3, at Oak Dene, Woodford, Essex, Henry B. Ewald, late of the Oriental Bank, youngest son of the late Rev F. C. Ewald, B.D., of Upper Norwood, aged 45.

GORDON—June 27, at 31, St. James's-street, S.W., Sir James Davidson Gordon, K.C.S.I., late Bengal Civil Service aged 54.

LANG—July 1, at Dawlish, Sarah, wife of Colonel Arthurm Lang, (late) Royal Engineers, aged 51.

LATEWARD—June 27, at Alresford, Essex, Edward James, second son of the late Major Edward Wildman Lateward, aged 27.

MARSHALL—July 2, at No. 5, Kensington-gardens-terrace, Mary Cox, the widow of the late Sir Charles Marshall, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon.

MCLEOD—June 26, at Havres des Pas, Jersey, Major-General Francis Hastings McLeod, Royal Artillery, late Bengal, aged 59.

QUINTON—June 30, at Berne, Switzerland, Daniel Quinton, late Surveyor-General of the Staits Settlements, aged 71.

SANDEMAN—June 26, at Dany-park, near Crickhowell, Psyche, infant child of Captain R. P. Sandeman (late 10th Royal Hussars.)

WINDRAM—Jnne 26, at Felixstowe, Edward Fluke, second son of James and Ellen Windram, of Calcutta, aged 11.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BROWNING—June 13, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon W. B. Browning, of a son.

DAVIDSON—June 12, at Satara, the wife of D. C. Davidson, I.M.D., of a son.

FIELD—June 10, at Kasauli, the wife of Moyle Field, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

GARDINER—May 31, at Ranchi, Chota, Nagpore, the wife of E. R. Gardiner, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MACDOWELL—June 11, at Calcutta, the wife of James MacDowell, Merchant, Calcutta, of a son.

TAYLOR—June 4, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain H. C. G. Taylor, Royal Artillery, of a son.

WILSON—June 6, at Calcutta, the wife of E. J. Wilson, Assistant Engineer, I.M.S. *Enterprise*, of a son.

WILSON—June 13, at Upper Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Captain G. Wilson, H.M.I.M., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—FOORD—June 10, at Wellington, Madras, Mr. W. Nevile Campbell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Beatrice, daughter of Colonel A. W. Foord, Commandant, 14th Regiment, M.I.

FLEMING—KIPLING—June 11, at Christ Church, Simla, Lieut. J. M. Fleming, B.S.C., Survey of India, to Alice Macdonald, only daughter of J. L. Kipling, Esq., C.I.F., of Lahore.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—June 11, at Meerut, Annie Sarah, widow of the late James Armstrong Crawford, C.E., aged 60.

DYSON—June 1, at Burma, S. P. H. Dyson, F.C.H., Assistant Commissioner, son of the Rev. S. Dyson, D.D., aged 23.

HEWETT—May 18, at 6, Victoria-crescent, St. Helier's, Jersey, Major-General William Selwood Hewett, Bombay Army, Retired, aged 64.

KEMP—June 5, at Allahabad, Charles George Kemp, late of the Inland Customs Department, aged 60.

KIRKE—June 4, at Dalhousie, W. Kirke, late Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps in the Punjab, aged 72.

MASTER—May 25, on board s.s. *Bengal*, on her way to England, four days from Colombo, Jeannette, aged 35, the wife of William Edward Master, of Harangolla, Kotmalie, Ceylon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BUGLE-MAJOR FUTTEH SING BHIST, 1-4th Gurkhas, is the winner of the Magdala Medal this year with a score of sixty-four points.

THE infantry officers detailed for the survey of the Chor near Simla are not after all to be employed, the Engineers thus having all the work left to themselves.

INFORMATION has been received in India confirming a recent announcement that the Secretary of State would accept the Government of India's scheme for utilising the forces of the Native States in the defence of the North-West Frontier.

The Commander-in-Chief's musketry prizes have been awarded with the following result:—British Cavalry: 7th Dragoon Guards; British Infantry: King's Own Scottish Borderers; Native Cavalry: 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Native Infantry: 29th Punjab.

THE female nursing service at the two centres, Rawalpindi and Bangalore, will consist of lady superintendents and nursing sisters. The term "lady nurse" will include both of them. A Nursing Sister must be at the time of appointment over twenty-five years of age. The duration of term of service for both grades of lady nurses will be five years.

THE example set by the N.W. Provinces when two Volunteer officers were appointed the other day to the Lieut.-Governor's staff has been followed in Bengal, where the *Gazette* announces that Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Hudson of the Beher and Captain J. R. Thomas of the Calcutta Light Horse have been created Honorary Aides-de-Camp to Sir Steuart Bayley.

IT has been decided that the escort which has been detailed to accompany Captain A. G. A. Durand's Mission to Gilgit and Chitral should be provided at Rawalpindi with camp equipage, transport, and commissariat supplies on the same scales as those on which supplies were issued to the escort which accompanied the Gilgit Mission in 1885. Three orderlies of the Central India Horse will form the escort, who will be provided with clothing partly at Rawalpindi and partly at Srinagar.

IN connection with the various proposals for forming an enlarged reserve for the Native Army, is one which contemplates utilising a certain proportion of the trained police. It may be remembered that during the Panjdeh scare the Punjab Government offered to supply a number of police for service in case of necessity. And there are those who think that this source of supply might be systematically developed. The plan might have its advantages for the army, although we venture to believe it would be disastrous to the police as police.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT E. HUDELSTON.—The death of Lieutenant Edmund Hudelston, R.A., has cast a heavy gloom over the whole of the Sikkim Field Force. The untimely ending of a young life is at all times inexpressibly sad; but in the case of an officer like Lieutenant Hudleston, who, writes the *Englishman*, had endeared himself to his companions in arms by his thorough soldierly qualites, by his kindness of heart, and by his genial, social nature, loved by all who ever came in contact with him, the melancholy closing of a life such as his carries with it elements of more than ordinary regret and sorrow. Born in 1865, he became a Lieutenant in December, 1884, and served with the 9-1 (Mountain) Battery, Royal Artillery, in Upper Burmah, and through the whole of the Sikkim Expedition. Lieutenant Hudleston is the first officer of the Sikkim Field Force who has died, and though his service did not extend beyond four years, the great promise of his opening career adds additional poignancy to the sorrow which the men of his own battery and the whole force feel at his early death.

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India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 27.

—o—

Mr. LABOUCHERE asked whether the hon. gentleman had not seen any of the documents, to which reference was made in the question, in print.

Sir J. GORST said that was rather a large question. He had seen a great many documents, but he had not seen any in print which would enable him to answer as to all the communications which had passed between the solicitors and the agents.

Mr. LABOUCHERE asked whether, if he submitted these documents to the hon. gentleman, he would consider whether they ought to be laid before the House, having regard to the decision of the Committee which sat to consider this subject last year.

Sir J. GORST said that, as soon as the Secretary of State had fulfilled his function in the matter, he would, no doubt, be prepared to consider what documents should be laid before the House.

Mr. LABOUCHERE asked whether the papers would be submitted to the Honse to enable the House to take the matter into consideration, and decide what action it ought to take.

Sir G. CAMPBELL wished to know whether the Under Secretary had no official information with regard to the opinions, and the advice which the British Resident at Hyderabad had given.

Sir J. GORST said that papers could not be laid for the purpose of encouraging the House to interfere with the Secretary of State in the performance of his duties. When the Secretary of State had carried out his duty in this matter it would be for the House to say whether it had been properly performed.

In reply to a further question by Sir G. CAMPBELL,

Sir J. GORST said that the Government had the opinion of the British Resident at Hyderabad upon the case.

Sir W. G. HUNTER observed that the Under-Secretary for India had misunderstood his question. He did not want to know the nature of the settlement. He asked whether the decision, whatever it might be, would be considered a final settlement of the question.

Sir J. GORST said that depended upon the company and the concessionaires. He did not know what they would consider a final settlement.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, since the establishment of the rule in the India Office that memberships of the Secretary of State's Council should be held for only ten years, any appointments to that Council had been made for life; and, if so, in what instances, by what authority, and on what grounds.

Sir J. GORST.—Yes, the late Sir Henry Maine, Sir Henry Yule, and General Strachey, by authority of 39 Vic., c. 7. The special grounds for the appointments were in accordance with the statute law before both Houses of Parliament.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In answer to Mr. MACNEILL,

Mr. W. H. SMITH said he was not in a position yet to fix a date when the Indian Budget would be taken, and full opportunity for its discussion would be provided.

THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

Mr. LABOUCHERE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statement in the *Times*, that appeared on June 7, alleging that the Secretary of State for India contemplates confirming the Hyderabad Deccan mining concession, subject to certain conditions; whether it was a fact that the Nawab Mehdi Ali, the Financial Secretary to the Nizam's Government, had stated that he considered that these terms were inadequate and prejudicial to the Nizam's State, and whether the British Resident at Hyderabad and the Nizam's legal advisers in India had expressed their concurrence with this view; whether, as it appeared from the statement in the *Times*, Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, who were appointed solicitors for the Nizam's Government on the advice of the Secretary of State for India proposed these terms of settlement to the concessionaires without any sanction from the Nizam's Government, and threatened to throw up the case rather than communicate the Nizam's proposals to the concessionaires; whether one of the grounds urged upon the Nizam's Government by Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, in order that it might give its assent to these terms, was that Mr. Watson, the concessionaire (a gentleman in regard to whom and to his partners the Select Committee of last year on the Hyderabad Deccan Company reported "The concessionaires have used the concession for the purpose of realising great gains not intended to be conferred on them, and that this has been done to the injury of the State from which they obtained the concession, with the assistance of their partner, Abdul Huk"), was a man of such financial influence in the city that his action might weaken the credit of the Nizam's Government should some arrangement approved by him not be come to with him; and whether all the correspondence referred to in the *Times* as having passed between the Government of Hyderabad and the British Resident would be laid upon the table, and Her Majesty's Government would give the House an opportunity to express its opinion thereon before becoming a party to any final settlement.

Sir W. G. HUNTER also asked whether the arrangement, whatever it may be, which the Secretary of State might sanction would be a final settlement of all matters in dispute and all claims between his Highness the Nizam's Government, the original concessionaires, and the company.

Sir J. GORST: The statement in the *Times* referred to in the question is premature; the matter is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State has no official information as to the opinion referred to in the second paragraph of the question; nor is he aware of the various confidential communications which may have passed between the solicitors and agents of the Nizam's in relation to those matters referred to in the third and fourth paragraphs. Until the Secretary of State has arrived at a decision in the matter, it is impossible to say what papers can, with advantage to the public service, be laid upon the table. As to the question of my hon. friend the member for Hackney, it is impossible to say what the nature of the settlement will be until it is arrived at.

NATIVE PRESS.

CRIME IN PATNA.

A correspondent at Patna writes to the *Reis and Rayyett*:—Patna has been in a state of panic for the last two weeks. Fearful rumours are afloat about murders and dacoits. Sensational reports are flying about like wild-fire. Everybody is suspicious and consequently on his guard. He starts at his own shadow. Terror seems to have seized one and all. They have got grave reasons to explain their conduct. They have not pinned their faith on mere marvels. Dread realities have caused this alarm. I don't mean to say that all the rumours current in the bazaar are "stubborn facts;" of course there is a mixture of actual reality and popular belief, and you can sift the one from the other. Three murders have occurred within a short time, some of them dreadful enough to make one's blood curdle in his veins. Actual cases of travellers being waylaid by armed ruffians have been reported from the interior of the district. Such is the rumour that the dacoits have "pitched upon" Patna as offering a very nice field for one of their "marauding" expeditions. And what is more, all the notorious districts are emptying their ruffians, who are swarming in here from all sides to carry out their nefarious plans. To crown all, the "big men" of this place are putting their dwellings in a regular state of defence, which lends an air of probability to the popular belief. Guns are fired every night to scare away the burglars and to frighten the dacoits. The common people when they see these preparations only shake their heads mysteriously and declare that something awful is about to happen. I have made these remarks to bring your readers up to date regarding the state of affairs up over here.

Of the many rumours current here, the most sensational, and one that is talked about everywhere, is a story connected with one of the many murders mentioned above. It excites one's interest all the more as the heroine is a Hindoo woman. It is a tale of courage and fidelity. There is a halo of romance about it. It shows how even the meek, timid, and much-abused Indian wife can be, as it were, goaded to desperation when she finds her honour at stake. The story runs thus. A bridegroom was returning with his young bride, the fame of whose charms spread far and wide, and, as ill luck would have it, reached the ears of the Native sub-inspector in charge of the nearest police station. The police, as we know, are almost a power in small villages. Everybody is at the beck and call of the "Daroga Saheb." His will is law. Nobody dare disobey him. He is "the monarch of all he surveys." His authority is undisputed. The girl had excited his evil passions. He must have her at any cost. He was determined to catch opportunity by the hair as she passed him by. The night was dark. As the bridal procession passed by an out of the way place, the "police-wallahs" who were on the look-out came down on the party. The bridegroom was accused of kidnapping the bride. In vain did the men who formed the bridal party declare that they were lawfully married, in vain did the bridegroom himself say that the girl was his newly-married bride; the "police-wallahs" turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. Th

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police suspected crime. The case could not be decided at that very moment and on that very spot. They must be taken to the thannah, and if what they said proved true, they could be set free the next morning. In short, the newly-married couple were locked up in two different cells. Now comes the most sensational part of this story. The bride's state of mind can be better imagined than described. Separated from her husband, locked up in a cell, she was now in the clutches of a set of villains with whom even her honour was not safe. The "Daroga Saheb," on the other hand, was of course in high glee. His plan had succeeded. The girl was now in his power. Success was now certain. He had only to make one more effort. With visions of victory in his head, he entered her cell. She saw the danger of her position at once. Her honour was in peril. She must keep it any risk, though she might die in the attempt. Death, she thought, was better than disgrace. Despair gave her courage. An idea flashed in her mind. Was it not better to throw the scoundrel off his guard? There was a faint glimmering of hope. Her mind was made up. He was armed. She met him with a smiling face, and told him that he would be more welcome without his weapons, which were enough to frighten a tender girl. His passion had got the better of him. He was no more master of his own actions. He did as he was told to do. As soon as he had put down the weapons, quick as thought, the girl flew at his sword. There was a rush—a blow—and a fall! In the twinkling of an eye her tormentor lay dead at her feet. The tables were turned. Just retribution had overtaken her persecutor. It was a terrible revenge. A woman had stained her hands with blood to save her honour!

It is said, and with much truth, that these troubles and crimes are due to scarcity, which is making progress in these districts. One can see easily that these rumours have also much to do with the failure of the crops, which is working dreadful havoc among the poor. The prices of corn have been raised very high by the corn merchants. These men, who are generally of the Bania class, and whose insatiable desire for wealth is proverbial, always hail such a nice opportunity of making money with delight. To them famine is nothing but fortune in a dreadful form. Popular dislike of these men is very great. It is only to frighten these men into terms that the "budmashes" of this place are fomenting the popular excitement and circulating these rumours. The distress is increasing. Grain has gone up higher than its usual rates, depriving many of their daily bread. These poor wretches when they find starvation staring them in the face are naturally driven to these crimes.

KASHMIR.

Kashmir is going to give trouble again. The Maharajah of Kashmir is one of three brothers. He is a helpless imbecile, eaten up by Oriental vices and superstitions—a ready tool in the hand of the worst class of parasites. Under the guidance of these—especially one of them—he allowed the administration of his splendid State to fall into the most hideously rotten condition. Everything bad throve; everything good was suppressed. The Government of India, although morally responsible for the well-being of the thousands whom it had entrusted to the care of the late Maharajah, dared not interfere for the following reason:—

Nothing short of the deposition of the Maharajah could do any good; and, having the condition of the whole of India at heart, the Government did not feel justified in risking so great a shock to the feelings of all the other native chiefs which the deposition of so prominent a ruler as the Maharaja of Kashmir would entail. Things were therefore allowed to proceed from bad to worse, and the Government made no sign, although it was in possession of documents incriminating the half-mad Maharajah, under the influence of his evil favourites, in plots to poison the British Resident, call in the aid of Russia, &c. The Government, in fact, waited on events; and the result may show that it was wise to wait. Opposing evil forces in Kashmir began to produce curious results. Intrigue after intrigue was successful. Ministry after Ministry was overthrown, and the Maharajah's two brothers were always actively scheming for their own advantage. At last a curious crisis arrived. For once all the factions in the State united against the Minister, Dewar Luchman Das, and the British Resident, Mr. Plowden. The latter was abandoned even by the Anglo-Indian Press, who did not appreciate the "stew-in-their-own-juice" policy of the Government of India, and the Mahrajah was emboldened to dismiss his Minister, appointing the more able and ambitious of his two brothers, Prince Amar Singh, Prime Minister. This rendered the position of Mr. Plowden, who had always supported the fallen Minister, untenable; and the entire Anglo-Indian Press insisting that the Foreign Office policy towards Kashmir had been a failure, the Government, after long hesitation, were persuaded to appoint a practical administrator, Colonel Parry Nisbet, to succeed him. This appointment was hailed with enthusiasm by al parties in Kashmir, for Colonel Nisbet is immensely popular with all classes of natives; but, after a while some of them began to repent. Prince Amar Singh, the new Minister, played his cards well. More ambitious and more able than either of his brothers, he recognised the overwhelming strength of the British Government, and, working in concert with the new Resident, managed for a time to lead the Maharajah along the difficult path of administrative reform. Two parties in the State were highly disgusted with the turn which affairs had taken. These were the party of the Maharajah's other brother, Prince Ram Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir army, and the party of the Maharajah's unworthy favourites and parasites. It was owing to the machinations of the latter that some more letters, incriminating the Maharajah in various lunatic plots against the British Government, were handed over to the British Resident. The object was, of course, to throw the Maharajah into disgrace, check him in his path of reform; and in the disturbance which was expected to follow the scoundrels calculated upon finding some good chance for themselves.

Now it so happened that, owing to the hostility with which the Foreign Office had viewed Colonel Nisbet's appointment, the latter had not been—as he undoubtedly ought to have been—informed of the secret history of our past relations with Kashmir. He had no idea that the Foreign Office archives contained bundles of just such letters as those betrayed into his hands. The Maharajah was equally ignorant of this; and, when Colonel Nisbet confronted him with his own handwriting, both of them attached a political importance to the revelation which it did not possess, and the Maharajah in despair offered to abdicate. Upon this Colonel Nisbet hurried off, big with the fate of Empire, to Calcutta to the Viceroy, and was not a little chagrined to find himself the bearer of a thrice told tale. Nevertheless, the Government of India saw the advantage which the Maharajah's offer to abdicate placed in their hands, and instructed Colonel Nisbet as to the arrangements to be made for carrying on the government of the country by means of a Council of Regency.

Here a great mistake was made. Having all the winning cards in their hands, the Government ought to have played boldly, and have made a solemn ceremonial of the Maharajah's deposition, at his own request, while the horror of discovery was strong upon him. Then they could have made it impossible for him to seek an early reversal of the change. Government, however, unwisely allowed this revolution to take place quietly; and for a time only paragraphs in the newspapers showed that any change had occured. The Maharajah, who had been expecting the thunderbolt of Imperial wrath to descend upon his head, began to repent of the hasty terror in which he had offered to abdicate. His brother, Prince Ram Singh, began to find that he had lost, rather than gained, by the change, as more power then ever was now thrown into the hands of his more able younger brother, Prince Amar Singh. The friends of the ex-Minister, Dewar Luchman Das, began to gather heart of grace, and to hint to the Maharajah that if his faithful Minister had not been sent away all this trouble would not have occurred. The unworthy favourites of the Maharajah, who had sold their master, began to think that they had acted foolishly, and all the other parties in the State who had previously been able to enrich themselves by intrigue and peculation were naturally hostile to the new era of reform. A coalition against Prince Amar Singh and the British Resident was the result.

The dismissed Minister, Luchman Das, was restored to the Maharajah's favour privately, and he surrendered a box full of other incriminating documents in his possession; and bribes were sent round to the native Press to induce them to say that the famous "letters" revealed to Colonel Nisbet were forgeries. Then the Maharajah's agents began to aver that his offer to abdicate was extorted from him by the British Resident, and the Maharajah himself began to ask why he had been disposed of in this hole-and-corner fashion. He announced his intention of appealing to the Viceroy in Simla in person; and, in spite of the protests of the British Resident—from whom he parted on anything but friendly terms—he has left Srinagar with that avowed purpose. Prince Ram Singh has absented himself from the Council of Regency and accompanied his brother. It will thus be seen that the Kashmir business is far from settled; and, with a half-mad and wholly vicious ruler, surrounded by angry and civil counsellors, unpleasant developements may be expected. The most hopeful feature of the situation is that the Maharajah is a moral coward, and will probably shrink at the last moment from taking any really decisive step.—*New York Herald.*

THE following letter has been received by Messrs. Sutton and Sons:—Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Messrs. Sutton for the floral decorations and miniature garden surrounding the pavilion, which they have had the kindness to present to Her Majesty.

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THE LATE FATHER J. DAMIEN'S LETTER TO BOMBAY.

The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a letter written to a Parsee gentlemen in Bombay by the late lamented Father J. Damien, whose devotion to the cause of afflicted humanity culminated in his recent death. The letter will, at the present moment, be read with melancholy interest:—

"Kalawao, Molokai, Sandwich Islands, May 26, 1887.

"Dear Sir,—Your kind letter of the 21st January is to hand, and pressure of work has been the cause of postponing the answer. First, I have unfortunately to state that the report of my cure is an exaggeration of the newspapers. I feel with thanks to the Divine Saviour that there is a great amelioration in my disease under the salutary influence of the Japanese treatment which I have begun since July of last year; and looking at the photograph of your daughter, which shows unmistakable signs of the same disease as we have here, I unhesitatingly advise you to put her under the same treatment as soon as possible. All I can do for you—to get this Japanese medicine—is to give you the address of the doctor whose old family secret is this:—Dr. Goto, Kihai Hospital at Tokio, Japan. It consists in a daily warm bath, in which is dissolved a certain quantity of bathing medicine, called in their language 'Kai-gio-Kioso Yoko Yoiku.' The body up to the shoulders should be in warm water of 95 degrees (Fahrenheit) for fifteen minutes. We take inwardly one drachm of very small pills after each meal. They call them Sei Ketu Reu; and one hour after meal one ounce of decoction from a Japan tree is taken. These two internal specifics are not disagreeable to take, and the warm bath is quite agreeable indeed. They seem to me to purify the blood, reduce smelling, ease the pains occasioned by the degeneration of the small nerves, and in general make a leper feel so comfortable as if he was not sick. I speak here of what I experienced since nearly the beginning of my own treatment. I know very well I am not cured, but I am to-day as strong as I was when I volunteered myself between our lepers fourteen years ago. A year ago I was suffering very much in my feet and right hand, unable to do the slightest fatiguing work, had no sleep at night, and my ear was badly running—to-day remain the big ear, but cured so far, though the anæsthesia (or anæthery) on my left foot is still there. I feel not much fatigue or pain, nor any smelling. We just have finished building in our churchyard a regular bath-house, with a large heater and five bath tubs, where our doctor sends all those who are desirous of submitting themselves under treatment. Hoping you will obtain for your beloved child the same treatment and experience the good effect of it,—I remain, &c., J. DAMIEN.

"P.S.—My respects to the Rev. Father Mayer. Apply to him for the spiritual care of all your family, and Almighty God will bless you."

THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

A RETRACTATION

The Bhamo correspondent of the *Pioneer* in a letter of his which appeared in the *Pioneer*, of 13th March, said:—"When the charge was ordered Lieut. Playfair called to his men to come on, and they followed him splendidly, but when Lieut. Stoddard gave the same call to his command not a Sepoy was to the front, and had it not been for two Hampshire men who sprang from their own ranks and offered to go with him, the ill-fated officer would have stood entirely alone. At the time when this statement was written, says the correspondent in a recent letter, "I fully believe in the truth of this report as it came to me . . . and the story was told with such circumstantiality of detail and complete vraisemblance that I was unfortunately led to accept it and give it currency in your columns. I was prevented by circumstances from seeing the justly indignant denial which was published in your issue of April 23rd by the officer commanding the regiment in Bhamo until very recently, and I now avail myself of the earliest mail to send a complete contradiction of the report given to me by my informants. As I have now ascertained that my information was wholly incorrect, in so far as it reflected on the courage of the Bengal Infantry, I hasten to make the fullest reparation in my power, as I fear that impressions prejudicial to the regiment must have been created in many minds by the paragraph in question. I therefore have to apologise most sincerely to the officers of the 17th Bengal Infantry for the injustice, which most unintentionally I have been the means of doing the regiment.

CAPTAIN TATE, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, who has recently visited Shiraz and Ispahan, managed to purchase over 300 mules, without striking off the main road into the heart of the country. They cost under Rs. 220 each, and were landed at Karachi, and are reported equal to hard transport work.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 26, Kangra (s), Bombay; 30, City of Carthage (s), Bombay; 30, Capella (s), Calcutta; July 3, Oriental (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—June 23, Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 25, Werneth Hall (s), Bombay; 26, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; 28, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; 29, Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay; 30, Sculptor (s), Bombay; 30, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY: July 5, Thames (s), Shanghai.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, July 11.

For Calcutta: Mr. Mackready, Mr. Bruce, Mr. H. Packer, Mrs. Reid Mr. and Mrs. Molloy, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Skelton and family, Mr. R. Robertson.
For Malta: Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Luke, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Bates, Mr. T. W. Locket.
For Port Said: Mr. E. Armour.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, July 12; from Brindisi, July 22.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Vaughan, Mr. H. L. Holland. *From Brindisi*: Col. Warner, Mr. J. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Crole, Surgeon-Major Swaine, Mr. E. A. West, Mr. F. A. Newman, Mr. M. E. Monks.
For Alexandria: Mr. J. Hamilton. *From Venice*: Mr. A. H. Perry
For Colombo: Mr. R. Reid.
For Madras: *From Brindisi*: Sergt.-Major G. Bevan.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, July 18; from Brindisi, July 29.

For Bombay: Rev. A. Sharp. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. N. Hill, Mr. J. Shaw, Capt. Renton, Mr. A. M. Fagan, Lieut.-Col. Riddell, Mr. W. H. Rushton, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Salmond, Mr. W. H. Rushton, Mr. H. M. Owen, Mr. Doyle, Mr. J. D. Davies, Col. Ebden, Major Mayo, Surg. J. A. Cunningham, Surg. A. Adams, Gen. A. T. Cox, Major Jarrett.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Farmer.
For Ismailia: Mr. Playfair.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, July 26; from Brindisi, August 4.

For Gibraltar: Major H. Cummings, Lieut. R. E. Curtis, Staff Sergt Bicknell, Mr. Coleman, Lieut. H. L. Barrow, Mr. C. F. Sewell
For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Hume. From *Brindisi*: Mr. T. Conroy Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Mr. V. Bayley.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 1; from Brindisi, August 11.

For Gibraltar: Surgeon-Major Thompsett.
For Bombay: Mrs. A. Gaxelle, Major Evetts. From *Brindisi*: Mr. C. R. Mayo.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, August 9.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Col. Weldon.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 9; from Brindisi, August 19.

For Bombay: Mr. F. J. Pert.
For Malta: Mr. J. F. Fisher.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, August 15.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr and Mrs. R. Macdonald. *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. Westmacott.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, August 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Yorke.
For Colombo: Rev. E. J. Perry and boy.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, August 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 2.

For Alexandria: Mr. Withers.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Deputy Surgeon-General Farrell.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, August 30.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Major A. G. Impey, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Major P. L. Martin.
For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Wynne.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer, to sail October 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnie, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. H. Solomon, Mrs. Douglas.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail July 13.

For Bombay: Mr. J. G. Cowie, Mr. J. Dickie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail July 18.

For Colombo: Mr. F. S. Horan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Pelham Hill.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tall and child.

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Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Madras: Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept, 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.
For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson.
For Calcutta: Miss Finch.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail July 6.

For Bombay: Major D. E. Goldsbury, Capt. F. G. Delamain. *From Port Said:* Surgeon H. G. S. and Mrs. Wortabet.
For Karachi: Mrs. Gibbons and four children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Miss Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. D. L. R. F. Woodridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, at Bombay, June 16.

From London: Major and Mrs. Owens, Mr. W. G. Page, Mr. J. C Mason, Mr. Lonergan, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Brough, Mr. Norwood, Mr. P. Wilson.
From Brindisi: Mr. Propert, Mr. and Mrs. Ebden and infant, Mr. Rosario, Mr. Brownger, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. Sewell, Mr. H. J. Rainey, Mr. J. R. Rainey, Mr. Waddington, Mr. F. F. Smith, Mr. Waller, Mr. Porter, Rev. R. J. Brandon.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, June 9.

From London: Mr. Mitchell, Colonel Galloway, Miss Spragge, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Elcock, Mr. Blair, Mr. Houlding, Mr. Buksh, Mr. Lee, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. Smith.
From Brindisi: Major Guyon, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Napier, Mr. Jenner, Lieut. Moore, Mr. Rule, Mr. Forbes.
From Aden: Mr. Jones.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, June 25.

From Bombay: Mr. J. N. Young, Mr. W. Gunther, Mr. Crumuadi, Mr. Francis, Mr. Trevethick, Mr. Mubley, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Topham, Captain H. Black, Mr. A. M. Monks, Mr. A. B. Hollis, Col. P. Ommaney, Mr. D. Lumsden, Mr. A. Wyat, Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Mr. W. Stacot, Mr. Maxdenso, Mr. Lagg, Mr. Saunders, Col. H. M. Dale, Mr. J. E. Paul. *To London:* Mr. D. Bliss, Mr. Brown, Mr. H. P. Weater, Mr. L. Hole, Col. F. M. Stokes, Col. R. Leigh, Mr. W. Hutton, Mrs. Judd and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and family, Mr. G. Harford, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. McCullough, Mr. F. Head, Mr. J. A. Rogers, Mr. J. Kendal and son, Mr. A. Coates, Mr. Crawshaw, Mr. Purbhoy, Mr. Cautapher, Mr. G. Batton, Lieut. W. Wimble, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Jopp, Capt. MacPherson.
From Hong Kong: Dr. Rowlands.
From Ismalia: Col. Wastern.
From Port Said: Mr. J. G. Wilmot, Mr. Claus, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Walle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, June 18.

For London: Mr. E. J. Marshall, Mr. W. Kenna, Mr. E. Dalgado, Rev. Rowland Bateman, Mr. A. J. M. Inverarity, Mr. W. C. S. Prince.
For Marseilles: Mr. T. R. Wynne, Dr. R. A. S. Chard, and Mrs. Berry and infant, Major and Mrs. C. M. H. Newington, Mr. W. F. Leader, Mr. J. R. Lowis, Surg-Major M. Robinson.
For Brindisi: Mr. F. Clifford, Mr. A. C. Cregeen.
For Aden: Mr. E. Hollis.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. Julius Orman, from London, July 5, from Brindisi, July 15.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Landale, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Fawkes and two boys, Mr. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Forbes, Mr. Woollam, Mr. A. Allivant, Mr. F. G. Wigley, Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. Nayada, Mr. Hannah, Mr. Canne, Mr. P. Robinson, Surg. Fowler. *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. Butterworth, Capt. H. B. Warden, Capt. and Mrs. Bellingham, Mr. C. A. Mason, Lieut. G. S. Fraser, Capt. L. L. Steel, Mr. E. A. Wake, Mr. Hymes, Mr. A. W. Dance, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Monks, Mr. D. M. Karaka, Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Mr. E. Elliott, Capt. H. Ricardo, Mr. and Mrs. Douie, Col. Cochrane, Mr. L. P. Shirres, Mr. Van Someran, Mr. Hersim, Capt. G. W. Clark, Mr. Lentine, Mr. Haggett.
For Malta: Capt. and Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. C. J. Hayes, Mrs. Reed, Lieut. H. Holman, Mr. Roughton, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Trumpeter Malom, Mr. Taylor.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Carver, Miss E. Cresswell, Mr. J. Watt, Mr. Dillings, Mr. Williams, Mr. Valarin, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Piffard, Miss Carver.
For Ismailia: Mr. A. G. Loader, Mr. Kay Hall. *From Brindisi:* Major Lloyd.
For Brindisi: Capt. Taylor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail July 5.

For Calcutta: Capt. T. H. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kemp, Mr. Richards, Mrs. Black and two children, Mr. A. Bremmer, Mr. R. J. Brown, Mr. H. Stappers, Mr. H. Cameron, Mr. J. Cunningham, Mr. H. L. Tilly, Mr. G. Surman, Mr. R. Boyd, Mr. A. J. Carter.
For Colombo.—Mr. Joask, Mr. R. Thomson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, June 25.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. H. Allen and Mr. J. N. A. Eaton, Mr. Patterson, Mr. J. Manson.
For London: Major C. Norcott and Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Col. H. M. Repton, Count Hoyos, Count Szechenyi.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 2.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. Fasson, Rev. E. Jermyn, Mr. H. B. Taylor, Mr. Jas. Kimber, Sir A. Croft.
For Marseilles: Mr. W. Longmuir, Mr. J. E. Cook, Rev. George Billings, Mr. W. Ering, Mr. J. T. Dibben and friend.
For London: Mr. J. B. Powell, Rev. J. Allen.

Per s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, July 9.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Mein, Mr. B. Samuel, Mr. G. E. House, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. W. Christison.
For Venice: Capt. Burn Murdock.
For London: Miss Smith, Colonel James, Mr. A. Bleasley, Miss Saxby.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 16.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Home, Surgeon-General Costello, Col. Bunbury.
For Marseilles: Mr. J. H. C. Dunsterville, Rev. W. Hooper.

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, July 25.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and child, Mr T. A. Jones and brother, Rev. W. H. Bray, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobson Col. Palmer.

THE Ameer's wife and attendants, who lately left Cabul with the intention, as was stated, of joining the Ameer in Turkestan, halted at the Ameer's summer retreat at Pugman, near Cabul, and, when the latest news left, were still there. Nasarulla Jan, the Ameer's younger son, was with his mother.

SIR C. DILKE'S ARTICLE.—"MILES" writes in a Bombay paper:—"I really think that almost too much has been made of Sir Charles Dilke's recent remarks in the *Fortnightly Review*, disparaging the Bombay and Madras Armies—which he had no opportunity of seeing. So far as I can make out, he saw a Bombay regiment march past in a duststorm in Afghanistan, and on the profound knowledge of the Bombay Army thus acquired he made the sagacious and weighty entries in his journal which he has since given to the world. It is hardly worth while to take Sir Charles too seriously. He strongly reminds one of the English traveller who went to France to study the manners and customs of the French. Landing at Calais he had his pocket picked on the way to the hotel, and when he got to the hotel and retired for the night a red-headed chambermaid gave him his candle. This was too much for him. Before he slept that night he made the following entry in his diary:—'All Frenchmen are thieves, and all Frenchwomen have red hair.' Next morning, having thus found out all about the French, he returned to England to give his countrymen the benefit of his views which, though broad, were the least thing misleading. In like manner it is much better to treat the excellent Sir Charles as a humourist and not put ourselves out about him. He is quite right to praise the Punjab Frontier regiments, which are magnificent. In fact, the Bengal Army has some of the finest regiments in the world, regiments that warm the heart of any soldier to see, no matter to what Presidency he belongs. But while one is glad cordially to recognise this fact, we in Bombay can also look with pride on our own men. Of course some regiments are better than others, but there is a fact in regard to the Native Army that never ought to be lost sight of—*a native regiment is what its officers make it.* This is really the beginning and the end of the whole matter."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100 7-16		—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...	104	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	987½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	930
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	275
Bellary	1,100	nil ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20 ...	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880	25 ...	390
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	130 ...	1,170
Fort	8,500	100 ...	1,500
French	all	60 ...	570
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	— ...	—
Khangaum	450	45 ...	360
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	20 ...	435
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	215
New Berar	500	35 ...	560
New Indian	125	10 ...	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	390
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon	500	— ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,150
Sind	750	50 ...	400
Volkart	all	75 ...	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90 ...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15 ...	320
Alliance Spinning ...	all	80 ...	600
Albert Edward Mills...	500	20 ...	430
Anglo-Indian	100	3 ...	95
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	— ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25 ...	775
Central India	500	45 ...	1,140
Coorla Mills	1,000	40 ...	545
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	710
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	615
Golam Baba	400	— ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20 ...	165
Hindustan	1,000	35 ...	835
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	— ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning.	1,000	25 ...	685
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25 ...	575
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50 ...	1,090
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	715
Jaffer Ali	500	— ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45 ...	1,002½
Khandeish	1,000	50 ...	700
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	25 ...	710
Leopold	100	5 ...	144
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,150
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50 ...	1,265
Mazagon	250	5 ...	140
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	75 ...	1,660
Naigam	100	— ...	—
National	1,000	— ...	290
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25 ...	750
Oriental	625	15 ...	430
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	250	— ...	80
Prince of Wales ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	25 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60 ...	1,300
Soonderdas	1,000	30 ...	480
Southern India ...	500	15 ...	175
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½ ...	280
Victoria Mills	1,000	35 ...	375
Western India ...	1,000	25 ...	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,390
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	80
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,400
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrohee Landing and Shipping...	300	100
Kemp & Co.	175	390
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	218
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,325
Thacker and Co.	15	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—June 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 100	6 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	104	8 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104	8 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	106	0 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	106	0 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106	8 to 106 12
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106	8 to 106 12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100	0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	12½ to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	170 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,010 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	110 to —
National of India...	£12½	150 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	106 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	80 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	183 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	113 to —
Bengal Coal	100	1,740 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	13¾ to 14
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½ to —
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	350 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	73 to 74
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	97 to 98
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	120 to 121
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to 113
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	87 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	136 to 137
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	58 to —
Equitable Coal	250	175 to 180
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	75 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200 to —
Gourepore	100	138 to 139
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	182 to 183
India General Steam Navigation	100	92 to 93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	79 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	250 to 260
Murree Brewery	100	140 to 145
Naini Tal Brewery	100	140 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	101 to 102
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	186 to 187
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	67 to —
Riverside Press	100	66 to 67
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	81 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	87 to 88
Watson's Patent Press	100	105 to 106

TEA COMPANIES

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	70 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	75 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	220 to 230
Do. contributory... ...	100	110 to 115
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38 to —
Central Cachar	200	111 to 112
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	82 to 83
Chota Nagpore	100	34 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	22 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	52 to 53
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	82 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	47 to 48
Eastern Cachar	100	30 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	36 to 37
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	64 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	250 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	58 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	72 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	6½ to 6¾
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6 to 7
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	118 to —
Do. contributory	200	94 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	220 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to —
Loobah	100	120 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	17 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	49 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	91 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	64 to 65
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	96 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	136 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	175 to —
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—July 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	100 to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107¼ to 108¼
4 Do. October 10, 1888...	— to —
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882	106 to 108
4 Do. 1886-90	106 to 108¾
4½ Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6 Do. 1895-96	113 to 117
4 Do.	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

RAILWAY DEBENTURE

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	10	118 to 120
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	130 to 135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121 to 123
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	130 to 132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	91 to	93
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½ to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	181 to	183
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24½ to	24¾
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24½ to	25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	27½ to	28¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	116 to	118
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174 to	176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	145 to	147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137 to	139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129 to	131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	104 to	107
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½ to	24¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953	5	26½ to	26¾
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	134 to	136
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to	115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119 to	121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	117 to	119

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	13½ to	13¾
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14¾ to	15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	107 to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc ...	100	108 to	110
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	13¾ to	13¾
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	103 to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	104 to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100 to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	39 to	41

BANKS

Agra	all	7½ to	8
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	26½ to	27½
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	23 to	24
Delhi and London	all	— to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	53 to	54

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Acworth, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 20 mos. 16dys., Mar. 10,'88.
Aganoor, S. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 7, '89.
Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom., Judl., 2 yrs., Apr. 14, '88.
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 13, '89.
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '89.
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14 dys., Feb. 15, '89,
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comr., Punj., 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Anderson, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 8½ mos., Dec. 14, '88.
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Andrews, G. A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Anketell, P. W., Ben. Marine, 9 mos., Nov. 8, '88.
Annesley, F. C., Burma Police, 12 mos., Feb., '89.
Aplin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 15, '88.
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Atkinson, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 22, '89
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 5, '89.

Babington, Lieut.-Col. S., Bo.S.C., Bom. Police, 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 16 mos., July 18,'88.
Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 6, '89.
Baker, E. C. S., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13 dys., Sept. 25, '88.
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 12 mos., Apr. 17,'89.
Barratt, C. H., P.W.Dept., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Barrow, R. P., Co. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 19, '89.
Barry, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
Bartlett, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Batten H. G., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Baudry, G. E., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '88.
Bayley, Col. C. A., B.S.C., Ben. Political, 6 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 12 mos.
Beatty, C. A. B., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad Judl., 8 mos., May 10, '89.
Bestic, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
Bianchi, L. F., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben. Political, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., May 1, '88.
Bird, H. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 10 mos., Jan. 18, '89.
Bishop, I. M. M., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Blair, R. W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judcl., to Oct. 1, '89.
Blood, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Boddy Capt. O. V., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Booth. W., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., May 25, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 21 mos, Mar. 14, '88.
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Bremer, A. G. N., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Brereton, H. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., May 17. '89.
Bright, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Apr. 12, '99.
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., May 3, 89.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Brown, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Comr., 18 mos., April 20, '88.
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Bullock, F. D. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 ms., Apr. 1, '89
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comn., Ben. Cov., 12 mos. Jan. 23, '89.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
Burney, R. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 28, '88.

Cadge, Surg.-Major W. H., N.W.P. Prison Dept., 15 mos., Sept. 21, '88.
Calnan, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos. Nov. 22, '88.
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Carrel, E. M., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Carry, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rv. & Gen., 44 ms., Ap. 16, '86.
Chadwick, W., Burma P.W.D., 15½ mos., June 5, '88.
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89.
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Cherry, J. W., Mad. Forest, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., to Sept. 17, '89.
Clarke, H. S. S., Ben. Police.
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '89.

Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
Cloete, H. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Clogstoun, H. F., Mad. Cov., Acct. Genl., India, 18 mos. Apr. 19, '88.
Close, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Coard, A. R., Ben. Survey, 12 mos., Sept. 25, '88.
Cole, C. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.
Conduitt, H. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '88.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87
Corder, A. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Corkery, H., Bo. Police, 8 mos., May 3, '89.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
Court, F. W., Ben. Police.
Courtonay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 22 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.
Cox, G. W. S., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Aug. 1, '88.
Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 20 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
Cradock, H. E., Ben. Police, 3 mos., Ap. 1, '89.
Crawford, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 18 mos. June 12, '88.
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 12 mos., May 16. '89.
Crooke, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Cullen, Bde.-Surg. P., C.P. Medl., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Cumberlege, N. K., Hyderbad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Cuntingham, W. J., Bo. Cov., Under Sec. to Gov. of I., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Currie, Col. F., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 19, '89
Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 29 dys., Mar. 6, '89.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 27 mos., June 28, '87.
Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 18 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Nov. 24, '88.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.
Day, C. E., Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., Bon. Judcl., 7 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Deighton, K., N.W.P. & O. Educl., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89
De la Chercis, Capt. D. L., Burma Police, 12 mos., Sept. 30, '88.
Devenish, J. A., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos, May 12, '89.
Dodd, A. J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., May 10, '89.
Douglas, A. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 39 mos., July 27, '86.
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
Drysdale, W. McG., Punjab Pol., 12 mos., July 24, '88.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comr., 16 ms., July 24, '88
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 8 mos, Mar. 22, '89.
Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comn., 22 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
Duke, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.

Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '88.
Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 21 mos., Feb. 17, 88.
Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Edge, W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 19, '89.
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 8 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Elliot, A., Ben. Opium Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sur., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '89
Elliott, J., Ben. Educl., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Ewart, Col. C. H., B.S.C., Ben. Police, 6 ms., May 17, '89.
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.

Fagan, A. M., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 12, '89.
Faichnie, A. G., C.P., P.O., 8 mos.
Farmer, H. R., Mad. Cov., Mad., Judl., 16 mos., Apr. 19, '88
Fendall, J. L., Ben. Postal Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '88.
Ferard, H. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos.
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. May 15, '88.
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Forbes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 15 mos., July 19, '88.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov.
Forbes, W. W., Burma Police, 15 mos., Aug. 9, '88.
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.
Fraser, E. G., P.W.D. Punjab, 16 mos., 21 June, '88.
Fraser, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys., May 17, '89.
Fuller, Surg. H. K., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 26, '88.
Fuller, J. B., Ben. Cov., C. P. Comr., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '88.

Gardiner, Maj. R., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Gilbert, W. N., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 89.
Gleadow, F., Forest Dept., Bombay, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Goodburn, C., Ben. P. O., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Goodricke, G. M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 20, '88.
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '89.
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos. & 10 dys., Dec. 1, '87.
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 5, '88.
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Groves, G. B., Ben. Postal Dept.
Guthrie, W. J., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Jan. 22, '89.

Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Hamilton, Comp. R.E., C. P., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Hammick, S., Bo. Cov., Bom. Judl., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 18 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Handcock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Hankin, A. C., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Hannah, T. H., Acct. Genl's. Office, Bombay, 19 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Harris, R. L., B. Cov., Pun. Comr., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Harrison, C. L., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 24 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 17½ mos., Apr. 3, '88.
Harvey, J., Punj. Educational, 24 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 21 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., 6 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Hathornthwaite, J. F., Bombay Educational Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 194 dys., Nov. 17, '88.
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.
Healey, H. J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Hearle, N., N.W.P. & O. Comr. Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Henderson, J. P., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., July 8, '88.
Henderson, W. G. A., Surg.-Maj., Bom. Medl., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 15 mos., Aug. 28, '88.
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '89.
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 21 ms., Apr. 15, 89.
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 5, '89.
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 9, '89.
Hill, Maj. J., R.E., India Survey, 17 mos., May 18, '88.
Hill, S. A., Ben. Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 9, '89.
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 13, '89,
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Hoerule, O., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec 28, '88.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Hogg, Sir F. R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Dir.-Gen. of P. O., 3 mos. 7 dys., Apr. 7, '89.
Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Commr., 18½ mos., May 4, '88.
Holmwood, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Feb. 3, '89.
Horsley, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Dec. 28, '88.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Howell, M. S., C.J.C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judcl., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 30 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Hullah, A., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 13 mos. and 11 days. Oct. 19, '88.
Humphreys, E. C., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., May 1,'88.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 31 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Hynes, G. J., Burma P.O., 3 mos., May 1, '89.

Inglis, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89
Innes, T. E. D., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
Irvine, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.

Jacob, E. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Jacob, S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secret., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
James, G. A., Ben. Tel., 12 mos., Nov., 15, '88.
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., May 10, '88.
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos;, May 23, '89.
Jones, O. R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., India, 18 mos., May 4, '88.

Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Johnstone, H. J., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 28, '88.
Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.

Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 12 mos., Feb. 14, '89.
Kaye, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Kemp, F. E., Ben. Police, 4 mos., Feb. 21, '89.
Kennedy, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos.
Kidd, J. C., Tel. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 24, '88.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Kirkman, J. D. D., Ben. Pilot, 9 mos., Feb. 7, '89.
Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.
Knowlys, H. B.
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '88.

Laing, J. J., N.W.P. & P. Police, 7 mos., May 22, '89.
Lake, W. A. E., Burma Police, 6 mos., Apr. 16, '89.
Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89.
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Landon, H. J., Bo. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 4, '89.
Lang, R. D. M., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Larminie, W. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Lash, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 18 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 11 mos., Dec. 1. '88.
Laughlin, R. C., Ben. Teleg. Dept., 16 mos., July 10, '93.
Learmouth, A. C. L., P.W. Dept., Punj., 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88. May 24, '88.
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.
Lee-Warner, W., Bo. Cov., Bom. Sect., 12 mos. 10 dys., Mar. 15, '89.

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Leggatt, E. O. E., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos. '88.
Lloyd, Maj. R O., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos & 11 days, Dec. 1, '88.
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 18 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 44 mos., July 26, '85.
Lowis, E. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Comr., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Ludlam, A. F., Punj. Fincl., 18 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys., Apr. 3, '89.
Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Lyle, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 300 dys. Jan. 6, '89.
Lyle, J. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '88.

MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
Macaulay, C. P. L., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept., 7 mos., May 10, '89.
Macdonald, W., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
MacEwen, R. S. T., Ben Judl., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
MacIvor, C. V., Bom. P.W.D., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Mackenzie, A. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Mackenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Macmillan, M., Bo. Educl., to Sept. 30, '89.
Maconchy, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., May 18, '88.
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., 21 dys., May 10, '89.
Madge, P. M., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '88.
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '80.
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Marriott, C. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Dec. 21, '88.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 15 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, F. H., Burma Comn., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Masters, W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 30, '89.
Mathews, H. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. Feb. 17, '88.
McAndrew, J., Ben. Police, 9 mos. & 306 dys., Apr. 19, '88.
McDonell, R. G., Burma Police, 6 mos., Jan. 19, '89.
McIver, C. W., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
McLeod, Bde.-Surg. K., M.D., Ben Medl., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
McMinn, C. W., C.P. Dy. Commr., to Dec. 31, '89.
Mead, Col. H. R., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Meade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., to Nov. 1, '89.
Menneer, R. R., Bo. P.W.D.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, 89.
Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Michell, W., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 28, '87
Millard, F. T., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., May 17, '89.
Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 18½ mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Millett, H., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 19 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
Molloy, E. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
Monro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Montresor, C. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Morrison, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Morrieson, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 18 dys, Mar. 20, '89.
Moule, H. F. D'O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Moung, H. la Oung, Ben. Asst. Comys. Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 17, 89.
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Muir, J. W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 7½ mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 17 mos., May 29, '88.
Mulock, W. B., Bom. Cov., 12 mos., Nov. 2, '88.

Naller, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.
Neil, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 15 mos., July 18, '88.
Newcombe, A. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Newnham, W. A., 12 mos.
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182 dys., Apr. 7, '89.

Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
O'Brien, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 11 mos., Nov 18, '88.
O'Donnell, C. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Oldham, W. B., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 1, '89
Olphert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 26, '88.
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 8 mos., Feb. 8, '89.

Pank, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Patton, T. A., Indo-European Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '89.
Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.
Pearson, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 14, '89.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos, 18 May, '88.
Perrin, C. A., N.W. Provs., D.W.P., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Perry, Surg. F. F., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Port, F. J., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Mar. 8, '89.
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
Peterson, F. W. V., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Petterson, F. R., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Pinkey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Phillips, F. A. T., Ben. Cov., C. P. Asst. Commr., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18 mos. Apr. 27, '88.
Pollen, Dr. J., Bo. Commn., 6 mos., May 18, '89.
Pope, R. R., Asst. Comr., Assam, 19 mos., May 1 88.
Porter, J. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 3, '89.
Power, I. O., Ben. Fin. Com. Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., July 24, '88.
Pritchard, Lieut. A. B., B.S.C., Burma Commr., 15 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Pritchard, Lt. C. H., Bo. S.C., Asst. G.-G.'s Agent for C.I., 6 mos.
Prothero, M. E. D., Ben. Educl., 29 mos., Mar. 11, '88.
Purchase, E. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov, Pun. Comr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., Ben. Medl., 6 ms., May 1, '89.
Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Mod., 24 ms., Oct. 15, '87
Quinn, C. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 25, '89

Ratton, H. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Rattray, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.
Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., 18 ms., April 13, '88.
Rees, J. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Sect., 6 mos., 89.
Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 18m., Apr. 20, '88.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 25, '89.
Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
Reynolds, Col. E. S., Political Agent, 6 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Reynolds, G. B., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov.
Richard, H. J., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '89.
Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov.
Robb, Surg.-Maj. J., Bo. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Robinson, W. H., 6 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Robyns, T. T., Ben. Salt Rev., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. & P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88
Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, to Oct. 29, '89.
Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 22 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rooper, P. L., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Rose, E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rose, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. & Gn., 18 ms., Apr. 28, '88.
Rumsby, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos.,
Salmon, A. M'D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Sandeman, Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., Agent to G. G. Baluchistan, 6 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Sanders, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
Scott, R. C., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Scott, S. P. C., Mad. Police.
Seagrim, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 34 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Setterfield, Condr. J., Bombay Marine, 12 ms., Mar. 16, '89.
Shakespear, J. Y., Persian Gulf Tel., 8 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.
Sherlock, O. J., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
Shields, H., Adjutant Genl's Office, Ben., 4 mos.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., June 7, '88.
Sim, H. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., '88.
Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Skipwith, Lt.-Col. G. T., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Smith, C. M., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., June 23, '89.
Smith, C. S., Mad. Conser. of Forest, 18 mos., July 14, '88.
Smith, G. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '88.
Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Smith, L. G., Ben. Consr. of Forests, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Smith, W., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Smyth, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88
Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Squire, S. N., Bo. P.W.D., 7 mos. 15 dys., Apr. 17, '89.
Stanbrough, A. W., Ma. Forests, 18 mos., May 13, '88.
Steedman, E. B., Ben. Cov., Punjab Agricult., 8 mos., Mar. 30, '89.
Stephen, K. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Stevens, H. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 18 mos., April 28, '88.
Stevenson, R. E., Burma Commr.
Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos. 17 dys., Dec. 30, '87.
Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 8 ms., Mar. 22, 89
Stuart, H. R., C.P. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 25, '88.
Sturrock, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 5, '89
Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 18 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Thomas, G. E., Burma Rails., to Oct. 27, '89.
Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.
Thompson, H. M., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Thomson, A., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 3, '88.
Thomson, Surg. S. J., N. W. P. & O. Commn., 244 dys., Mar. 29, '89.
Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Thurston, J. N. G., Burma Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 24, '88.
Toynbee G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '89.
Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., to Nov. 23, '89.
Trever, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Tulloch, H., Bengal Postal Dept.
Tuohy, Surg. J. F., M.D., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89
Tuson, F. E., Ind. Tel., 17 mos., 20 June, '88.
Tweedy, G. A., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1. '89.

Udny, R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Umá Shaukar Misra, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.
Unwin, A. H., Bo. Cov. Bo. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 18, '89.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.
Vertannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87.
Vincent, R. H., Bo. Police, 8 mos., , '89.

Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.
Walker, S. N., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Wallace, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb 20, '89.
Ward, G. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 12 mos., Feb. 18, '89.
Warden, F. H., Bom. Police, 18 mos., 18 May, '88.
Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Weir, Surg.-Maj. P. A., Opium Agent, Benares, 18 mos., April 4, '88.
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 21 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 12 mos., Jan. 5, '89.
Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Western, R. W., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Western, R. W., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos. Dec. 9, '88.
White, Capt. W. W., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88.
White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Nov. 15, '89.
White, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, '88.
Whitwell, Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Wickes, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 30, '89.
Wilkinson, T. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 ms., May 17, '89.
Williams, C. E., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Wilson, F. J., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '88.
Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '89
Wiseman, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '88.
Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Wolfe-Murray, F. D'A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms.
Wood, R. J., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 24, '89.
Woodburn, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.
Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Apr. 1, '88.
Woolbert, Surg. H. R., M.B., Ben. Medl., 3 mos.
Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 29 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.
Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.
Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Jan. 10, '88.

Young, Col. G. G., B.S.C., Pun. Comr., 6 ms., Apr. 30, '89
Young, Surg. L. T., Bengal Med. Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '87.
Younghusband, R. E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Sect., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Beasley, Rev. E. M., Ben., 16 mos., June 30, '88.
Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
Cumine, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
Durham, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
Dyer, Rev. J. P., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '88, Ben.

Ferrier, Rev. Alex., 8 mos., Apr. 20, '89, Ben.

Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89, Ben.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 19 mos. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.
Kitchen, Rev. W., 12 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.

Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
Le Fevre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.
Lochee, Rev. A. C., 18 mos., Sept. 11, '88, Bo.

Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 21 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.

Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March 10, '88.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 26 mos, June 8, '87, Ben.
Olyat, Rev. W., 33 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.
Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Sandys, Rev. J. S., 12 mos., Oct. 9, '88, Ben.

Tollemache, Rev. C. R., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '88, Ben.

Watkins, Rev. O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben.
Willcocks, Rev. J. O. F., 24 mos., Sept. 27, '88, Ben.
Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ma.
Wright, Rev. C. H. L., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89, Ma.

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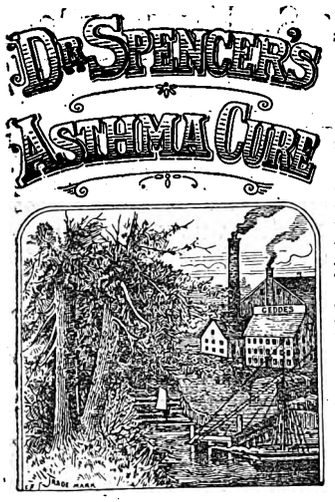
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he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta R view* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 25th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 23rd June; and from Calcutta to the 23rd June.

THE Council met at Simla on Thursday, June 20th, when the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Lieut.-General G. T. Chesney, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Scoble, the Hon, Sir C. A. Ellictt, the Hon. Mr. P. P. Hutchins, the Hon. Sir D. M. Barbour, the Hon. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, and the Hon. Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan.

THE HON. MR. SCOBLE obtained leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the vesting and administration of property held in trust. The Bill was of an unambitious character, its object being to provide in India an officer capable of discharging in regard to certain classes of charities the functions which are discharged in England by the Official Trustee of Charitable Lands and the official Trustee of Charitable Funds, and thus to avoid the difficulty and expense which would otherwise attend the devolution of charitable property.

IT is not likely that the Merchandise Marks Act will be amended; but the Government of India are fully prepared to recommend the Customs authorities to exercise greater discretion in enforcing its provisions.

THE Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne have given their yearly subscription of Rs. 500 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

THE actual route of Prince Albert Victor's tour is not yet settled, but it will probably be from Bombay, through Southern India, and thence by sea to Calcutta, which will be reached about Christmas. After spending a little time there the Prince will go on to Northern India. His Staff will not exceed three or four officers. Sir Edward Bradford will be in charge of the party, and Lord William Beresford, who is now engaged in mapping out the tour, will make all the necessary arrangements in India.

THE Commander-in-Chief will make an extensive tour of inspection in Burma this cold weather. His route will be through Cachar and Manipur to Tammu and the Upper Chindwin.

THE Queen has telegraphed to Lord Connemara thanking him for his exertions on behalf of the distressed people in Ganjam. His Excellency has returned to Ootacamund.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State on the Excise question, but no action is likely to be taken in the matter this season.

MR WESTLAND, who was to arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer of July 7th, takes over charge of Assam about the 15th. Mr. Howell proceeds to England on being relieved by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

GENERAL SIR G. WHITE arrived at Simla on June 18th. He has quite recovered from his recent accident.

MR. BUCKLAND, Senior Secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue, acts as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department during Mr. Nolan's three months' leave from July 8th.

COLONEL BAILEY of the Forest Department, who was to have officiated for Mr. Ribbentrop as Inspector-General of Forests, is so seriously ill that he will have to take leave to England as soon as he is able to travel. Mr. Hill or Colonel Walker will, therefore, take up the appointment on Mr. Ribbentrop's departure.

COLONEL RIND, now officiating Commissary-General for Transport, will shortly be confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Colonel Laughton retired.

IT appears that M. Richaud, late Governor-General of Cochin-China, died from cholera and not from heat-apoplexy. M. Richaud died the day after he left Singapore.

MR, OLDHAM, of the Geological Survey of India, who is at Simla at present, is to be deputed to Mergui, in Burma, on geological work.

A DESPATCH from the Government of India to the Secretary of State goes home by this mail acquitting Mr Quin, the Magistrate of Patna, of all blame with reference to the charges brought against him by the *Bombay Guardian*.

REPORTS from all quarters of India state that the monsoon has come in very quietly.

A CHANGE is to be made in connection with vaccination in India which will be acceptable to the people at large. It is intended gradually to cease using lymph taken from human subjects, and to depend solely upon the calf.

KARACHI is about to build a Women's Hospital in connection with the Countess of Dufferin Fund. The building will cost something like Rs. 40,000, of which a large sum has already been guaranteed by the Municipality and private donations. About Rs. 6,000 per annum have also been promised towards the maintenance of the hospital and staff.

AT a meeting of the Simla Fine Arts Society on June 18th it was resolved to ask the Viceroy to accept the office of President and open the Exhibition the first week in September. Colonel Woodthorpe was appointed Secretary, and Sir Benjamin Simpson, and Colonels Le Mesurier, Ardagh, and Robert Home were added to the Committee. The Principals of the Schools of Art and gentlemen who have interested themselves in promoting the revival of art manufacturers in India will be invited to send specimens of Native wares.

IT is denied that Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, will relinquish his appointment until his term has expired. H.E. also denies having instituted or contemplated proceedings in the Divorce Court.

A YOUNG Bengalee lady named Miss Mitter has carried off the Bose Scholarship in Anatomy at the Calcutta Medical College, and also stood first in the M.B. examination.

PATRICK GROGAN, a British sailor, who murdered a boy on board the ship *Roanoke*, has been sentenced at Calcutta to be hanged.

THE Government of India have not yet received any communication regarding the proposal to tax the India beer.

IT is notified that honorary assistant surgeons to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will for the future be appointed for a term of five years from date of appointment.

SEVERAL bars of silver have been stolen from the Bombay Mint during the past week. Two of the Mint employés have been arrested in connection with the robbery.

THE total number of convicts newly admitted into all jails in the Bombay Presidency was 15,275 (14,398 males and 877 females), against 13,670 (12,823 males and 847 females) in 1887. This is the highest number of admissions in any year since 1883. The increase in crime which these figures represent is ascribed to an unfavourable season and high prices.

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TWENTY-THREE mamlatdars who gave evidence as to bribery in the Crawford case have been transferred to other districts.

THE people of Surat complain bitterly of an order that all houses destroyed by the late fire shall, on being rebuilt, be not less than twenty feet in height.

IT has been agreed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to reorganise and improve the zoological department at Victoria Gardens.

MR. J. W. HANDLEY, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, has been promoted to the High Court Bench as acting Sixth Judge.

MR. JUSTICE SHEPHARD has been appointed in place of Mr. Justice Kernan, Q.C., Senior Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court.

THE Government of India has increased the allowance to the Burmese ex-Queen Myouk Shwe Yay to Rs. 375 per month, and given her Rs. 1,000 to defray the funeral expenses of her deceased daughter.

THE Amir's Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haider Khan, has executed summary punishment upon two Shinwaris who were concerned in the plundering raid on the Afghan camp at Kahi, near Peshbulak. The prisoners were blown away from guns.

THE Amir has appointed agents in India for the purpose of ascertaining the source from which the Indian newspapers obtain news from Kabul.

THE Chor Survey party have returned to Simla, having inspected various sites on the north and south-west slopes. The eastern slope will be surveyed in the autumn.

THE A Khels have recently been giving trouble on the border. Amongst other misdemeanours they murdered two British subjects near Tog.

ON the 14th June another Molienpui chief, Lemboo Lall by name, came to Mr. Murray, the Political Officer at Fort Lungleh, and submitted, promising to render assistance regarding routes for next autumn's operations.

TELEGRAMS from Yunnanfoo to Yungchang, forwarded to Bhamo by letter, state that Ohen-Yu Ying, Viceroy of Yunnan and Kneichan, is dead. The news is believed to be authentic. The Viceroy was of an advanced age, so that his death was expected.

NEWS was received at Bhamo on the 20th June reporting the completion of the Chinese Imperial telegraph system to Momein, which is only about 100 miles from Bhamo. It is not thought probable that the Chinese will extend the line further westward at present.

THE recommendation of the Commissioner of the Patna Division for the construction of the extension of the Tirhoot State Railway from Durbhunga to Baraignia, as a relief work, has been accepted by the Bengal Government.

THE merchants of Madras are of opinion the relief fund for the Ganjam sufferers should not be gone on with.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State approving of the action of the Government of India in regard to Kashmir affairs.

THE formal dedication of the new Roman Catholic chapel at Simla will take place on September 29th next. The Archbishop of Agra, assisted by the Catholic Bishops of Allahabad and Lahore will perform the opening ceremony.

MRS. VIBART, the wife of Colonel Vibart, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, has met with her death at Dalhousie through a riding accident. No one saw the accident, but the lady was found on the road on the evening of June 15th lying insensible, and very severely injured. It is supposed that her horse lost his balance and fell over the khud on to the road below, crushing his rider in the fall. Mrs. Vibart died on the following morning.

MR. F. J. MATTHEWS, of the Calcutta Police Force, committed suicide by poison on June 19th.

PRINCE MAHOMED AMIR SHAH, great grandson of Tippoo Sultan, the founder of the Mysore house is dead.

NOTES

LITTLE news comes to hand by the present overland mail. All that is eventful or important has already been anticipated by the *Times* and other telegrams which will be found in another column.

THE most satisfactory intelligence is that in Ganjam and other districts threatened with famine rain had fallen, and although scarcity prevailed in several places all apprehension of famine had ceased—cholera had decreased, and the anxiety of the authorities regarding these troubles had subsided.

THE *Times* correspondents, however, still continue to "interlard" their news with comments of their own, which Anglo-Indian readers at home can well dispense with. The Calcutta correspondent is not so bad as the Rangoon one, who continues *more suo* to traduce the administrating authorities in Upper Burma and to find fault with all official acts. He has now fallen foul of the military police, who he says have "committed many brutal excesses and grave outrages;" but he does not condescend to give any instances of these.

CAN it be that the gods are getting tired of Olympus? We read that the Viceroy has made two trips to Naldera, and contemplates a third—the charm of going to this out-of-the-way spot being that he thus gets away from the cares of State at Simla. The Commander-in-Chief, too, is said to take himself away from that hill capital as often as possible, and other high officials are following these illustrious examples.

A LOCAL journal is afraid that harm will come to the place if this continues, and complains thus:—"If this tendency on the part of the heads of society to withdraw into the interior is allowed free play we shall shortly be having another exodus question raised in Simla itself." This would be a curious and not very far fetched development of the hill controversy.

WINE, it has been said, is now made of everything, even sometimes of grapes, but what will Mr. Caine and those who follow him in his crusade against fermented liquors in India, say when they learn that it is proposed to utilise jute ends in the preparation of a spirit which much resembles whisky made from grain. By means of sulphuric acid the waste fibre is converted into sugar, and the resulting product is thereafter fermented and distilled!

PRESSURE on our space obliges us to make short our "Notes" and keep back other matter to-day, but we find room for a commentary on a dead man's character which all who had the happiness of knowing him in life will endorse. The *Times* this morning, in its obituary notice of Sir James Davidson Gordon, contains that commentary:—"A man of exceptional firmness of character, combined with great gentleness of disposition, he won the respect and affection of all with whom he came into contact, and few Anglo-Indians will be more enduringly remembered by their contemporaries than 'Jimmy Gordon,' as his friends loved to call him."

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

It is announced from Cashmere that Captain Durand's mission to Gilgit and Chitral left Srinagar on June 24th. Captain Durand will visit also Hunza and Nagar, States within the Cashmere borders, on the southern slope of the Hindoo Koosh. The jurisdiction of Cashmere extends 25 miles into the valley of Bagrot. Beyond is the fort of Chaprot, which is claimed by each of the three States, Gilgit, Hunza, and Nagar. It is hoped that all intertribal disputes may be settled by the mission, and that the tribes may be ultimately utilised for the defence of the frontier. The Cashmere Government will garrison Gilgit with 2,000 soldiers and a mountain battery.

The reorganisation of the feudatory troops is proceeding satisfactorily. Sniders will be issued, so as to enable the troops to commence a course of musketry in the next cold season. A fortified serai at Lundi-Kotal has been completed. It comprises barracks, officers' quarters, and a covered tank holding 60,000 gallons.

General Prendergast has proceeded from Quetta to the Shob Valley with an escort of 100 cavalry to settle some intertribal disputes.

All the defence torpedo-boats have steamed out and arrived at Bombay in good condition.

It is reported that much insubordination has been disclosed at Hyderabad, in Scinde. A large number of men in a certain battery refused to parade in marching order. The men complained that the parades were excessive and oppressive, and they marched out of cantonments without orders, and bivouacked for the night in the open. The matter will be investigated by a Court of inquiry.

The Native troops are making excellent shooting with the Martini-Henry.

Extensive thefts of arms have been carried on for years in Bombay Arsenal. A native barrister having been discovered concealing a sword, his home was searched, and numerous fire-arms and some canon-balls were seized. The evidence shows that the roberies were systematic and concerted. An investigation is proceeding.

Operations will commence in the Lushai country in November. The main object of the expedition will be to connect Chittagong with Burma by a military road. The past policy of punitive expeditions has proved ineffectual. The tribes will now be controlled in a more permanent manner by co-operation from Burma and Chittagong.

The rainfall in Bengal has been general during the week, and food prospects are favourable. In Cuttack all fear of famine is removed. A rainfall of more than two inches is reported in Ganjam, but the food stocks are low. The Government of India has sanctioned the construction of railway earth-works as the best form of famine relief.

Lord Connemara has issued a report recording the results of his recent tour. He found through personal observation that a large amount of distress, amounting to starvation, existed, and that most urgent orders and most prompt action were required if many lives were not to be lost by the most lingering and dreadful of deaths. He also saw that the staff of the district required a better organisation for distribution. The south-west monsoon of 1888 only afforded half a crop, whilst the south-east monsoon was a complete failure. In October the grain riots occurred, and on the 18th of that month famine was reported to be imminent. The anticipated distress is now a reality. In April relief work was afforded to 24,000 persons. The number employed has since diminished, owing, not to any reduction in the distress, but to dread of cholera. It was discovered that 5 per cent. of the people were in an actual state of starvation, and to these gratuitous relief was afforded.

The Governor reminded every officer that he would be held personally responsible that no death occurred from starvation which could be prevented by any exertion or arrangement. Relief works have been established for the able-bodied capable of turning out 75 per cent. of a full day's task, and under a civil agency for the employment of enfeebled labourers. Two of the most important works in progress are the Ganjam-Gopalpore Canal and the Rushikulya project. With a view to the future, 1,000 tons of seed-grain have been purchased and will be cautiously distributed. The medical organisation is reported to be good, and able to deal with the epidemic of cholera. The condition of the cattle is good, and there is no luck of pasturage.

The results of Lord Connemara's visit are satisfactory. The present authorities of the Madras Presidency have taken to heart the lessons of the last great famine. Before he left the district the Governor had Her Majesty's sympathetic message translated into the local vernacular, and the officials gave it wide circulation.

The Assam-Behar Bailway has been opened for traffic.

On Monday last, at a meeting of the Legislative Council in Simla, a Bill was introduced to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. The first important amendment extends the Act to the scheduled districts. The next proposed gives tenants' right to a certain class of farmers who have cultivated waste lands for several years and are at present liable to ejectment. A third amendment provides that lands held rent free in consideration of the performance of certain village duties, cannot be transferred or sold under an execution decree. Section 14 contains an important provision. It was found that in order to prevent cultivators from obtaining tenants' rights the landlord had in many cases entered into a partnership by which he supplied the land and seed-grain, or money, and the ryot cultivated the land. Under this arrangement the ryot could be ejected whenever the contract of partnership was determined. The Bill provides that in all such cases the ryot shall have the rights of an ordinary tenant. A Bill was also introduced to amend the India Steamships Act and the Inland Steam Vessels Act, by enabling the local Governments to delegate the authority to grant certificates.

Proposals have been laid before the Government to establish a mercantile trade-museum in Bombay.

The municipal sweepers of Bombay have imitated the example of the Calcutta bullock-carters. They struck work, and subscribed a sum of money in order to telegraph to the Queen for redress. They all camped out, and ultimately spent the amount subscribed for the telegram in drink. These strikes, coupled with the Congress agitation, illustrate the rapid development of Western civilisation in India. With a little more encouragement and teaching, the art of boycotting will doubtless be universally adopted as the supreme outcome of Western political science.

Application has been made to the Bombay High Court, on behalf of the child-wife of Holkar's son-in-law, to direct a new trial on the charge of cruelty. The case was adjourned. A Bombay newspaper announces two recent marriages. In one case the bride was aged two years and in the other fifteen months, while the bridegroom was thirty years old. Pundita Ramabai is giving a series of lectures to crowded audiences on female education.

A committee of Rajput Sirdars has issued a report on the scheme of social reforms initiated by Colonel Walter in Rajputana fifteen months ago. They have received returns from thirteen States. Out of 194 marriages the rules had only been contravened in thirty-three instances, and the breaches had been punished by fines. Concubinage, opium-smoking, hemp-taking, and the drinking of spirits are condemned. The committee will continue to report annually.

The Secretary of State's despatch on the excise question has been circulated by the local Governments.

A new soldiers' and sailors' home was opened in Bombay by General Budgen on the 1st inst.

Rioting is reported at Bandora between Holi and Chimbai fishermen, eleven being injured. Of the rioters twenty-five were arrested.

A bar of silver has been stolen from the Bombay Mint.

A most extraordinary notification appears in the Bombay Government *Gazette* of June 27. Authority is given to the clerks of eight magistrates to exercise each the power of the magistrate under the Mamlutdars' Court Act of 1876. This is nothing less than a direct encouragement to bribery and corruption. The highly-paid magistrate sits by with folded arms and draws full pay, while his lowly-paid clerk, with so marked an incentive to honesty, performs a magistrate's duties. It requires no very great amount of sagacity or Indian experience to prophesy the inevitable effect of Government action of this character on the administration of justice. Several Native newspapers write strongly on this subject. One says that corruption has spread far and wide in the Deccan, and is not confined to the magistrates who have confessed. The scandal is so very grave and the conduct of the Bombay Executive is so lamentably deficient in moral force in dealing with this crying evil that the necessity of a commission has become more imperative than ever.

A congratulatory address was recently presented to the Chief Justice of Bengal on behalf of the Native community on his recovery from a serious illness. Sir Comer Petheram expressed his grateful appreciation of the good wishes and sympathy of the Native community.

BOMBAY, JULY 8.

The death is announced of Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The official correspondence published regarding the Lushai Expedition states that the objects of the Expedition have been fully effected, good survey work and road-making accom-

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plished, and the political relations with the tribes improved. It is added that the punishment inflicted upon Lieutenant Stewart's murderers will check further raiding.

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The Begum of Bhopal has offered a battery of field artillery, a battalion of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry for frontier defence.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery has been affiliated with the Royal Artillery and placed under the orders of the officer commanding the Artillery in the Bombay district.

There is a movement among certain military officers to give effect to the suggested settlement of Cashmere by applying to the Government for leave to purchase land and start sheep farms.

It has been decided to build a fort at the mouth of the Zhob Valley. General Prendergast visits the Zhob country at the request of the chief, who desires the Governor-General's agent to mediate between two rival clans.

The commanding officer's despatches on the operations of the Looshai expeditionary force are gazetted. The force receives the appreciative acknowledgments of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government on the successful result of the operations.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla the Central Provinces Municipal Bill was introduced. The Village Conservancy Bill was also introduced. The Bill proposes to appoint village committees to decide the amount of money to be raised in each village every year for conservancy purposes. This is purely fanciful legislation, and very unlikely to bear practical fruit.

A great outbreak of fire recently occurred at Surat, when six houses were destroyed. As on the last occasion, the municipal arrangements completely failed.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on Saturday, the Mahomedan Burial Board Bill passed, and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

A good fall of rain is reported from Ganjam. The district officers are engaged in the distribution of seed grain. In addition to Lord Connemara's official minute an interesting account of his tour is published by Mr. Vincent, his private secretary.

The Commissioner of Patna reports that the rains have ended all anxiety as to distress in the Shahabad, Gya, Patna, Sarun, and Chumparum districts. In many parts of India the excessive rain has induced floods. The Bolan, the Hurnai, the Sind-Pishin, and the North-Western lines are breached in many places. The Bolan will be closed for a month. The Indus floods continue. The gauge at Attock registered the flood as over 50 feet. A large extent of country is under water, and great efforts are being made to protect Dera Ghazi Khan. The East Indian Railway have contracted for the construction of a temporary bridge over the Jynthee river till the cessation of the rains.

A representative meeting of members of the uncovenanted services was held at Simla on the 10th. It was resolved further to appeal to Parliament. The committee has issued a minute answering in detail Sir J. Gorst's arguments, and showing that in three cases, at least, the taxpayer is required to make good the deficiency caused by the fall in exchange—namely, salaries and pensions to India Office officials, increased pensions to Royal Engineers, and that portion of the pensions of covenanted civilians subscribed by deduction from salary. The right of appeal to Parliament is reasserted. Varying forms of contract in the absence of written agreements in many cases render appeal impossible to the Law Courts. It is best for all the services to rely more upon the honour and justice of the Government to make good its implied pledges rather than to assume the position of insistance upon a narrow legal contract.

Mr. Justice Jardine, who has been deputed by the Bombay High Court to superintend the administration of justice in subordinate courts, has officially reported to the Chief Justice the illegal reappointment as mamlutdars of seven men guilty on their own confession of bribery and corruption. The grotesque and childish attempt to maintain corrupt magistrates in office by transferring civil jurisdiction to clerks has landed the Bombay Government in this difficulty. A mamlutdar, *qua* mamlutdar, under provisions of Act 3 of 1876, is entitled to exercise this jurisdiction, so that all this attempt on the part of the Bombay Government to evade giving effect to the spirit of the Secretary of State's order merely degrades jurisdiction without changing it. The Indian public is wondering how long this demoralising tampering with the administration of justice is to be permitted to continue.

The substance of Mr. Ommaney's note on the Crawford case attacking the character of the Parsee community, included in the papers laid before Parliament, has been telegraphed to the Bombay Press. It has created a passionate feeling of indignation throughout the whole Parsee community. A full retractation is called for from the Government and Mr. Ommaney. The *Bombay Times* writes:—

"If the gross libel has really been laid on the table of the House of Commons it must have been forwarded through the Bombay Government. If Mr. Ommaney does not give sufficient explanation in contradiction of what he is alleged to have written, or if necessary, a formal apology, remonstrance should be sent direct to Lord Reay as the head of Government, who should be asked to see the obnoxious document withdrawn."

A case illustrating the hardship inflicted by Hindoo marriage customs, and the growing feeling of revolt by native women, has been creating considerable interest in Bombay. A young Hindoo widow applied to the magistrate for protection. She stated she was left a widow at nine years of age. She had been cruelly treated by her relations, and had determined to re-marry, but all her caste people threatened her with persecution. The magistrate referred her with an introductory letter to Madhowdas Rugnathdas, the famous Hindoo social reformer, who not only provided her with shelter, but arranged for her re-marriage in his own house. This is the twenty-eighth widow whom he has enabled to re-marry, sixteen of these marriages having taken place under his roof. A large number of Hindoos were present at the marriage.

The Hyderabad Government takes over at once as a mortgage from Abdul Huk some house property in Bombay, valued at about 20 lakhs, as part security to cover 24 lakhs, the value of the shares sold by Huk to the Nizam. This is not to waive the Nizam's legal claim to these same shares on the ground that when Huk obtained them secretly from the concessionaires he was the Nizam's agent. This legal point will probably be decided by the Bombay High Court.

It is reported from Madras that the crushing in the Mysore mines last month resulted in a total output of 4,275 ounces—namely, 3,917 from 2,367 tons of quartz, and 358 ounces from the tailings.

A herd of 100 wild elephants has been captured in Mysore by Superintendent Sanderson.

The area irrigated in Scinde last year was 56,464 acres more than in the previous year.

The deaths by snake bites in the North-West Provinces last year were 6,000. In Madras 10,096 cattle were killed by wild animals, and the loss of human life by snakes and wild animals was 1,642.

Universal regret is expressed by the Press at the death of Sir Salar Jung. He leaves an heir a few weeks old. No political importance, however, is attached to the sad event.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

A rebellion against the Ameer's authority is reported to have broken out in the province of Badakshan, and the rebels, it is added, have seized and imprisoned various officials. Troops have been ordered up from Mazar-i-Sherif and reinforcements from Cabul. It is believed that the Ameer will have little difficulty in suppressing the rebellion. His regular troops at Mazar-i-Sherif are armed with breechloaders, whilst the Badakshis carry very inferior weapons; besides which, by long subjection, the military instincts of the tribes have been destroyed. By reason of extreme poverty the race has greatly degenerated.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 7.

Sir C. Crosthwaite has left Magwe for a tour through the Toungdwingee division, which is at present the most disturbed in Upper Burma. It has been found necessay that the Chief Commissioner should be escorted by a column of troops, commanded by Brigadier-General Symons. Notwithstanding the fact of its being the rainy season, it has been decided to send reinforcements of European mounted infantry to strengthen the military police in Magwe. These troops are likely to suffer severely from exposure during the rains. The Magwe military police battalion, which was raised in Bombay, has proved almost useless. The Magwe, Yau, and Minbu districts are still troubled by dacoits. In a skirmish in Yau fifteen dacoits were killed, our loss being two killed.

Nothing fresh is reported from the Chin frontier. Major Raikes remained in Fort White. The Chins have not submitted, and are apparently showing no signs of doing so.

Brigadier-General Stedman, Inspector-General of Police, recently left Burma for Australia, on leave, being replaced during his absence by Mr. Jameson, Senior Deputy Inspector-General. Mr. Jameson died suddenly last week, and the command of the police force has now fallen into the hands of Major Somerset Graves, Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, an officer who, since his arrival in Burma, has done excellent service.

The *Mandalay Herald* publishes full and detailed accounts of two instances of misconduct by policemen. A body of thirty policemen raided, on May 30, into Yogan, a village in the sub-division of Myitlha, in the Kyoukse district. The

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police, who were commanded by Burman officers, are alleged to have plundered the village and treated the villagers most brutally. On June 30, Kone, a village in Myingyan, was visited by another party of police, also commanded by a Burman officer. On a villager's failing to produce certain dacoits whom the police demanded, he was frightfully flogged by them. In consequence of the minute details given by the *Mandalay Herald*, the local Government will have no difficulty in fully investigating these cases.

The necessity for the appointment of a judicial commissioner in Upper Burma, to supervise the inferior tribunals, becomes daily more urgent. No permanent and definite pacification of the upper province can be looked for until the administration of justice has been improved.

RANGOON, JULY 13.

The Katha district, south of Bhamo, has been disturbed by a band of dacoits some 500 strong, under a new leader. Numerous petty skirmishes with dacoits are reported from various districts in the Upper Province. In Myingyan, two Bohs, who had given much trouble, have been captured. Somewhat serious outbreaks have occurred at Yetaga, where Boh Ngatoke, recently captured, was confined awaiting trial. He and other prisoners attempted to escape. The police fired into them, killing Ngatoke and wounding two others. Two policement severely wounded.

The Chins remain defiant, and continue to harass the environs of Fort White. They recently killed a sapper engaged in road-making.

Captain Shaw, of the Leicestershire Regiment, who had recently returned from the Chin Hills, has died of dysentry at Myingyan.

The Chief Commissioner arrived yesterday at Yenanyoung, after marching with a strong escort through the Magwe and Toungdwingyi districts. No details of his tour have been received.

The increase in the salt duty has almost extinguished the preparation of the Ngapee species of salt-fish, very largely consumed by the Burmese. This manufacture formed one of the principal Native industries of the province. Large numbers of persons were employed in its manufacture. Ngapee is now replaced by salt-fish imported from the Straits Settlements, which is admitted duty free.

Several trades in Upper Burma are greatly checked by the extent to which native carts are forcibly requisitioned by military police for carriage supplies. Whole districts are left without means of transport. The allowing bodies of military police, who are unable to speak or understand any language spoken by the people, to go about unaccompanied by any European officer has caused most serious injury, and is seriously retarding the pacification of the Upper Province. There can be no doubt that when unaccompanied by European officers the military police have committed many brutal excesses and grave outrages. I referred in a recent telegram to the inquiry being held by the Government at Mandalay into the case of a woman on whose face offensive words have been tattooed, it is alleged, by order of a European police officer. The *Rangoon Times* and *Mandalay Herald* announce that this woman has been discovered at Myingyan. She is to be sent to Mandalay. The *Rangoon Times* of to-day further states that both the woman and the man who tattooed her allege that the outrage was committed by order of an officer of police. The inquiry is still proceeding. A serious feature in the case is that the police in the Myingyan district appear to have taken an active part in concealing the woman.

An interesting question affecting the military *status* of Volunteers has arisen in Rangoon. The military authorities are claiming some houses in cantonments from which they allege they are entitled to expel non-military tenants. Some of the persons occupying these houses are commissioned Volunteer officers. The question arises whether they are non-military tenants.

The rainfall up to date is seriously deficient.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

INDIA.

BOMBAY, JULY 10.

The Begum of Bhopal has offered a battery of field artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and a battalion of infantry for the defence of the North-West Frontier.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

A meeting of officials belonging to the uncovenanted services has been held here, at which the recent debate in the Imperial Parliament in reference to the services was discussed, and a resolution was passed declaring that the agitation would be continued. A vote of thanks to Sir Roper Lethbridge and other members of Parliament who supported the claims of the uncovenanted service was also adopted.

Artillery, cavalry, and district camps will be formed during the coming winter at Gurgaon, Roorkee, Guzranwalla, Rawul-Pindi, Mian-Mir, Umballa, Meerut, and Lucknow.

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

BOMBAY, JULY 10.

The floods have caused a breach in the Hurnai Railway beyond Quetta. Traffic has been stopped on this side of Kilia Abdula.

DEATH OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

BOMBAY, JULY 8.

The death is announced of Sir Salar Jung, Prime Ministe of Hyderabad.

Sir Salar Jung, K.C.I.E., who was twenty-six years of age, was the son of the famous Prime Minister of the Nizam, who rallied the Mahomedans of India to the support of British rule in 1857. For a short time Sir Salar filled the high post formerly occupied by his father, whose political sentiments he shared. The deceased is well remembered in London, where he represented his people in the Jubilee year, occupying the house of Lord Howard, at Rutland-gate. During his visit to England two years ago Sir Salar published in the *Nineteenth Century* two papers, which attracted much attention, pointing out the danger to Mahomedans in India of any Russian advance to the Bosphorus. Sir Salar Jung's hospitality at Hyderabad to English travellers was unbounded. He filled the highest rank among the Native nobles as Mooktar ul Mulk and Imad-as-Sultanat.

FLOODS ON THE INDUS.

(*Daily News Correspondent.*)

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY.

The Indus has overflowed its banks, and forty persons are reported to have been drowned at the town of Larkhana, which is seven miles west of the river.

The country is ten feet under water, and the main line of the North-Western Railway is in serious danger.

GANJAM.

We have received from the India Office the following copy of a telegram from the Government of Madras, dated July 9:—

"Condition Ganjam, for the week ending July 6. Good rain fallen (average of 19 stations 3·42 inches), consequently prospects greatly improved. Numbers on large famine relief works, 7,331; on small works, 8,094; on gratuitous relief, 30,070. Number of relief circles, 44.

"Imports of grain, by land 330, by sea 463 tons. Seed grain purchased by Government is being rapidly distributed and eagerly received. Deaths from cholera, 602."

THE *Englishman* asks:—Whatever is to become of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission? It is high time something was done with the report. It was wearing on two years since Lord Dufferin appointed the Commission, and, as far as regards any practical result, it might never have been in existence.

THE statement that Sir Frederick Hogg will not return to India may be taken, says a Calcutta paper, "with a grain of salt. He has gone home on three months' leave, and certain personal circumstances may induce him to take six months' special leave; but beyond this we have good reason to believe that everything is mere guess-work. Sir Frederick has not previously taken special leave during the whole of his service. With regard to the present incumbent, our Allahabad contemporary ought to know better than to call him the 'officiating Postmaster-General.' As acting Director-General, Mr. Fanshawe has certainly won golden opinions, and that not merely within the Department."

GOVERNMENT have addressod a circular letter to all departments, directing the heads of offices to point out to European and Eurasiân clerks serving under them that if they qualify as efficient volunteers they will be eligible, though they are civilians, to receive medals should they be fortunate enough at any time to accompany an army on field service. In the absence of such qualification, civilians, not being volunteers, even though they may go through actual field service, would not be eligible to be granted war medals.

THE formal dedication of the new Roman Catholic chapel at Simla takes place on the 29th September next. The Archbishop of Agra, assisted by the Bishops of Allahabad and Lahore, will perform the opening ceremony on St. Michael's day, exactly two years after the date on which the foundation-stone was laid. Meanwhile, to avoid the rains in the old chapel, it is proposed to use the new building—if it can be made ready—from the first Sunday after the Feast of the Sacred Heart. The old building will probably be used for a school, as the Archbishop is unwilling to sell the property.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

MILITARY DIARY.

(Englishman.)

There is an intention on the part of Government to abolish regimental messes in Burma, and substitute station messes. The change will be a welcome one to all, except Commanding Officers. The object of establishing a regimental mess is to have a place of meeting for the officers of the regiment where they can exchange ideas and form friendships free from the restraints that encompass them on duty, and also to insure all officers living in a manner suitable to their social status. A public opinion is formed in a large mess which gives great assistance to the maintenance of discipline and gentlemanlike behaviour among officers, but in a small mess no public opinion can exist, and a most objectionable form of dictation by seniority is enforced, most detrimental to discipline and good feeling. One constantly hears of Bengal regiments where the dining members are the Colonels of thirty years' service and the probationers of two, and in such cases pleasant social feeling is, of course, impossible. Or three or four lads form the mess, taking their tone from each other, with the usual result of irregular costumes and broken furniture. But allowing for the best constituted mess—a mess where there are five or six officers dining regularly—it does not in any way carry out the functions for which Government assists it. A Bengal Cavalry or Infantry mess is not large enough to be a place of pleasant social intercourse, or in which a young officer can be trained in the ways of the world. It is not a place where public opinion is formed, for in most regiments the mess, though paid for by the officers, is virtually the Colonel's own property; he talks about "my" mess, and manages it as he pleases, and any officer venturing to hint that the officers who paid for it should be consulted would, in many cases, be accused of want of proper deference to the Commanding Officer.

It would be hard to say at what period the messes of Bengal regiments began to go off the rails, but most officers agree that at the present time the messes are managed on false principles. For the married Colonel the mess is an excellent institution, for it places at his disposal whatever social qualities the officers of a regiment possess; indeed, in many it is social capital of a most satisfactory kind. If friends of the Commanding Officer wish for amusement the officers are directed to furnish it, and as quarrelling with a Commanding Officer is fatal to professional advancement, there is no other course open but to dance, sing, play, pay, and look merry. When the Colonel is a dining member of the mess, where it consists of only five or six members, he must necessarily, in so small a community, be lawgiver of the most autocratic kind on all subjects. On this very subject of the advisability of establishing station messes it would be very difficult to arrive at the opinion of officers of regiments. The Colonel naturally thinks the mess an admirable institution, as it is always pleaseant to have a place where a man's wishes are implicitly complied with, where subjects personally unpleasant are never discussed, and where the weakest jokes are met with a flattering hilarity. The way in which the institution is managed, be it parsimoniously or extravagantly, is no doubt, in the opinion of the manager, all that can be desired, and the mess is an excellent means of preserving a proper spirit of discipline and subordination among the officers. Commanding Officers would be false to their human nature if they gave as their opinion that Bengal messes were managed on wrong principles; a few who feel the intolerable irksomeness of the present mess society would elect for station messes, but the numbers would be few—the great majority would doubtless vote for a continuance of the present state of affairs. If the officers should be asked, they have to put down on paper their dislike to the manner in which the mess is managed, and go diametrically against the loudly expressed wish of the man who has the making or marring of their fortunes in his own hand. The "happy family" mess exists only in the imagination of novel writers, for it is almost an impossibility to meet four or five men thrown together promiscuously who can breakfast, lunch, and dine with each other every day without quarrelling. In a chummery, where men elect to live together drawn by the ties of personal friendship and similarity of tastes, disagreements and misunderstandings are by no means uncommon; the situation is strained to breaking when the four or five men have no ties of friendship, when their ages vary so as to make common pursuits an impossibility, and when their duty compels them to censure each other.

In theory the Bengal regiments' messes are supposed to be managed by Mess Committees, in practice it is quite the exception to find a regiment where the Committee have any kind of vote in the management of the mess, and their duty resolves itself into signing the quarterly accounts, while the Mess Secretary carries out the Colonel's orders. Every advantage now gained from single regiment messes would be increased if station messes were formed. The sooner the Bengal Cavalry understand that their interests are identical with Bengal Infantry the better for all. In the old days there was much the same feeling of estrangement between the Horse and Field Artillery, but the establishing of station messes had an excellent effect. It is the desire of every right feeling officer that young officers should be saved from debt and trouble. With this object wealthy officers have to cut down their expenses in a small regimental mess as far as possible, and live in a way far from agreeable to them, in order to suit the young officer's income, yet notwithstanding their personal sacrifices the expenses of a numerically small mess are so great that it is almost impossible to keep down the bills. The loss on leaving stations in stores and furniture, the carriage on the march, the rent of Mess House, the mess guests, the book and billiard clubs, all mount up to a sum which a young officer in debt is not justified in spending, but from which no self-denial can save him.

With the allowance received from Government smaller handsome mess houses might be furnished and maintained in every station on exactly the same footing, but on an increased scale to those now kept up for the Artillery, and regiments marching would have a small camp kit such as is now kept up by batteries. All officers of the Indian list would be members of the mess, including Staff, Commissariat, Accounts, Medical and Civil employ, and all the regimental officers would be obliged to use the mess, and doubtless many of the other officers would be only too glad to have a mess of their own. At most large stations this would give a mess of some thirty dining members, and with that number an excellent establishment could be maintained, a pleasant place of meeting would be added to the station, young officers would have small mess bills, and find their level better than they do at present in the miserably isolated little regimental messes, and the officers of the Indian service generally would lead a very different and much pleasanter life. At present they form half the community in an Indian station, but through want of attention to the old fable of the bundle of sticks have little to say to the amusements or public opinion of the stations where they are quartered. There is no difficulty in establishing such messes if the initial objection of Commanding Officers can be surmounted, for the papers connected with Artillery station messes contain all arguments pro and con, together with the necessary details for transfer of mess house, stock, &c.

AN UNSETTLED DISTRICT.

(Englishman.)

The district of Dehra Dun, although, perhaps, one of the loveliest places throughout the length and breadth of India, seems to be in a singular unfortunate state as regards the settlement of its Land Revenue. During the last seventy years there have been no less than eight settlements, some of which seem to have been drawn up in the wildest manner possible, one going to such lengths as actually to regard the ryots as proprietors of the land they rented. The eighth and last of these settlements (which is to be in force for only twenty years) has been conducted by Mr. Ross, an officer who adds to his unrivalled knowledge of the district and its inhabitants by his zealous efforts to develop the natural resources of the country, he having been instrumental in introducing sericulture into the district, which seems to be peculiarly suitable for the rearing of silk-worms. Mr. Ross deserves great praise for the very satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, in spite of the many and great difficulties which lay in his path, such as the total untrustworthiness, in certain districts, of the patwari papers, and the utter impossibility of fixing any uniform standard of assessment. He has, however, succeeded in raising the revenue by over 60 per cent., and that without in any way harassing the zemindars or their tenants, and at the same time securing a fair revenue to Government. This settlement is deserving of notice, inasmuch as it affords the first instance of systematic assessment of forest lands. As these are assessed at over one-ninth of the total revenue, and are expected to prove very much more valuable by the next settlement, we may, perhaps, see the same example followed in other districts.

THE SIKKIM DIFFICULTIES.

(Statesman.)

The delay in coming to a settlement with Tibet, probably arises from a fact that is generally overlooked. The negotiation has practically, we believe, been taken out of the hands of the Indian authorities altogether, and is being conducted by the Home Government—direct with the Government of Pekin. There are many complications in our present relations with China besides this Sikkim one, and the Chinese Court will show no haste in settling the Sikkim

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difficulty, if it can use it for the attainment of its own ends on the Burma frontier, and the reception and just treatment of its emigrants in the Australian colonies. In the background moreover, there is the opium question; and beyond that the rival claims of Russia upon the east coast of China and in Formosa. Thus there is reason, we think, to suspect that the Sikkim question is purposely held in abeyance, and that the Amban and Mr. Hart are simply instructed to "wait orders," pending the negotiations going on in London between the Foreign Office and the Chinese Ambassador, for a settlement of all our relations with China. If we are right in these speculations, we may as well dismiss the Sikkim question from further consideration. It will not be settled here but in London. The Amban and Mr. Hart will remain where they are until our relations with China generally are settled, when the Sikkim business will give no difficulty whatever. These are but vaticinations of our own, but we suspect there is truth in them.

GROUPING OF VILLAGES IN BURMA.

(Mandalay Herald.)

Now, as a matter of fact, there has been a most unjustifiable and real amount of distress, and avoidable distress too, introduced into more than one of our district and rural populations, by that to us absolutely unaccountable policy, which has been called the Government grouping of villages. Village populations have been foisted out of their old centres of life and forced to go to some other spot or locality, without the slightest regard being paid for the loss of livelihood that became inevitably consequent by such arbitrary changes. Villagers who had for generations depended on a certain occupation, which the locality of their old villages enabled them to follow, have been almost ruthlessly, and certainly stupidly, removed to other sites which made the pursuit of the only occupation they earned their bread by impossible in the future, or so inconvenient as to amount to the same thing. We have shown in a previous issue in detail how this mad grouping of villages in the Shwebo district has seriously impaired one of the largest and most profitable export trades of Upper Burma. This particular policy of the local Government has produced so much of real distress, that it of itself would be worthy of publicity in the House of Commons. But having been fused into the general term of distress it has been lost sight of, and is now buried under the cold stones of official differences. Under all the circumstances of the case we cannot but think, though we thank him for the interest he has shown in and for us, that Mr. Bradlaugh has been too premature in bringing the administration of Upper Burma before the House of Commons which is composed of more members who are more ignorant of Burma than they are of India proper.

THE PROPOSED COLONY IN BURMA.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

No one would welcome more cordially than we should do, any practical scheme for the establishment of a colony composed chiefly or exclusively of Europeans and Eurasians, anywhere on the healthy uplands of India; but the idea that such a colony is to be in any way the result of a march of troops overland from India to Burma next cold season is absurd in the extreme. The fact is that if such a colony is ever to be started with success, it must be recruited from quite other elements than retired officers. If there is to be a successful European colony in India, the first settlers must be drawn from a different source than that of retired Indian officers. The families must be those who leave behind far less comfort and luxury than even the poorest Indian officer's household is accustomed to. But the young men may be drawn from any rank of life. A youth who is worth anything at all is ready to rough it, and standing alone he may prosper in such a settlement, while the man encumbered with a delicately nurtured wife and a family of children would almost certainly go to the wall and end by giving his children a very poor start in life indeed. Well educated in any centre of civilisation they have the world open to them; but brought up in a colony, probably almost entirely uneducated, their prospects would be black indeed, should they not succeed as farmers.

LEPER SEGREGATION.

(Indian Daily News.)

The High Priest of Baidynath has submitted to the Government of India his suggestions for a system of leper segregation, which shall avoid hurting the religious susceptibilities of Hindoos; and the Legislative Department is engaged at Simla in drafting a Bill, with the object of separating these afflicted people from the general healthy community. The precise terms, either of the High Priest's suggestions or the Government of India's proposals, are not yet known. We trust no half-measures are contemplated, but that the Government will provide for and insist upon a system of thorough segregation of all lepers from the general population. It has been suggested that the Government will accomplish sufficient for a commencement if the segregation of pauper lepers alone is made compulsory. But we should be better pleased to see all lepers, of whatever class or caste, brought within the scheme. Otherwise, the protective measures will only be half complete, and the spread of leprosy will not be prevented. Distinctions would be necessary, no doubt. But no insuperable difficulty need be apprehended on that score. If necessary, separate institutions could be provided for lepers of superior social positions who could themselves, or by the help of their friends, afford to pay for better accommodation than that provided by Government in the ordinary asylums—in the same way that there are private lunatic asylums in England. Mr. Edward Clifford, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* recently on the subject of a visit he had paid to Father Damien, the leper martyr, and the Molokai Leper Settlement, says:—"I did not find one person in the Sandwich Islands who had the least doubt as to leprosy being contagious." Poor Father Damien's sad fate should of itself serve as a sufficient warning to the Government and the people of India against the consequences of permitting the hundreds, if not thousands, of horribly afflicted lepers in Calcutta alone to move about as they do, freely handling articles of food on hawkers' stalls, and coming into constant contact with the healthy population. It is bad policy and mistaken kindness to the lepers themselves to permit this. The leper's lot, confined to a leper settlement, need not be an unhappy one. They may be made miserable enough, of course, by neglect. But if the Government does its duty, as we have no doubt the Government of India would do, the leper settlements may be made pleasant places and their occupants as happy and contented as their terrible affliction will permit.

THE TIMES BURMA CORRESPONDENT.

(Pioneer.)

If we are to have fiction where honest men would prefer fact, it is well that the fiction should be amusing. Mr. Moylan's telegrams to the *Times* regarding the State of Burma, for instance, were as dull as they were inaccurate; but the announcement that the *Indian Mirror* "is making arrangements for placing the British public in possession of the full details of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's administration," justifies the hope that Mr. Moylan is to have a successor who will relieve Munchausen with the Malaprop. "So long," says the article in the *Indian Mirror* in which this announcement is made, "as Mr. Moylan was a hostile witness, it was not quite easy to march off prisoners in a file to the place of execution, photograph the unhappy group, and then to blow off their brains in a general fusilade. But with Mr. Moylan no longer able to give evidence, the civil and military authorities, who are making and shaping the destiny of Upper Burma in their own way, have returned to their high jinks, and with greater relish for Burmese blood than the witches of old shared over their boiling cauldron." From which first instalment of instructive information the British public will learn, what they certainly never knew before, that the witches of old had an intimate acquaintance with Burmese blood, and that whereas milder conquerors are content to blow off the heads of their victims, the dire malevolence of Sir Charles Crosthwaite aims at their brains—which to those with whom the commodity is scanty must clearly be evidence of a much deeper malignity. Among the various sensational stories lately circulated with a view to discredit the administration of Upper Burma, was one regarding Brigadier-General Collett's operations in the Eastern Karenni country. It was alleged that the troops, both British and native, dug up the cemeteries at Sawlon, exhumed 150 bodies and looted the graves. Such a charge reflected, of course, upon the officers who were in command of the various detachments as well as upon the soldiers themselves, and it was cunningly made long after the force had been broken up, and General Collett and Mr. Hildebrand, the Political Officer, had gone to England on leave. We have been at the pains to ascertain what really occured at Sawlon, and on the authority of responsible officers can offer the most unqualified contradiction to the charges made against the troops. The facts, which were perfectly well known to everyone in the Column at the time, were that some of the Shan population resident in Sawlon knowing the graves in which treasure was deposited, organised a night raid upon the Karenni cemeteries. Some of their countrymen who had been hired for transport work were believed to have aided them, but it was impossible to identify the thieves. When the case was reported, the morning after the graves had been opened, Mr. Hildebrand issued a notice that any offender caught would be summarily dealt with, and the Shan bullock-drivers with the force were warned that sharp punishment would be awarded to them if they were caught looting. There the matter rested, and no further raid

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was made on the cemeteries. From the day of their arrival at Sawlon the men in the Column were forbidden to leave the camp except on duty, as General Collett and Mr. Hildebrand were most anxious to reassure the local Karennis. There were frequent roll-calls to ensure this order being respected, and the behaviour of the troops was excellent in every way. The worst feature in connection with this slanderous story is that it should have been concocted at a time when reference to those who conducted the operations against Sawlapaw means a delay of at least two months.

BENGAL.

(*June* 23.)

THE latest report by the Commissioner of the Patna division on the scarcity in that part of the country shows that symptoms of distress have increased somewhat alarmingly, in spite of the falls of rain. The number of persons employed on relief works increased in a fortnight from the previous report, from 32,752 to 46,000, and an increase of gratuitous relief is also found necessary. The Commissioner strongly recommends the construction of a railway from Durbhunga to Sitamarhi, and Government sanctions the carrying out of the earthwork.

INDIGO prospects in Bengal have considerably improved during the last week, owing to good rain having generally fallen, except in Midnapur, and even there rain has been reported during the last two days. The rain, however, has come somewhat late, and it is not expected that the outturn will equal last year's. In Purneah and Bhaugulpur there has also been good rain, and there has been a general fall in most parts of Behar, where prospects are now considered fairly satisfactory. It is stated that one or two concerns have already opened vats, but as the crop is backward, manufacture will not be general before July. In Benares and the North-West rain has fallen at some factories, while it is much wanted in others.

ACCORDING to a correspondent, the sufferings of the people of the Diamond Harbour sub-division are simply indescribable. Most of the inhabitants in Debipur and adjoining villages are living upon one meal a day. Some of them have, for three or four days, been taking only dates and boiled tamarind seeds. In some places husbands have abandoned their wives and fathers their children, leaving them to beg from door to door. Wherever one goes, his ears are assailed by heart-rending scenes. There have been several cases of death, but unfortunately no one takes any notice of these things. Five men in the villages of Narainpur and Chundypur, belonging to the Government *khas mehals*, died of starvation or from taking unwholesome food. The people are getting emaciated for want of sustenance; the females have no clothes to put on; to all these add cases of premature death.

TREASURE of the value of about a lakh of rupees has just been found in the family vaults of the Addays, in an obscure village situated in the sub-division of Jehanabad, Bengal. The Hooghly Court Sheriff was deputed to make the search for it, and performed his duty with complete success.

A CALCUTTA paper states that the Municipal loan of five lakhs, tenders for which were opened on Wednesday afternoon, was in much request. 113 tenders, aggregating Rs. 39,26,600, were received, of which 61 tenders for Rs. 26,67,000 were at 105 or upwards. Rs. 105-13 was the lowest successful tender, and the highest was at 108.

IT is notified that in the calendar year 1890 not more than 57,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 4,750 chests in each month of the year. Of the quantity to be offered for sale in each month not more than 2,500 chests will consist of Benares, and not more than 2,250 chests of Patna opium, and no reduction will be made in this quantity without three months' previous notice.

THE jail buildings in Bengal have to pay annually a sum of Rs. 15,734 as municipal taxation, but the Lieut.-Governor points out that, in other provinces where the octroi duty is enforced, all articles required for consumption in jails are exempted from this duty, and therefore the cost of the prisoners is less. This shows the difficulty of accurately comparing the cost of the maintenance of prisoners in the different provinces without some definite rules as to the charges to be made in the accounts.

THE Zemindar Panchayet, a landholders' association on the panchayet basis, has been formed in Bengal. Its object is to bring about the amicable settlement of all disputes between owners and tenants, for which purpose branches are to be formed in the chief mofussil towns and villages, whilst the head office of the association will be established in Calcutta. The Panchayet will undoubtedly be the means of promoting good relations between zemindar and ryot; and it should also prevent those wild plunges into litigation that oftener than not result in the partial or complete ruin of those who engage in it

MADRAS.

(*June* 23.)

HIS Highness the Maharajah Holkar has given Rs. 3,000 for the relief of the people in Ganjam, and Rs. 7,000 for distribution amongst the poor people and institutions of Madras.

THE Governor has received the following telegram from London:—

"Balmoral, 13th.—The Queen-Empress of India appreciates your endeavours to alleviate the distress in Ganjam, and desires that no efforts may be spared. Her Majesty deeply sympathises with the sufferings of her people in that district."

THE message from the Queen-Empress has given great satisfaction to the people.

LORD CONNEMARA has returned to Madras, having spent a fortnight in the Ganjam district, and minutely inspected all the worst portions—that is, where the distress has been most acute.

THE merchants of Madras do not encourage the opening of a relief fund for Ganjam, where, in consequence of recent rain, it is believed that matters are likely to take a favourable turn. The distress is at any rate restricted within well-defined limits, and so long as there is a sufficient stock of food, labour and money can be supplied by the authorities to buy it. The great merit of the codes which were the outcome of the Famine Commissioners' inquiry is that they have put an end to the labour famines, which were really more disastrous than the failure of crops. There was food at a man's door, but he could not afford to buy it. He could not even find a market for his own labour. For the failure of crops means the failure of harvest operations, and the temporary cessation of any demand for the sickle or the arm that wields it. The organisation in Ganjam for the supply of work is, as it has been in Bengal, excellent and effective, and the visit of the Governor in so trying a season has stimulated every official to use his utmost exertions to fight against the difficulties of the present season.

BY the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, Q.C., the Senior Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, the High Court Bench, writes the *Madras Mail*, was left with only five judges, and it was feared that the opportunity would be taken of doing away with the temporary sixth judgeship; but we understand that, on the recommendation of his lordship the Chief Justice, Government has decided upon continuing to employ the services of an Acting Sixth Judge, as it is found to be almost impossible for only five judges to cope with the work of the court. Mr. Justice Sheppard has, we learn, been appointed to act in place of Mr. Justice Kernan, and Mr. J. W. Handley, the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, has been promoted to the High Court Bench as Acting Sixth Judge. It was originally thought that, if this arrangement was effected, Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, the Senior Presidency Magistrate of Black Town, would be appointed to act for Mr. Handley in the Small Cause Court; but we now understand that Government has appointed Mr. P. D. Shaw, the Acting Crown Prosecutor, to act as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, while Mr. Willie Grant, Barrister-at-Law, becomes Acting Crown Prosecutor. Mr. Scharlieb, who is over sixty years of age, and was granted by Government an extension of service "until further orders," has on several previous occasions acted as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, while Mr. P. D. Shaw has, on one or two occasions, acted as Presidency Magistrate, in the absence of Mr. Scharlieb.

BOMBAY.

(*June 25.*)

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed Lord Reay relative to impurities in Indian wheat. They state that it is absolutely incorrect to say that the wheat exported from Bombay has 4 per cent. of admixture. The exporters maintain that the refraction is only 2 per cent. Liverpool deals with three-fourths of the Bombay wheat trade and London one-fourth. The trade is gradually improving, and is susceptible of further immediate and accelerated improvement.

SEVERAL of the leading English insurance offices received telegrams on Wednesday from London to the effect that the committee of offices there have reduced the rates on cotton mills in India by about 25 per cent. This will be welcome news to the Bombay millowners, who have been complaining for some time past that they have not shared in the general reduction in rates which has been going on here for some time past.

THE local police have been actively engaged during the last two or three days in investigating a daring robbery of several bars of silver, which was committed at H. M.'s Mint in the early part of last week. It seems that the silver was removed from the strong room in broad daylight, but how it was passed out of the melting room—in which nearly one hundred men are constantly employed—and the other departments is a com

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plete mystery; indeed, the Mint authorities do not recollect a robbery enshrouded in so much mystery over having been perpetrated there before. Two of the Mint *employés* have been taken into custody, and the police are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to discover the thief or thieves.

DR. BLANEY, the coroner, has recorded a remarkable opinion. A well-to-do Brahmin died after a long illness. His widow had watched the deceased until late at night, and was found at five o'clock next morning unconscious. She became seriously ill, and died within eleven hours after her husband. A *post-mortem* was made, and Dr. Blaney, from the evidence discovered, pronounced it to be case of *suttee* by opium.

THE portrait of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, raised by public subscription, to be placed in the Technical Institute, Bombay, will be unveiled by the Governor on an early date.

THE Government of Bombay have sanctioned the construction of an hospital at Nassik, at a cost of Rs. 35,250. One-third of this sum, viz., Rs. 11,750, has been paid by the Nassik Municipality. The work is to be commenced as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT have called upon the Political Agent to furnish detailed reports in connection with the Rajkote Rajkumar College, and the Wadhwan Girasia School. The advisability of maintaining both the institutions has not been seen, particularly when sons of first-class Chiefs and Rajas for whom the institution is established are required to be placed under private tutors.

REFERRING to the attitude assumed by the Parsees towards the Congress movement, the *Rast Goftar*, a Bombay paper, maintained that the bulk of Parsee opinion is not in favour of their joining the Congress. Whether that opinion "is right or wrong," says the paper, "that is the fact, so far as we have been able to ascertain. The contention that Messrs. Dadabhai Nouroji, Mehta and Wacha, who have espoused the cause of the Congress, represent the Parsee community, is about as good as the quiet self-assumption of the three tailors of Tooley-street who, in their petition, spoke of themselves as 'we the people of England.'"

WITH the approval of the Government of India, his Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Battery of Naval Volunteers at Kurrachee, to be designated "The Indian Naval Volunteers, Kurrachee Brigade." Captain G. C. Parker, I.M., has been appointed Commandant.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN INDIA.—The Lord Mayor presided at the Mansion House on Tuesday over a meeting on behalf of the United Kingdom branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, which is supported by "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund." Among those present were the Lady Mayoress, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir William and Lady Muir, Sir Peter and Lady Lumsden, Sir George Bowen, Sir William Hunter, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Sir Mountstuart and Lady Grant Duff, Lord H. Brudnell-Bruce, M.P., Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., and Sir Owen Roberts. The Lord Mayor read a letter from Colonel Stanley Clarke on behalf of the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness greatly regretted her inability to be present, and stated that she continued to take the greatest interest in the work of the association, and wished every success to the meeting. Sir William Hunter, in describing the origin and aims of the association, stated that in 1884 Her Majesty commended the scheme for supplying female medical aid to the women of India to the Countess of Dufferin, who was then about to leave England to share the responsibilities and cares of her husband's high office as Viceroy of India. To the Marchioness of Dufferin belonged the honour of having given a practical organisation to the society. The objects of the association might be briefly stated as follows:—In the first place, to create a system of medical education for women in India; in the second place, at once and continually, to bring medical relief by means of female practitioners within the reach of the women of India so far as the funds of the society would permit; and, in the third place, to supply trained midwives and female nurses for women and children in hospitals and private houses. There were now 220 women in India receiving education in the medical schools of that country. In every presidency and province numerous dispensaries and several large hospitals had been founded for the relief of women and children. There were now 61 medical women practising in India, and of these 19 were in direct connection with the society. Sir Arthur Lyall afterwards described the progress of the association, especially in Northern India, and Sir M. Grant Duff spoke of the work of female medical education and relief in Southern India. The Lord Mayor then announced the receipt of several donations, including 500 guineas from the Drapers' Company, 50 guineas from the Princess of Wales, and 50 guineas from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. His lordship added that th Mercers' Company had recently given the association 500 guineas, and that on two occasions the Clothworkers' Company had presented them with considerable sums. Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., appealed to the public of this country to assist and support the work of the association in India. In proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Dufferin observed that a plainer duty had never been submitted to the consideration of our fellow-countrymen than that suggested by the association.

THE annual dinner of the printing firm of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. was held at the Albemarle Hotel, Brighton, on Saturday afternoon, July 6th. The weather was glorious, and the "Queen of Watering Places" never looked better or more attractive. The "comps." had gone down early, and after recruiting and recreating themselves sat down, to the number of about fifty, to an excellent repast, where there was "full liberty of feasting," and where evidently good digestion waited on appetite, and health on both. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. E. Johnston, the head of the firm, who was supported by his partners, Messrs. Heathcote, Randall, and Danby. Mr. Frederick Pincott filled the vice-chair, and amongst the guests were Messrs. Hanbury, Strong, Paterson, Simpson Jones, Colonel Spalding, Captain O'Callaghan, and Major Fenwick. After the good things on the table had been done ample justice to, the loyal toast of "The Queen and Royal Family" was given in a few appropriate words by the Chairman, the company singing the National Anthem. "Brevity" was the "soul" of the speeches which followed; but this did not detract from their merits. The toast of "The Firm" was given by Mr. Blomfield, who spoke of the mutual esteem and confidence which existed between the employers and the employed—a happy fact which helped to strengthen the latter in their work, often arduous and carried on under great pressure to meet the exigencies and eccentricities of authors and editors. He thanked the partners for the support and kindnesses which they had always shown, and hoped that the firm would continue long to enjoy their well-deserved prosperity and success. The toast was enthusiastically responded to with much cheering and "all the honours." Mr. Johnston, who said that this was the seventh occasion on which he had had to respond, replied in a few well-chosen words, and was followed briefly by Mr. Randall, whose popularity was evinced by the hearty reception he met with from all hands. Mr. Willis proposed the health of the Chairman, touching upon his invariable kindness and courtesy to all under him, and to his ever readiness to lend aid wherever wanted. The speaker disclaimed any attempt at flattery; he merely expressed the feelings of himself and his fellow workmen in paying an honest tribute to a noble character. (Tremendous applause and "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow.")—Mr. Johnston thanked them all for the manner in which they had received the toast, and for the kindly words which had accompanied it. His desire was to see them all not only contented, but as comfortable and happy as they could be, and in his wish and endeavour to make them so he was ably seconded by Mr. Randall. Mr. Ben Hogg gave the health of the vice-chairman, the ever genial and popular Mr. Frederick Pincott, who had always proved himself "a good friend to them all." The toast was most cordially received with cheers and musical honours. Mr. Pincott, in reply, stated that he had great pleasure year after year in being present at these annual meetings. He had always tried to make it his chief object to study the happiness of the workmen whilst studying the interests of the firm, and he was proud to find that the friendship between employers and employed had strengthened as the years had gone by. There was something different in this firm to others—it was not engaged in merely making money—it was doing work which had wide and historical value in issuing books, some of which would find their way all over the world and to future times—and one of these works, the "Persian Dictionary," he hoped would be completed before the Shah left England, so that his Majesty might carry away a copy with him. (Loud cheers.) Mr. H. Brooks proposed the toast of the visitors, which was tersely and humorously responded to by Captain O'Callaghan. The health of the stewards who had done so much to make the whole affair a success was given by Mr. Geleit, and responded to by the gentlemen in question—Messrs. H. Brooks and Ben Hogg. Between the toasts Messrs. Ben Hogg, Wheble, H. and G. Brooks, Baker, Willis, and Hurt sang some excellent songs, chiefly original. Mr. Albert Wilson produced a very clever "musical sketch" of his own, and, as an encore, gave some capital imitations of popular music hall vocalists, and Mr. Heathcote, "by special desire," delighted the company by giving them his "lost joke." A very enjoyable day was thus spent, and in the words of the Lexington Cackler, it was a "crushing success" of "mutual friends."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1889.

THE FALLING RUPEE AND A PROBABLE CONSEQUENCE.

UNDER the above heading Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E., Q.H.P., in the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, has discovered a fresh sorrow for the already currency-depressed Anglo-Indian official. He recapitulates all the sorrows in connection with this matter which are already known and felt, and there is no ray of comfort to illumine the dark picture which he draws. In his opinion the "rupee disease" is of that inveterate character for which no remedy has yet been discovered. "In the meantime it progresses, and Cassandras prophesy a shilling rupee at an early date." This is bad enough, but it is not all. As Milton found a lower deep in the lowest depths, so Surgeon-General Moore had discovered that when matters have come to the worst with the impoverished English official in India a worse still remains to be encountered. And here is the "sorrow's crown of sorrow":—

In Dr. Moore's opinion marriage in India is the end of every Competition-Wallah's desire. "One of the inducements to young men to embark on an Indian career is the idea that they may afford to marry sooner than if remaining at home. It has been long said by mothers that an Indian civilian is worth £300 a year dead or alive. This ability to marry early will no longer be the case. The matter, therefore, affects the fair sex to a very considerable extent, and might really form a fitting subject for the shrieking sisterhood on the rights of women. Men in India are beginning to find they have not the same choice of wives from the "merry maids of England" once accorded to them, for the girls of the period are quick to perceive that Anglo-Indians have grown to be an impecunious race, and men in India are realising that they cannot support a European wife and family. The writer does not pay a compliment to the unselfishness of the merry English maidens, who, he thinks, look upon the Indian matrimonial market as declining in value; but if the passenger lists to India be taken as a guide, it does not appear to us that the stream of virgin beauty eastwards is at all diminishing. Far be it from us to say that the object of the voyagers is merely to find a partner for life; but the voyagers go, and many of them remain to lighten "the solitude of an Indian bungalow," where, Dr. Moore thinks, it is not good for man to live alone.

He will, however, have it that even if the merry English maidens go to India they are too expensive a luxury to be annexed. But marriage being the first law of nature—"for no one ever saw a bachelor cock-robin, or even a spinster tigress"—(is the Doctor quite sure about the latter?)—"Anglo-Indians *will* marry." But there's the rub. If they cannot afford to marry their own countrywomen where are they to find fitting mates?

Surgeon-General Moore supplies the answer, and in that answer will be found the fresh sorrow which accompanies the falling rupee.

"It is not to be supposed that the 'Zenana-Kana' will be again added to every Sahib's bungalow. But there is what many would esteem a danger threatening. This is marriage between Europeans and Indians. It must be recollected that many Native ladies have now been extremely well educated, so as to be fit to hold their own in any society. There are now well educated Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee, and Eurasian ladies. It is supposed that some at least would not object to unite their fate with that of an European." The Surgeon-General seems to have a leaning towards feminine beauty that is of a dusky hue. "Although many Indian women we meet in the bazaars, on the roads, or see in the fields may be ugly as original sin and by no means so agreeable, this does not apply generally. If we consider in what female beauty consists, as in deepness or richness of colour, in gracefulness of outline and curve, in large and brilliant eyes, in luxuriant hair, in vivacity of expression, not even the Anglo-Saxon female will surpass the Indian female who is not exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather and climate." But a stronger argument is advanced:—"It is custom only which determines our preference for the colour of the European to that of the Ethiopian; Adam the progenitor was, as his name signifies, tawny. Extremes of white or of black must, therefore, be a departure from the original type if we accept the Bible history of creation.

Is Surgeon-General Moore in earnest, or is he, to use an expressive if inelegant phrase, merely "taking a rise" out of his readers? He would seem to have a particular *penchant* for the Eurasian female. "The Eurasian females have always been noted for beauty of form and features, and, as they are all Christians, it is probably with this class that intermarriage is likely to assume—

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at first at least—greater proportions than has yet been the case." The "chee-chee" speech the Doctor considers "a mere matter of education. Both Scotch and Irish maidens, American girls, and many English girls also, have a national or provincial accent." But he goes further. He holds that "with the facilities of education and bringing up accorded to Europeans, the Eurasian would compete favourably with the European mentally and surpass him physically." Besides, "the blending of races is essential to progress." It may be so under certain conditions, but not under the conditions which exist in India, and under which Europeans and Natives find themselves. We would commend to the worthy Doctor the following, taken from an article in the *Calcutta Review*, written by one who knew and had studied the subject carefully :—

"The experience of later ages has demonstrated that there exists a singular and mysterious antipathy between the black man and the white. The European element cannot coalesce and commingle with the Native stock in the ties of kindred and legitimate concubinage; it is forbidden for white to wed with black. Nor is this a mere antipathy of *sentiment;* or a simple antagonism of aims and interests and customs. These might be softened and overcome. The phenomenon in question lies far deeper; at a depth, indeed, seemingly beyond our reach. A mutual incompatibility of co-existence—an elemental and constitutional antagonism, which seems to forbid that the two races should co-exist, commix and flourish together under the same social laws and physical conditions. It would appear as if some great natural law forbade the fusion and union of the two. Where the two races are thrown together in the same arena the one it would appear must override the other; social equality and social fusion there can be none."

These sentiments may be open to argument in these Congress-progressive days, but we do not think that the time has come when marriage between English officials in India and Native or Eurasian ladies is possible or probable. If the Competition-Wallah of to-day must fall to this destiny he had better take to the study of Omar Khayiam, for sooner or later he will exclaim with the tent-making poet :—

"The shears of Fate have cut the tent ropes of my life,
And the broker of Hope has sold me for nothing."

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, June 15.)

CROSTHWAITE—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., judicial commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., wing officer, 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Nowgong, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. G. E. Dalrymple, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

LEVESON-GOWER—The services of Lieut. C. C. Leveson-Gower are replaced, permanently, at the disposal of the Military Department, from Feb. 16, the date on which he was struck off the strength of the Bhopal Battalion.

TALBOT, Major A. C., C.I.E., political agent of the 1st class, is re-appointed to be an additional political agent of the 1st class and political agent in Bikanir.

MILITARY.

WHITE—The tenure of appointment as 1st class district commander of Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., H.M.'s Service, reckons from April 1.

CHANNER, Major B., 2nd Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Major A. Gaselee, resigned.

POTTER, Brigade-Surgeon H., M.D., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, 18th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be medical storekeeper, Allahabad, vice Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, M.D., appointed sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

COLLEN, Colonel E. H. H., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to have the local rank of major-general.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

PHILLPOTTS, Captain R. V., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, assistant professor, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, P.W. Department (m.c.) for 183 days.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from the dates specified :—

CLARKE, Colonel W. C. S., June 13.

RUTHERFORD, Colonel T. W., June 14.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, June 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

VAUGHAN, 2nd Lieut. R. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the 11th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Downes, promoted to wing commander.

WALLER, Lieut. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Macdonald, seconded for employment in the Political Department.

MUSPRATT, Lieut. F. C., wing officer and quartermaster of the 30th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Dobbie, vacated on promotion to captain.

WEBB, 2nd Lieut. A. E., Northumberland Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

LAING, Lieut. F. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 19th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation 39th Bengal Infantry, vice Burlton, transferred to the 28th Punjab Infantry.

WATLING, 2nd Lieut. G., supernumerary on the establishment, 28th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice MacCarthy, promoted wing commander.

LOCH, Lieut. G. H., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, vice Bose, vacated on promotion to captain.

SAVAGE, Lieut. W. H., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Loch.

SMITH, Lieut. S. B., 1st Dragoon Guards, granted leave to England on urgent private affairs, is extended to Aug. 23.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

NEWINGTON, Major C. M. H., for six months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

LAMB, Lieut. G. R., Royal Artillery, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, to Murree, from June 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages.

SWINEY, Lieut. E. R. R., 9th Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, to Nov. 15, to study the native languages.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 19.)

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Noakholly, is allowed furlough for three months and seven days, from Aug. 27 next.

VINCENE, Mr. W. H. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

MANN, Mr. J., professor, Presidency College, is appointed to be a professor in the Hughly College.

BIRCH, Surgeon-Major E. A., on furlough, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Hughly.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon-Major F. C., civil surgeon, Murshidabad, on deputation as officiating civil surgeon of Patna, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Dacca; he will, however, continue to officiate as civil surgeon of Patna until further orders.

SANDERS, Surgeon-Major E., civil surgeon, Noakholly, on deputation as officiating civil surgeon, Murshidabad, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

WILSON, Surgeon-Major J., officiating civil surgeon, Bancoora, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Noakholly; he will, however, continue to officiate as civil surgeon of Bankura until further orders.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., officiating civil surgeon of Backergunge, is appointed civil surgeon of Jessore; he will, however, continue to officiate as civil surgeon of Backergunge until further orders.

FURLOUGH.

GILLIGAN, Surgeon-Major W. A., civil surgeon, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months.

FORSYTH, Dr. W., civil medical officer, Birbhum, is appointed to act as civil medical officer, Durbhunga, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major W. A. Gilligan.

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PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 13.)

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission from April 2, vice Mr. W. M. Young, appointed 2nd financial commissioner, Punjab :—

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., divisional judge, 2nd grade, to be commissioner.

SMYTH, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to be divisional judge, 2nd grade.

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

IBBETSON, Mr. D. C. J., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., district judge, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

PEACOCK, Mr. E. B., district judge, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment.

MERK, Mr. W. R. H., C.S.I., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment.

SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment.

RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., is appointed a divisional judge of the divisional court of the Hoshiarpur civil division.

BATE, Surgeon-Major T. E. L., civil surgeon, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, vice Brigade-Surgeon R. Gray.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon G. F., is transferred from Sialkot to Delhi.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 18.)

ROLLAND, Major (Bt-Lieut.-Col.) S. E., Staff Corps, 26th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be a district staff officer, 2nd class.

TERNAN, Captain (Bt-Major) A. G. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 44th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be a district staff officer, 1st class.

IND, Captain H. W., R.A., is appointed to be a district staff officer, 2nd class.

FORBES, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Lancers, is appointed to be a district staff officer, 2nd class.

WESTERN, Captain C. M. T., R.A., is appointed to be a district staff officer, 2nd class.

MASSY, Captain H. S., Bengal Staff Corps, 19th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to be a district staff officer, 2nd class (additional).

THRING, Lieut R. H. D., Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Madras Lancers, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year ; pension service, 9th year, commenced Jan. 22.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the colonel's allowance from June 16 :—

NORIE, Colonel E. M., Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 20.)

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps are entitled to the colonel's allowance from June 14 :—

DRUMMOND, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. (brevet-colonel).

BOLTON, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. D. (brevet-colonel).

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, June 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FAGON, Lieut.-Colonel J. G., 2nd squadron commander 2nd Bombay Lancers (officiating commandant), to be commandant.

GORDON, Lieut. H. L., officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer, vice Captain J. Davies, transferred to the 24th Bombay Infantry.

WARD, Lieut. T. M., officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer on probation.

JAMES, Major M., second in command 5th Bombay Cavalry (officiating commandant), vice Colonel W. H. Stopford, removed.

SMITH, Captain G. B., No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division to be commandant No. 2 Mountain Battery, vice Sinclair, deceased.

JACOB, Lieut. H. F., officiating wing officer 14th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

BROOME, Lieut. G. S., quartermaster, officiating adjutant, 29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment, Bombay Infantry, to be adutant, vice Captain Vidal, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

HATCH, Lieut. A. E., wing officer (officiating quartermaster), vice Lieut. Broome, appointed adjutant.

PRINCE, 2nd Lieut. W. C. S., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for six months to England on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major D. A. A. Macpherson, S.C.; Captain E. T. Gastrell, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major M. Robinson, Lieut. W. E. Wimble, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel W. Scott, S.C.; Colonel J. M. Sexton, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott, S.C.; Major O'M. Creagh, S.C.; Colonel C. H. Coles, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Willoughby, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Captain A. W. D. Campbell (B.S.C.), G. L. Harrison, C. H. Brereton.

Bombay Estab.—H. E. Winter (Cov.), B. W. Cantapher.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain E. U. Marrett, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major B. H. Pollard, S.C., six months ; Surgeon R. Ross, three months ; Lieut. S. A. Pearse, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. W. Ankitell-Jones, two months' extraordinary leave ; Captain C. W. Ravenshaw (B.S.C.), furlough to Nov. 15 ; Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, M.B., one month's s.c.; W. Blennerhassett (Cov.), six months' furlough ; R. E. Nelson, four months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—H. A. D. Wathen, one months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—C. E. G. Crawford, six weeks' furlough, and to return ; A. Dalyell, six months' m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. Pulley, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon R. Ross, Surgeon H. N. V. Harington.

Bombay Estab.—Captain H. Godfray, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—O. J. Shedlock, H. F. Stevens, W. H. Robinson, H. Thompson, Surgeon L. T. Young, T. T. Roleyns.

JULY 9.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Colin Finch, from the Royal Sussex Regiment ; Lieut. Robert Cobb Lye, from the Hampshire Regiment ; Lieut. Charles Francis Dobbie, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry ; Lieut. Charles Augustus Edwards, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Lieut. Alexander Henry Eustace, from the East Surrey Regiment ; Lieut. Charles Edward de Manley Norie, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry ; Lieut. Charles Oliver Swanston, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers ; Lieut. George Harrington Bush, from the Wiltshire Regiment ; Lieut. Philip Trevor Augustine Spence, from the Derbyshire Regiment ; Lieut. Charley Blair Baldock, from the Devonshire Regiment ; Lieut. Henry Walter George Cole, from the Northumberland Fusiliers ; Lieut. Percy Garratt Shewell, from the Hampshire Regiment ; Lieut. Herbert Charles Vesey, from the Lincolnshire Regiment ; Lieut. Douglas Herbert, from the Lincolnshire Regiment ; Lieut. Lionel Nelson Leeds, from the Border Regiment ; Lieut. Arthur Tremearne Walling, from the Lincolnshire Regiment ; Lieut. Bertram Strachey, from the West Riding Regiment ; Lieut. Charles Cameron Leveson-Gower, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment ; Lieut. Henry Joseph Thacker, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment ; Lieut. Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, from the Manchester Regiment ; Second Lieut. Herbert Des Vœux, from the West Yorkshire Regiment.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Arthur Lockhart Gallie, from the Gordon Highlanders ; Lieut. Robert Charles Cockerill, from the South Wales Borderers ; Lieut. Hilton Vickers, from the Northampton Regiment ; Lieut. Charles Douglas Sandford, from the York and Lancaster Regiment ; Lieut. Walter George Hodgson, from the Worcestershire Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Donald Baker, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry ; Lieut. John Charrier Keown, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry ; Lieut. William Caven Lockhart-Mure, from the Durham Light Infantry ; Second Lieut. John Gibbings Westropp, from the East Yorkshire Regiment.

THE statement that Captain Streatfield, A.D.C., will become Lord Lansdowne's Military Secretary when Lord William Beresford leaves the Viceregal Staff next year has been published, in ignorance of the fact that under the new rules the post can only be held by a Lieutenant-Colonel. It was a likely enough appointment otherwise, and no doubt Lord Lansdowne if he chose to press it as a special case would get his way.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

AGANOOR—July 4, at 58, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, W., the wife of Paul T. Aganoor, of a son.

DENT—July 7, at Angus Lodge, South Croydon, the wife of Captain Herbert W. Dent, The Queen's Regiment, of a son.

GEOGHEGAN—July 4, at 85, Cornwall-gardens, the wife of Captain T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.

PERSSE—July 5, at 135, Stephen's-green, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Dudley T. Persse, late 13th Somersetshire Light Infantry, of a daughter.

STEWART-SAVILE—July 8, at 41, Bryanston-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Captain W. S. Stewart-Savile, The Buffs, of a son.

ST. JOHN—July 4, at Eastbourne, the wife of Captain Charles W. R. St. John, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

WATSON—July 7, at the Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, the wife of Major S. Watson, Royal Artillery, of a son.

WILLIAMS—July 7, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of Claude St. Maur Williams, A.M.I.C.E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALCOCK—MOLONY—July 10, at St. Saviour's Church, Hoxton, John Backhouse Alcock, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Blanche Frances Agatha Molony, youngest daughter of the late C. W. Molony.

CHURCHWARD—PEYTON—July 11, at St. Thomas's, Godolphin-road, William Brown Churchward, British Vice-Consul at Kustendjeh, late H.M.'s 14th Regiment, P.W.O., second son of J. G. Churchward, Esq., Kersney Manor, Dover, to Mary Lees Peyton, second daughter of William Nassau Peyton, Esq., Inspector-General of H.M.'s Customs, retired.

CLOUGH—SMYTH—July 2, at the parish church of Emmanuel, Weston-super-Mare, George Frederick Clough, of Llwyn Offa, Mold, and Boughton House, Chester, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of the late Major-General W. P. Stuart Smyth, Madras Staff Corps.

COARD—HARVEY—July 9, at St. Mark's, West Hackney, Arthur Rumney Coard, of the Survey of India, Calcutta, youngest son of Chas. Walton Coard, of Hornsey, to Kate, second daughter of Charles Hannen Harvey, of Lower Clapton.

DALE—TAYLOR—July 4, at St. Mary's Church, Guildford, Lieut.-Col. Henry Montagu Dale, 1st Madras Pioneers, to Sophia Christiana, only child of Henry S. Taylor, F.R.C.S., Guildford.

FRASER—COURTENAY—June 27, at Christ Church Cathedral, Waterford, Captain Thomas Fraser, 85th Light Infantry, eldest son of Captain J. Fraser, of Balnain, Inverness-shire, N.B., to Rose Mabel, youngest daughter of Edward Courtenay, Esq., of John's-hill House, Waterford.

FRIEND—GRAHAM—July 3, at the parish church, Bromley, Kent, Chas. T. Friend, late of the India Office, to Isabella S. E. (Elsie), eldest daughter of the late Christopher North Graham, of Silwood, Tulse-hill, S.W.

GRANT—COTTON—July 10, at St. Saviour's, Maida-vale, Charles Seymour Grant, late of the P. and O. Company, to Cecilia Beatrice, daughter of the late Captain H. P. Cotton, of Quix-park, Kent.

SYMONDS—SHAW—July 10, at St. Mary Abbot's, Charters James Symonds, of Weymouth-street, Portland-place, to Fanny Marie, youngest daughter of Major-General David Shaw, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BAGOT—July 4, at The Warren, Chichester, Matilda, widow of the late Major-General Edward Bagot, aged 76.

BURT—July 5, early in the morning, at Pippbrook House, Dorking, Elizabeth, the wife of Major Thomas Seymour Burt, F.R.S., late of H.E.I. Company's Engineers, and widow of the late Thomas Seaton Forman, Esq., of Pippbrook House, and formerly M.P. for Bridgwater.

DAVIES—July 9, at Drayton, Richmond-park-road, Clifton, Bristol, Mary, widow of the late Captain Robert Davies, H.M.'s 76th Regiment, late of Sudbury, Harrow, aged 68.

DEAN-PITT—July 8, at Guildford, Louisa, widow of the late Lieut.-General George Dean-Pitt, C.B., Keeper of the Crown Jewels.

FITCH—July 8, at Gipsy-hill, Thomas William Fitch, of Mussoorie, N.W.P., India, aged 38.

HALL—July 3, at 7, Maxilla-gardens, North Kensington, William G. Hall, late Provincial Assistant, P.W.D., Galle, Ceylon, aged 69.

MARTIN—July 3, at 138, Marina, St. Leonard's, Sussex, Mary, widow of the late Captain Henry Martin, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 39.

MORRIESON—May 31, at 47, Duke-street, St. James', London, Edward Currie Morrieson, Bombay Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law, aged 33.

O'HALLORAN—July 6, at Courtenay Villa, Leamington, Elizabeth, widow of J. N. O'Halloran, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., and youngest daughter of the late Major-General James Pringle, H.E.I.C.S.

ROBINSON—July 9, at 19, Gwendwr-road, W., Laura Jessie, the wife of Henry Robinson, C.B., aged 59.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

FENDALL—June 17, at Khyragully the wife of Captain C. P. Fendall, D.S.O., R.A., of a daughter (stillborn).

JACOB—June 12, at Kurrachee, the wife of Colonel H. B. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

LE MESURIER—June 18, at Darjeeling, the wife of G. G. Le Mesurier, of a son.

MCDONALD—June 15, at Mozaffergarh, the wife of G. McDonald, of a son.

PARKES—June 2, at Kasauli, the wife of B. Parkes, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

RICKETTS—June 14, at Doolha, Basti District, the wife of D. R. Ricketts, of a daughter.

RYND—May 29, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, the wife of Lieut. F. C. Rynd, M.S.C., of a daughter.

SLADE—July 4, at Malta, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Slade, D.A.A.G., of a daughter.

STALEY—June 9, at Cuttack, the wife of A. E. Staley, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

SHUTTLEWORTH—June 17, at 113, Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of A. T. Shuttleworth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—PEMBERTON—June 19, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Lieut. Charles Allen Brown, Bombay Staff Corps, to Maude, eldest daughter of Colonel C. Pemberton, Commandant, Marine Battalion.

CAMPBELL—BALLARD—June 3, at St. John's Church, Palambore, Kangra Valley, Percy FitzGerald Campbell, Bart., 60th Rifles, to Isabel Annie, second daughter of Mr. R. Ballard, of Palampore, Kangra Valley.

GRAVES—WARD—June 17, at Pachmarhi, C.P., in Christ Church, Adolphus E. P. Graves, son of the Hon. Henry Graves, to Katherine Louisa, second daughter of Colonel H. C. E. Ward, C.I.E., Officiating Commissioner of the Nerbdudda Division, C.P.

NEIL—REILLY—June 7, at Christ Church, Cantonment, Rangoon, Edwin Neal, of the Burma Public Works Secretariat, to Margaret Reilly, Assistant Mistress, Rangoon Diocesan Girls' School.

SOUTER—HOLLIDAY—April 25, at Alderley Church, Mr. Frank T. E. Souter, eldest son of the late Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Edith Minnie, youngest daughter of John Holliday, Esq., of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—June 9, at Ootacamund, Mrs. Maria Campbell, widow of the late D. Campbell, Supervisor, P.W.D., and for many years matron of the Lawrence Asylum Girls' School, aged 63.

HINDLE—June 9, at Kamptee, of heat apoplexy, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hindle, M.S.C.

HORN—June 8, at Madras, W. H. Horn, late Harbourmaster, aged 41.

JAMIESON—July 2, at Rangoon, Duncan Jamieson, Deputy Inspector-General of the Burma Police. (By telegram.)

MACPHERSON—June 18, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, William MacPherson, of Lanarkshire, near Glasgow, only brother of Robert MacPherson, of Mary-hill, Glasgow, aged 62.

RUSSELL—June 14, at Ootacamund, Andrew Ernest Russell, Captain, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army.

SMITH—June 8, at Agra, Marianne, relict of the late Captain Edward Jones Smith.

SMITH—June 17, at Madras, Mr. J. A. Smith, Retired Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, aged 63.

WARBURTON—June 16, at Amritsar, Mary Anne Warburton, the wife of J. P. Warburton, Punjab Police, aged 49.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 9.

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RAILWAY ALONG THE EAST COAST OF INDIA.

Sir R. PAGET asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether early sanction would be given to the construction of a railway along the east coast of India to connect the northern Circars with Madras; whether several municipalities and many of the Rajahs and other local representatives of the millions who inhabit the Circars and Orissa had publicly brought the pressing need that existed for the railway to the notice of the Madras and Bengal Governments; whether the engineers lately despatched by the Government of India to reconnoitre the country had reported favourably on the scheme, so far as it related to the country between Bezwada and Cuttack, and whether Lord Connemara had strongly urged the importance of the work; whether the Famine Commissioners of 1880 suggested that a railway might be made between Calcutta, Cuttack, the deltas of the Godavery and the Kistna Rivers and Madras to obviate the recurrence of the distress of the years 1824, 1833, 1865-6, and 1876-8; whether, since distress was again showing itself in Ganjam, this work would be placed first among the railway projects of the Peninsula; and whether he could lay any information upon the table regarding the financial prospects of the line.

Sir J. GORST: The Government have decided to survey the line from Bezwada to Cuttack, beginning on the 1st of December next. The answer to paragraphs two, three, and four, is yes. The answer to paragraph five is that the matter is at present receiving the careful and earnest attention of the Government. Some papers bearing on the subject could be laid before Parliament if moved for, but, until the probable cost of the line has been more nearly ascertained, no reliable forecast of the financial prospects of the undertaking can be made.

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Sir R. PAGET asked when papers would be laid on the table.

Sir J. GORST said he could not give any information that would enable the House to judge of the financial prospects of the line until the survey was completed.

July 11.

INDIAN EXCISE.

In answer to Sir G. CAMPBELL,

Sir J. GORST said: Complete effect has not yet been given to the proposed reforms in the Bengal excise system, but the outstill system is being gradually abolished in one populous district after another. The system is not yet fully re-established. Allowance for a loss of revenue from the change of system has been made to the province of Bengal; but the Secretary of State cannot without reference to India state its amount.

CORRUPT INDIAN MAGISTRATES.

Dr. CAMERON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the *Times* Calcutta telegram of the 7th inst., that the *Bombay Gazette* of June 27 contained a notification authorising the clerks of eight magistrates to exercise each the power of the magistrate under the Mamlutdars Court Act of 1876; if so, whether the magistrates referred to were among those who swore that they had corruptly purchased their positions; what steps had been taken to secure the requisite legal knowledge on the part of the clerks thus called on to perform the duties of the magistrates; and what extra pay they received in consideration of the new duties imposed upon them.

Sir J. GORST: There has not yet been time for the *Bombay Gazette* of June 27 to arrive in this country. But the Bombay Government directed some time ago that in the Talukas in which the Mamlutdars were deprived of all judicial functions the head Karkans should be invested with the powers of a Mamlutdar, in order to exercise that jurisdiction of which the Mamlutdar was deprived. A head Karkan is not a clerk to a magistrate or Mamlutdar, but holds a distinct and independent office, and it is a constant practice to invest them with magisterial powers. Their qualification for exercising such powers has no doubt been ascertained in the usual way, and the Secretary of State has no reason to think that they receive extra pay. The practice of investing head Karkans with magisterial powers is perfectly legal. Sathé is no longer Assistant Commissioner. He was transferred last autumn to the post of Deputy Collector at Ratnagiri.

THE LEPROSY SCARE.

At the Balloon Society's meeting on Friday evening, July 5th, at St. James's Hall, Sir William Moore, Surgeon-General, delivered a lecture on "Leprosy;" Edward Kimber, Esq., in the chair. The Lecturer commenced by referring to the various causes which have recently brought the subject of leprosy prominently before the public. First, with regard to the statement made by the Rev. Mr. Wright that at last it had been proved by an experiment on a criminal that leprosy was contagious, Sir William Moore stated the fact had long been known. Secondly, referring to the old soldier in Ireland, who could not be conveyed to India because no vessel would take a leper, the lecturer remarked that this was probably a good thing for the leper, as he would certainly grow worse in a tropical climate. Thirdly, with regard to the establishment of a leper ward in London, the lecturer gave his opinion that no danger would result; but as lepers are not fond of confinement, he doubted if many lepers would willingly present themselves. In any remarks on the subject he (Sir William Moore) did not desire to come forward as enunciating opinions *ex cathedra*, but having spent thirty years in countries where lepers abounded, and having given great attention to the subject, he ventured to express his views. Having paid a tribute to the memory of Father Damien, and the graceful action of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in instituting a Damien Memorial, the lecturer observed that few people knew what leprosy really was, as it has been confused with various other diseases. He therefore gave a short description of leprosy, mentioning how the leper was formerly disposed of in India by surmajh, or burial alive. Sir William Moore next referred to the facts proving leprosy to be hereditary, as well as contagious. The view of contagion being the principal cause, appears to have prevailed from early ages, all the arrangements for leprosy in the Middle Ages being based on this assumption. Although there is reason to assert that leprosy did prevail in the country several hundred years back, there is equal reason to assert that it did not prevail in the extensive manner which has been supposed. The lecturer quoted the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Jessop, the antiquarian, in his "Village Life in England Six Hundred Years Ago." Dr. Jessop shows the utter want of sanitation and hygiene, and the various causes of such diseases as leprosy, black-death, scrofula, ague, dysentery, and scurvy, and he says: "At the outskirts of every town in England there were crawling about emaciated creatures covered with loathsome sores. They were called by the common name of lepers" Sir William Moore then proceeded to observe that although we are painfully interested in the lepers of other countries, and especially so in the lepers of India, still "charity begins at home," and we are perhaps still more vitally interested in the question of leprosy again becoming common in this country. The lecturer did not perceive any occasion for uneasiness. There have always been some lepers in London, and there will probably be more as communication with the East increases; but our sanitary arrangements, although not attaining the excellency required by Dr. Richardson, are opposed to the spread of any disease which requires communication of the active germ by contact. People in England would not associate with lepers on terms of close intimacy, and as regards heredity, people are not likely to marry lepers in this country, although in the East they are not so particular. Referring to the cry which has been raised that the Government of India should take immediate action with the view of lessening leprosy in that country, and so diminishing the chance of importation here, the lecturer said it was a mistake to suppose nothing had been done in India. And from his own personal knowledge he gave a brief account of the existing leper asylums in the Bombay Presidency. He also showed the difficulties opposing any general isolation of lepers in the Indian Empire, quoting from Native papers showing that sweeping measures would not enlist the sympathies of the people. Sir William Moore places more confidence in the gradual spread of civilisation and sanitation. He gave an account of the manner of life in India, which is not far different from what it was in England centuries back; and he ended by showing that under the term "sanitation" he included taking care of mendicant lepers, the cleansing generally of villages, drainage, ventilation, good water supply, the cheapening of salt, the prevention of scarcity of food, and measures for the check of specific disease.

The following resolution was carried:—"That the present scare on the subject of leprosy is unsupported by any extraordinary manifestation of the disease."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT C. F. PINNEY, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Lord Reay.

CAPTAIN STEWART, 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, third class, and is posted as an Attaché in the Foreign Department.

THE services of Colonel Grant, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

A ROYAL ENGINEER dinner was held at Simla on June 22, when thirty-two officers were the guests of General Chesney. A message was wired conveying health and good wishes to his Royal Highness the Colonel, and brother officers of the corps, who were holding their annual dinner the same night in London.

AN additional Veterinary Hospital for the accommodation of British cavalry, at an outlay of Rs. 9,750, has been sanctioned for Rawalpindi.

THE construction of stables for 132 horses of British cavalry, at a cost of Rs. 26,000, at Rawalpindi, and for 129 horses at Rs. 29,394 at Sialkote has been sanctioned.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association will commence at Bangalore on Sept. 11th, and lasts probably a fortnight.

PERSIA seems likely to furnish mules as well as horses for the Indian army. Captain Tate, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, who recently visited Shiraz and Ispahan, managed to purchase over 300 mules, and that without striking off the main road into the heart of the country. These animals cost under Rs. 220 each landed at Karachi, and they are reported to be quite equal to hard transport work. It is probable that purchasing operations on a large scale will be carried out in Southern Persia, and mule-breeding may thus be stimulated in that country.

THE new pattern transport carts for the Indian army are now being made, and will be supplied first of all to troops on the North-West frontier. The cart will carry eight maunds, and will be drawn by a pair of mules with tonga harness plus strong rope traces. The wheels will be of wood, and of the pattern used in the bullock trains which work between Umballa and Simla, but smaller in diameter. The use of these carts will, it is calculated, enable a reduction to be made of 2,000 mules in the transport train of each army corps when on service.

IT is a curious circumstance, considering the numerous

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campaigns in which Indian troops have taken part of late years, that among the Native Officers of the Bengal Cavalry only fourteen remain who have won the Order of Merit—the V. C. of the Native Army. Out of the nineteen regiments there are eleven in which no Native officer is decorated with the coveted Order: while of the fourteen officers already mentioned the 19th Bengal Lancers claim five. The five cavalry regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, including the Corps of Guides, make a much better show: nine Native Officers wearing the decoration. In the Central India Horse the number is four.

THE Ootacamund paper gives full details of the fatal accident to Captain Russell, R.A., on the 14th June:—"The competition was over three jumps—all very ordinary ones—a hurdle, stone wall, and a water jump. Before the sports began Captain Russell in a frolic cleared all these jumps on Midnight with the greatest ease, and he repeated the performance during the first round of the competition. In running off the tie, however, Midnight rushed the first hurdle, striking the top, and, apparently flurried by the *contretemps*, charged the stone wall unconnectedly. Captain Russell tried to steady him, but the brute took off too far, and, striking the obstacle with his knee, hurled Captain Russell over his head. For a moment the gay assemblage looked on unconcernedly, expecting Captain Russell to rise up and remount, and Midnight stood quietly by his fallen master. Then, as the prostrate man lay without motion, the gravity of the situation began to dawn on the spectators, and anxious inquiries took the place of light badinage. Five doctors speedily surrounded the fallen horseman, and as he still lay in that terrible motionless manner, a breathless hush fell over the assemblage; but still no one would admit the awful truth that he was dead. Full of life and vigour—but two minutes before gaily jesting as he rode to his death—it was hard to believe that he had been launched into eternity in this awful manner."

THE Bar Association in Lahore, writes the local paper, are making strenuous efforts to put down the practice of *dalali*. This is a step in the right direction for *dalali* is one of the more marked forms of the disease which is eating out the life of British administration in India. From the red-coated chaprassi upwards the system of palm oil and parasitism extends in every department of the public service. Where it graduates into bribery and peculation, and how far it invades higher European grades our law courts and "Crawford" or "Larpent" Commissions occasionaly let us see. While on this unpleasant subject we may state that it is just possible that another case *a la* Crawford or Larpent may shortly be made public. No decision has, however, yet been arrived at.

A FAST STEAMER.—The British India steamer *Golconda* (6,059 tons), which was not expected to arrive at Madras until to-morrow morning arrived in the Madras roads before midnight on Wednesday, and entered the harbour yesterday morning. Including stoppages at Malta, Port Said, Aden, and Colombo—at each of the two latter places for more than a day—she did the passage from London to Madras in twenty-six days—a feat which has never before been accomplished by any steamer. The *Golconda* is a four-masted vessel, and was built in Glasgow in October last. This is her third voyage from London, and she has proved herself to be a very quick and seaworthy vessel. She is built throughout with the finest steel, and is the largest vessel in the British India Company's fleet. She is commanded by Captain Loutit, one of the oldest servants of the company, with Mr. H. Wilson, as chief officer. Her fittings are magnificent, over £35,000 having been spent on them since the company purchased her. She is 440 feet long, and her beam 49 feet. The saloon deck, which is amidships, is 180 feet long. The saloon and music rooms are fitted with the finest Sicilian and Italian marble, and altogether the vessel is a magnificent and luxurious one. The cabins, both first and second class, are very spacious and well ventilated, and possess all the conveniences that human ingenuity can contrive; and she is fitted throughout with the electric light. She has brought a full cargo of cement, copper, &c., which is landed by means of hydraulic derricks, the steel wires fixed to which are tested to thirty tons weight. In taking in or landing cargoes there is no such noise as one is accustomed to hear on other steamers, as the hydraulic derricks when being worked are noiseless. The vessel carries several life boats, which are provisioned and watered for thirty days. A passenger by this vessel writes:—"We got a blow when off Socotra, and were soon in the midst of the south-west monsoon, but the *Golconda* behaved splendidly, and did not roll half as much as one expected she would do. Eight degrees is all that she did roll, and I have been in vessels which have rolled 48 degrees. The vessel sails for Calcutta to-morrow, and will be back to Madras on her outward voyage about fifteen days hence.—*Madras Mail*, June 21.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, July 18; from Brindisi, July 29.

For Bombay: Rev. A. Sharp, Mr. Tutterdean, Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle and two children, Mrs. J. Warren and infant, Mr. W. T. Howells. *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. N. Hill, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. A. M. Fagan, Lieut.-Col. Riddell, Mr. W. H. Rushton, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Salmond, Mr. H. M. Owen, Mr. Doyle, Mr. J. D. Davies, Col. Ebden, Major Mayo, Surg. J. A. Cunningham, Surg. A. Adams Gen. A. T. Cox, Major Jarrett, Capt. Vaughan, Mr. Davis, Mr. J. McLintock, Mr. C. Wrenn, Mr. Jas. Duffus, Mr. G. R. Thom, Capt. Dewar, Col. W. Napier.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Howse.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Farmer.

For Gibraltar: Dr. and Mrs. Marsh, Capt. R. H. Kellie, Gunner J. Curtis.

For Malta: Lieut. R. S. Chase.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, July 26; from Brindisi, August 4.

For Gibraltar: Major H. Cummings, Lieut. R. E. Curtis, Staff-Sergt. Bicknell, Mr. Coleman, Lieut. H. L. Barrow, Mr. C. F. Sewell, Staff-Surg. H. Beaumont, Col. Holley, Major Horsburgh, Capt. Minchin, Mr. Shaw.

For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Hume, Maj. Poignand, Mr. Oertel. *From Brindisi:* Mr. T. Conry, Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Mr. V. Bayley, Col. M. Evans, Mr. M. S. Taylor Lieut. P. E. Dixon, Capt. Digby.

For Colombo: Quartermaster-Sergt. Vessey, Mrs. Vessey, and two boys.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. F. Perry.

For Ismailia: Mr. Strathcarn, Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. Baldock, Drummer Lloyd, Mr. Mackay.

For Karachi: *From Brindisi:* Col. and Mrs. McRae.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Redman.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 1; from Brindisi, August 11.

For Gibraltar: Surgeon-Major Thompsett, Capt. Kellie.

For Bombay: Mrs A. Gaxelle, Major Evetts, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Shilstone, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and infant. From *Brindisi:* Mr. A. M. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. Swa Ram, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. C. R. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Heathly, Mr. E. H. Mann, Mr. V. Phillips.

For Ismailia: Colour-Sergeant and Mrs. Harrison, Corporal Green.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, August 9; from Brindisi, August 19.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Lloyd. *From Brindisi:* Col. T. Weldon, C.I.E., Capt. A. Pringle.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. Robertson, Herr G. Kuhlmey.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 9; from Brindisi, August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. F. J. Pert. *From Brindisi:* Capt. B. Burton.

For Malta: Mr. J. F. Fisher, Lieut. Wreford Browne, Capt. Spencer, Col. Gosset, Capt. Bald, Mr. Scott Turner, Mr. Finch.

For Gibraltar: Mr. A. Campion, Lieut. Tomkins, Private Bauce.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, August 15; from Brindisi, August 25.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mr. and Miss Woolley. *From Brindisi:* Col. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. Ammonine, Mr. T. A. Wadia, Mr. M. E. Morris, Mr. H. F. Matthews.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, August 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Yorke, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenburg and family, Mr. W. Moorhouse.

S. s. *Oriental*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and two infants. *From Brindisi:* Major A. G. Impey, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Major P. R. Martin, Capt. W. G. Renton, Mr. A. Murcott, Mrs Hogarth, Rev. H. Rowntree, Mr. M. Hussan, Mrs. K. Murray.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Wynne, Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett.

For Kurrachee: Mr. J. A. Walter.

For Ismailia: Major Kekewich.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London Sept. 5; from Naples Sept 14.

For Colombo: Lady Bovile, Miss Cruickshank.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Maclaggan, Mr. and Mrs. Prike and two infants, Miss Oldfield, Rev. Bruce and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Coswell, Miss A. R. Taylor.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Mein, Mr. Caws.

For Madras: *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Pascor.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds.

For Ismailia: Sir D. Duckworth.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Sept. 6; from Brindisi, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Rev. P. J. B. Austin. *From Brindisi:* Col. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calman.

For Alexandria: Mr. Morice.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker. *From Brindisi:* Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs.

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F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Oung, Mr. F. Leach, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw.
For Madras: Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Mrs. Vesey Westmacott, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly.
For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden.
For Aden: Rev. L. M. Haslope, Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Betts.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Mrs. Kuper and sister, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Miss Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. and Miss Brodie, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Miss Annesley, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Colonel H. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox Strangeways.
For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Ramsay.
For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Rutlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. G. W. Place, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor. *From Naples:* Captain Lindsell. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.
For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay.
For Colombo: Rev. E. Perry and son.
For Gibraltar: Mr. P. Mosley.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Plowden, Mr. T. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Colonel W. C. Anderson.
For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson.
For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Ward, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children. *From Marseilles:* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Lawrence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mrs. C. H. Hill, Mr. E. Short, Col. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. T. A. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said:* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.
For Madras: *From Marseilles:* Mr. L. Huson.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Rose and two children, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves.
For Ismailia: Mr. E. Dellcluse.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle.
For Colombo: Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger.
For Madras: Miss Potterton.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Hon. Justice Trevelyan.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. More, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Seely, Mr. G. A. Lyle. *From Marseilles:* Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Schmidt, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant. Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobel, Mr. G. Bruckner, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Mr. Sinclair Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles.
For Madras: Mrs. L. Smith.
For Ismailia: *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt, A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton.
For Madras *(vid Bombay)*: Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mrs. C. Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

S.s *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Colonel Graham Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail July 18.

For Colombo: Mr. F. S. Horan.
For Calcutta: Mr. J. M. Alexander, Mr. Cresswell.
For Madras: Mr. W. Gill, Mr. H. Deacon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Aug. 1.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Ross, Mr. L. V. Diehl.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Pelham Hill, Mrs. d'Esterre.
For Madras: Miss Leaf.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tall and child, Mr. J. Strachan, Mr. J. Bowman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.
For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess.
For Calcutta: Miss Finch, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Aug. 28.

For Kurrachee: Surg. J. F. Greig.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children.

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Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Miss Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De. L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail July 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Robinson.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer, to sail October 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. H. Solomon, Mrs. Douglas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, June 23.

From London: Capt. Cazalet, Mr. Dyas, Mr. and Mrs. Milman, Mr. Odkin, Mr. Harris, Mr. Whittome, Capt. Hume, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sendell.

From Brindisi: Col. Lovett, Capt. Dunsterville, Mr. Mody, Col. Buller, Mr. Brown, Mr. Peter, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Bayley, Miss Bayley, four Chinese, Mr. J. B. Small, Dr. W. E. D. Raju, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins.

From Suez: Miss Meredith.

From Aden: Mr. Muncherji Dorabji.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. Tomlin, at Brindisi, July 5.

From Colombo: Mr. Warren. *To London:* Miss H. Gordon, Miss Bevers, Capt. Christopher, Mr. C. Robinson, Mr. J. M. Henderson, Mr. W. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Henniker Rance.

From Bombay: Mr. F. Clifford, Mr. A. C. Cregeen, H.H. the Ban of Molle, Mr. Athay. *To London:* Major C. Newington, Mr. A. J. Inverarity, Mr. Delgado, Mr. Leader, Mr. Kenna, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Prince.

From Aden: *To London:* Mr. R. West, Mr. S. Eastlakes, Privates Beamish, Brotherton, Somerton, Sergt. Harris.

From Ismailia: *To London:* Mrs. Dale and two infants, Mr. F. Morgan, two Misses White, Mr. Phillips, Sergt. Curnow, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Astbury, Mr. Ridley, Miss Frizell.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Marin and family. *To London:* Mr. and Mrs. Learet and child, Sergt. Flower and family, Sergt. and Mrs. Farrance and infant.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. Daniells, at Marseilles, July 8.

From Colombo: Mrs. Le Messurier and infant, Rev. J. Scott.

From Calcutta: *To London:* Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. J. Criddle, Mr. E. H. Lewis, Mr. Cargill, Mr. A. McGurgan, Miss Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Long and infant.

From Bombay: Rev. R Bateman. *To London:* Mrs. Berry and infant, Major J. R. S. D. Hewitt, Mr. J. R. Lewis, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. E. J. Marshall, Surg.-Major Robinson.

From Aden: Mr. Horn.

From Ismailia: Dr. and Mme. Dampeiron and infant, Mme. Lachartae, Mons. Le Dentir, Mons. Paris.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, June 25.

For London: Major C. Norcott and Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Col. H. M. Repton, Count Hoyos, Count Szechenyi, Mr. J. Favver, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bell, Miss Clayton, Surgeon A. H. Deane, Mr. G. W. Llewhellin, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Kermerker, Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Niven, three children and infant, Mr. E. J. Webb, Mr. G. A. Ward, Mr. Peppe, Mr. Claxton Peppe, Mr. John Webb, Mr. E. Blythell, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maccallum and three children, Rev. A. Gadney, Mr. C. Howell, Mr. N. C and Miss Petter, Lieut. C. H. D. Thring, Mr. W. Coverly, Mr. Henry Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stothert, Mr. Dodd, Mr. W. Clough, Mr. F. W. Crowdery, Mr. James and Miss Butler, Mr. J. K. Crompton, Mr. S. H. T. de la Courneuve, Mr. James Fraser, Mr. John Muir, Mr. G. Stuart, Mr. J. Shaw, and Mr. John Burrows.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. H. Allen and Mr. J. N. A. Eaton, Mr. Patterson, Mr. J. Manson, Capt. E. Lawfold, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. H. James, Mr. A. D. W. Davy, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, Mr. H. O. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ditmas, Sir Thos. Thompson, Bart., Mr. A. Brown, Mr. J. C. Watson, Col. and Mrs. Grierson, and Mr. M. H. Beattie.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. Barratt, from London, July 11.

For Calcutta: Mr. Mackready, Mr. Bruce, Mr. H. Packer, Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Molloy, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Skelton and family, Mr. R. Robertson.

For Malta: Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Luke, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Bates, Mr. T. W. Looket.

For Port Said: Mr. E. Armour.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Victoria*, from Capt. Cates, from London, July 12; from Brindisi, July 21.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Vaughan, Mr. H. L. Holland. *From Brindisi:* Col. Warner, Mr. J. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Crole, Surgeon-Major Swaine, Mr. E. A. West, Mr. F. A. Newman, Mr. M. E. Monks.

For Alexandria: Mr. J. Hamilton. *From Venice:* Mr. A. H. Perry.

For Colombo: Mr. R. Reid.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail July 6.

For Bombay: Major D. E. Goldsbury, Capt. F. G. Delamain. *From Port Said:* Surgeon H. G. S. and Mrs. Wortabet.

For Karachi: Mrs. Gibbons and four children.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 2.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. Fasson, Rev. E. Jermyn, Mr. H. B. Taylor, Mr. Jas. Kimber, Sir A. Croft, Surg. A. Croft, Surg. J. M. Cadell, Mr. B. H. Davidson, Mr. John Townsend, Lieut. E. M. Woodhouse.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Longmuir, Rev. George Billings, Mr. W. Dring, Mr. J. T. Dibben, Major W. Hill, Lieut. W. Hill, Lieut. A. W. Warden, Mr. H. Joll, Lieut. Coplend.

For London: Mr. J. B. Powell, Rev. J. Allen, Major Ballasis, Mr. D. Christie, Lieut. L. A. Gordon.

Per s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, July 9.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Mein, Mr. B. Samuel, Mr. G. E. Howse, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. W. Christison, Mr. C. H. Hampden, Mr. J. Freeman, Mr. W. J. Gault, Major F. H. Blanshard, Hon. Phillip and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. A. Stuart, Lieut. G. C. Birdwood, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Reade.

For London: Miss Smith, Colonel James, Mr. A. Bleasley, Miss Saxby, Mr. G. M. Harriott.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 16.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Home, Surgeon-General Costello, Mr. F. G. Monahon.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. H. C. Dunsterville, Rev. W. Hooper, Dr. R. A. S. Chord.

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, July 23.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and child, Mr. T. A. Jones and brother, Rev. W. H. Bray, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Col. Palmer, Col. H. H. Hallett, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Innes, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Rev. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Capt. Blyth, Mr. G. A. S. B. Browne.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first forty-nine places in the recent open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

	Total Marks.		Total Marks.
Brunyate, James B.	2170	Calcraft-Kennedy, B.C.H.	1736
Marshall, Louis	2099	Graham, Robert A.	1732
Lorimer, John G.	2056	Reid, William J.	1720
Burn, Richard	1977	Leggatt, Ernest H. E.	1719
Boas, Henry J.	1887	McPherson, Hugh	1700
Last, Arthur W. W.	1885	Delevingne, Walter N.	1699
Pauw, Edward K.	1870	Wheeler, Henry	1692
Bell, Charles A.	1850	Maxwell, William	1691
Gunter, Austin H.	1849	Parlett, Leonard M.	1680
Cargill, James D.	1826	Seddon, Charles N.	1671
Webster, John E.	1804	Chuckerbutty, Alfred W. G.	1654
Ryves, Robert H.	1801	Hannay, Alexander L.	1646
Winter, William de L.	1799	Slocock, Francis S. A.	1644
Streatfeild, Claude A. C.	1798	Thornton, Edward L. R.	1638
Johnston, David L.	1777	Ross, Allan	1631
Prescott, Thomas L.	1768	Murphy, Matthew J.	1614
Stuart, Louis	1765	MacColl, Hugh E.	1594
Jowers, Harold	1763	Knapp, Arthur R.	1592
Atkins, Charles H.	1761	Grimley, Reginald F.	1588
Cuming, Joseph H.	1760	Ord, Arthur B.	1580
Love, Robert	1759	Christie, George F. S.	1576
Carey, Hirzel D. de M.	1756	Fraser, James D.	1569
Minns, Walter H. C.	1753	Thompson, Herbert	1565
Cadell, Patrick R.	1747	Parsons, Octavius Sydney	1549
Kincaid, Charles A.	1741		

THE Kashmir Durbar, it is stated, are making arrangements for transporting the Dalgleish memorial from Barsala to Ladakh. This act of generosity on the part of the Durbar, observes a contemporary, removes the last doubt that remained as to whether the collected subscriptions would suffice for all purposes, and will considerably simplify Mr. Dauvergne's work.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100 7-16		—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	987½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	180
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	380
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,170
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,500
French	all	...	60	...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	442½
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	220
New Berar	500	...	35	...	560
New Indian	125	...	10	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	380
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	435
Volkart...	all	...	75	...	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	320
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	605
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	430
Anglo-Indian	100	...	8	...	95
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	775
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,100
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	545
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,075
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	750
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	675
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	145
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	840
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning.	1,000	...	25	...	685
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	670
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	1,050
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	715
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	1,025
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	665
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	730
Leopold	100	...	5	...	144
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,060
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,222½
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	140
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,650
Nagam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	270
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	750
Oriental	625	...	15	...	415
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,825
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	470
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	175
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	280
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	35	...	375
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	575

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,390
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	80
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,400
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrebee Landing and Shipping...	300	100
Kemp & Co.	175	387
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	218
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,215
Thacker and Co.	15	150

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—June 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 100	8 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	104	8 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104	8 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	106	0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	106	0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106	8 to	106 12
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106	8 to	106 12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	12½	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	190	to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,012½	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	125	to	—
Mussoorie	100	110	to	—
National of India...	£12½	150	to	155
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	106	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Allpore Coal	100	80	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180	to	182
Barnagore Jute	£10	113	to	114
Bengal Coal	100	1,790	to	1,800
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	...17s.	6d.	14½	to —
Do. D ferred B. Shares ...	£1		5½	to —
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	350	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	78	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	95	to	98
Burrakur Coal	100	167	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	120	to	121
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	113	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	95	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	147	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	56	to	57
Equitable Coal	250	160	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	78	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200	to	—
Gourepore	100	140	to	142
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	130	to	131
India General Steam Navigation	100	91	to	92
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	79	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	250	to	260
Murree Brewery	100	145	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	140	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	104	to	105
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	200	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	70	to	71
Riverside Press	100	77	to	78
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	85	to	86
Strand Bank Press	100	91	to	95
Watson's Patent Press	100	111	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	70	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	75	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	43	to	44
Do. contributory	80	33	to	34
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38	to	—
Central Cachar	200	110	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32	to	33
Chota Nagpore	100	34	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	22	to	—
Darjiling	100	140	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	49	to	50
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	82	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	48	to	49
Eastern Cachar	100	30	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	34	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	64	to	65
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	27	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	72	to	—
Indian Terai	500	500	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100		per	
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66	to	68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6	to	7
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	100	to	—
Do. contributory	200	80	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	42	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	110	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	6	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19	to	20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	20	to	—
Do. contributory	90	17	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	82	to	88
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	108	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5	disct.	
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	91	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	60	to	65
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72	to	73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	96	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103	to	105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	170	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—July 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...		100½	to	100¾
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931		107¾	to	108¼
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...		—	to	—
4 India Enfaced Paper		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1885		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1893		—	to	—
4½ Ceylon, 1882		106	to	108
4 Do. 1886-90		106	to	108
4½ Mauritius, 1881		105	to	107
6 Do. 1895-96		113	to	117
4 Do.		102	to	104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...		107	to	109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	10	118	to	120
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	133	to	138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	120	to	122
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104	to	107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	128	to	130

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	91	to	93
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5¼	to	5⅝
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	179	to	181
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24½	to	25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	25	to	25¼
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	27¾	to	28¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113	to	115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	169	to	171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146	to	147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	136	to	138
Do. do. 4¼ do.	100	128	to	130
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	105	to	107
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	160	24½	to	25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	26½	to	27
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132	to	134
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114	to	116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119	to	121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	115	to	117

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	13½	to	13⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14¾	to	15¼
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	108	to	111
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc ...	100	108	to	110
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	13¼	to	13⅜
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100	to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	39	to	41

BANKS

Agra	all	7½	to	8
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	26½	to	27½
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	23	to	24
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	55	to	56

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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MILITARY.

Acton, Lieut. H. L. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 178 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Adye, Capt. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Anderson, Surg. A. V., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Maj. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.
Aplin, Capt. P. J. H., S.C., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Atkins, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '8?, B.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '8?, M.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L. Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Bance, Col. L. B , 1 yr. 85 dys., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.
Bannerman, Surg. W. B., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.
Barker, Surg.-Maj. F. C., M.D., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, Bo.
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Barry, Surg. D. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B.
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 277 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.
Battiscombe, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89. Bo.
Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '89, B.
Baugh, Capt. G. S., S.C., 20 mos., fr. May 8, '88, M.
Baugh, Lieut. M. W., S.C., 17 mos., fr. May 15, '88, Bo.
Bax, Col. W. I., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '88, B.
Baylay, Col. C. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Beatson, Surg.-Maj. W., 244 days, fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Beckett, Col. S., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '88, B.
Beddy, Col. E., S.C., to Nov. 25, '89, B.
Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Beresford, Lieut. J. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. R. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '88, B.
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Bignell, Capt. E. D. F., S C., 21 mos., fr. May 12, '88, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Birch, Col. V., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Dec. 20, '89, B.
Bishop, Lt.-Col. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '88, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T. J., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.
Blonkensop, Lt.-Col. E. G., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '88, M.
Boileau, Col. F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '88, B.
Boileau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.
Boisragon, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '89, B.
Bolton, Capt. J. S. D., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 29, '89, Bo.
Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.
Bookey, Surg.-Maj. J. T. B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Boyd, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '88, Bo.
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 9, '89, B.
Branfoot, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 24, '89, M.
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '88, B.
Branson, Lieut.-Col. C. E. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Bremner, Lieut. H. J. S.C., 18 mos. fr. Apr. 15, '88, M.
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.
Bromhead, Col. Sir B. P., Bo.S.C., 230 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '89, B.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88. M.
Brooking, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, M.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Brown, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Browne, Maj. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '89, B.
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. A. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.
Bunbury, Capt. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '89, B.
Burke, Surg. W. H., Bo.
Burlton, Col. H. M. B., S.C. B.
Butler, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '89, B.

Caldecott, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C. C., Dso. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, M.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col J. E., S.C. 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, Bo.
Carmichael, Surg.-Maj. J. C. G., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '89, B.
Carpendale, Lieut.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Carpendale, Capt. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '88, B.
Carthew-Yorstoun, Lieut. M. E., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Cawood, Lieut. G. C., S C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89. B.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Aug 7, '88, M.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., S.C., 3 mos., B.
Chapman, Capt. F. B. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '89, Bo.
Chatterjee, Surg. N., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '88, M.
Chenevix-Trench, Capt. C. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Chitty, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '88, Bo.
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., M.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 12, '88, B.
Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.
Clifford, Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.
Clothier, Capt. R. F., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 8, '88, M.
Clubley, Col. J. K., S.C., M., 16 mos., fr. Sept. 18, '88.
Colomb, Lieut. R P., S.C., Bo.
Colson, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, Bo.
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Commeline, Lieut. F. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89.

Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 8, '89, B.
Conry, Surg.-Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '88 B.
Cook, Lieut.-Col. J., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., till Dec. 13, '89, M.
Cooke-Collis, Capt. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '89, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Couper, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.
Cotgrave, Lieut. E. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '88, Bo.
Courtney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.
Cox, Col. H. W. H., S.C., 17 mos., fr. May 17, '88, M.
Cox, Lieut. F. W. H., S.C., 16 mos., M.
Craufurd, Lieut. J. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Crawford, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 14, '89, B.
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 16, '89, B.
Crowdy, Col. J. H , R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '89, B.
Cubitt, Col. W. G., V.C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 1, '88, B.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. C. A., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
Cuppage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.
Dane, Surg.-Maj A. H. C., M.D., 21 ms., fr. Feb. 13, '88, Bo.
Daniell, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 30, '89, B.
Daphtary, Surg.-Maj. G. R., M.D., B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '88, Bo.
Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '88, M.
Dealy, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., B.
Deane, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
De Conceiçao, Surg. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.
De Fabeck, Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. F., 6 mos., fr. May 10, '89, M.
De la Chapelle, 2nd Lieut. P. X. de B., Prob. S.C., 6 ms., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
De Vismes de Pontnieu, Lieut. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Ditmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dodgson, Lieut. H. L., S.C., B. 1 yr., fr. Oct. 29, '88.
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.
Downing, Capt. J. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 5, '89, M.
Dun, Capt, E. W., D.S.O., S.C., 17 mos., fr. May 4, '88.
Downes, Capt. W. K., S.C., 212 dys., fr. Apr. 2, '89, B.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 22 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.
Edwardes, Lieut. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 29, '88, Bo.
Eliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Eliot, Lt.-Col. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '89, B.
Elliott, Maj. G. H., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '88.
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
Evatt, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '88.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.

Falcon, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, M.
Farrell, Dep. Surg.-Gen. G., 4 mos. fr. May 17, '89, B.
Fasken, Surg.-Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 2 yrs. 5 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B.
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C., M.
Fenwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., M.
Fenton, Brig.-Maj. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '88, M.
Fenton, Capt. L. L , S.C., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 21, '88, Bo.
Ferris, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '88, B.
Field, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '88, B.
Fisher, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, Bo.
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Foster, Lieut. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '88, Bo.
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.
Forjett, Maj. F. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, Bo.
Forteath, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Fox, Bde.-Surg. W. S., 18 mos., fr. May 13, '88, M.
Francklyn, Lt.-Col. W. H. M., Inf., 18 mos., fr. June 22, '88, M.
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.
Fuller, Capt. H. S. A., S.C., 1 yr. 128 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '88, B.
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Galloway, Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '88, M.
Gambier, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.
Garvie, Surg. J., 9 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Georges, Capt. H. W. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Godfray, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '88, Bo.
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.
Goodfellow, Col. G. R., C.I.E., 17 mos., fr. May 29, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Grant, Lieut. C. J. W. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Grantham, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 17, '88, Bo.
Grierson, Capt. J. M., R.A., B.
Griffiths, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Griffiths, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 11, '89, B.
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hall, Surg. G. C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Hancock, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.
Hancock, Col. G. E., S.C., 4 mos. fr. May 21, '89, Bo.
Handcock, Maj. R. G., S.C , 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Harington, Surg. W. N. V., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hastings, Capt. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 21, 88, M.
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hatton, Capt. A., S.C., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawks, Lieut. G. W. S., S.C., 18 ms., fr. June 16, '88, M.
Hawkes, Capt. H. M. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88.
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 23, '89, Bo.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. W. G. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '88, Bo.
Hennell, Lieut.-Col, R., Dso., Inf., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '89, Bo.
Hewetson, Col. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '88, M.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 4 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hickman, Capt. D. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.
Hilliard, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Hoey, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, 88, M.

Hogge, Lieut. G. S., S.C., fr. Jan. 19, '89, Bo.
Hogge, Capt. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.
Holmes, Col. A. L'E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.
Holloway, Lieut. J. C., S.C., fr. Oct. 10, '88, Bo.
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Horsbrugh, Lieut. R. P., S.C., M.
Horsford, Col. N. M. T , S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '89, M.
Hudson, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Hudson, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Hughes-Hallet, Lieut.-Col. W., S.C., till June 12, '89, M.
Hume, Lieut.-Col. W. F., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 24, '88, B.
Humfrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '89, Bo.
Hunter, Surg. C. B., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Hunter, Capt. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 23, '88, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hutchinson, Lieut. J. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89.

Inglis, Lt.-Col. D. W., Inf., fr. Mar. 3, '99, B.

Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 6, '89, M.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. E. R. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 9, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Johnson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B.
Johnstone, Lieut. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Johnstone, Lieut. B. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '89, M.
Jones, Maj. W. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '89, Bo.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '88, Bo.

Karney, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 2 yrs. 6 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.
Kellie, Lieut, A. H., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kellie, Capt. E. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '88, Bo.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kerrich, Lt. L. W. B., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
Kettlewell, Lieut. E. A., S.C., Bo.
King-Harman, Lieut.-Col. M. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89. B.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., to Aug. 14, '89, B.
Knox, Capt. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.

Laughton, Col. A. F., C.B., S.C., till May 29, '89, M.
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr. fr. May 18, '89, M.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.
Lindsell, Capt. P. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.
Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Longfield, Lieut. A. P., R.A., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Lowry, Capt. F. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 24, '88, Bo.
Lumsden, Capt. H. R. W., S.C , 15 mos., fr. July 6, '88, B.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. J. B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.

Macartney, Lieut. H. F. T., S.C., B.
Macintyre, Lieut. D. C. F., S.C., B.
Mackenzie, Maj. T. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Mackenzie-Kennedy, Lieut. E. C. W., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Sept. 18, '88, M.
Mackintosh, Capt. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, M.
MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.
Macmullen, Capt. W. H. F., S.C., B.
Macmullen Capt. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Mainwaring, Capt. F. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '89, B.
Mander, Lt.-Col. F. D., Inf., 22 mos , fr. Dec. 3, '87, Bo.
Mann, Capt. G. F., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '88, B.
Mason, Capt. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '89, M.
Mardall, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '88 B.
Marks, Surg. R J., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
Martin, Maj.-Gen., S.C., 6 mos., dated May 17, '89, B.
Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. R., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 23, '87 M.
Marshall, Lt.-Col. C. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '88, B.
Marshall, Maj. G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '88, B.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Feb. 25, '88, Bo.
Marrett, Capt. E. U., S.C., 15 mos., fr. June 5, '88, B.
Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '89, M.
McCarthy, Bde.-Surg. D. J., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McQueen, Brig.-Gen. Sir J. W., K.C.B., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '89, B.
McRae, Maj. A. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '88, B.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.
Medley, Capt. E. J., S.C., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., fr. Sept. 20, '87, Bo.
Merriman, Lieut. C. M. H., S.C., 14 ms., fr. Nov. 16, '88, Bo.
Miller, Maj. J. F. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 25, '88, M.
Milne, Surg. A., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '88, Bo.
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '88, B.
Molloy, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '89, B.
Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T., M.D., fr. May 25, '89, B.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
Montague, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '88, B.
Montanaro, Capt. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
Monteith, Maj E. V. P., S.C., 18 ms., fr. May 13, '88, Bo.
Montgomery, Lieut. C. A. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '88, Bo.
More-Molyneux, Capt. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, B.
Morris, Lieut. G. S., S.C., Bo.
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.
Mosley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.
Muir, Capt. C. W., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '88, B.
Mullane, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Mulvany, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., fr. Jan. 21, '88, B.
Nicholls, Lieut.-Col. T., Inf., till Sept. 2, '89, B.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 9, '89, B.
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 7 mos., fr. May 1, '89, B.
North, Col. W., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '89, Bo.

O'Bryen, Capt. J. L., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 2, '88, B.
O'Farrell, Lieut. H. P. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '88, B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., till Nov. 14, '89, B.
Orchard, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, M.

Palin, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, Bo.
Palmer, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.

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Palmer, Lieut. H. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Parker, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 8 mos., fr. April 5, '89, Bo.
Patterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.
Pearse, Lieut. S. A., S.C., fr. Aug., '88, M.
Pearse, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '88, M.
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '89, B.
Philips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, Bo.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs. 6 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B
Picot, Capt. H. P., S.C., B.
Pinkerton, Surg.-Gen. J., M.D., 6 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B
Plumer, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 11, '89, M.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.
Porter, Bde.-Surg. A., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, M.
Portman, Lieut.-Col. A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., till Nov. 4, '89, M.
Pulley, Maj. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. E., S.C., 17 mos., fr. May 28, '88, M.
Quin, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '89, B.

Radford, Maj. O. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Ramsden, Maj. H. F. S., S.C., 16 mo., fr. June 1, '88, M.
Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., B.
Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '88, B.
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 10, '89, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 3, '88, B.
Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.
Richardson, Maj. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, B.
Ricketts, Col. M. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 23 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B.
Robarts, Capt. C. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Roberts, Lieut.-Col. A. S., Inf., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Robertson, Col. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 17, '88, B.
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.
Rose, Maj. H. M., Dso., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89.
Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.
Ross, Surg. R., 1 yr. fr. June 28, '88, M.
Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 26 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.

Sargent, Surg. A. F., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '89, Bo.
Schneider, Capt. S. M. Congreve, S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '88, Bo.
Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Senior, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
Sexton, Bde.-Surg. E., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '89, Bo.
Shaw, Lieut. D. G. L., S.C., till Oct. 18, '87, M.
Shaw, Capt. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '88, M.
Shearer, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Sheppard, Col. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '88, M.
Sibthorpe, Bde.-Surg. C., 17 mos., fr. June 29, '88, M.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '89, M.
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Simpson, Col. G. B., S.C., Bo.
Simpson, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89, M.
Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.
Smith, Lieut. T. H., S.C., B.
Smurthwaite, Lieut. P. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '89, Bo.
Smyth, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 6, '80, B.
Smyth, Surg.-Maj. F. A., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
Soady, Lieut. G. J. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.
Southey, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Sparling, Capt. J. P., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Spencer, Bde.-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B.
Spring, Col. F. W. M., R.A., Bo.
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, M.
Stevens, Col. H. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, M.
Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 29, '88, M.
Stevenson, Surg. H. W., 1 yr, fr. Nov. 26, '88, Bo.
Stevenson, Col. K. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 10, '88, M.
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.
Stewart, Surg.-Maj. W. D., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, Bo.
Street, Col. C. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M.
Strettell, Lieut.-Col. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Stuart, Capt. C. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '89, B.
Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '89, M.
Sullivan, Lieut. R. E., S.C., M., 15 mos., fr. July 31, '88
Swaine, Surg.-Maj. C. L., 1 yr., fr. Feb 22, '89, M.
Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Swete, Lieut. J. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 17, '88, M.
Swinhoe, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.
Sykes, Surg. W. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Sym, Col. J. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.

Tayler, Col. J. C., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. '89, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '89, B.
Thackwell, Capt. C. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.
Thomas, Maj. H. R. D., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Thomas, Surg.-Maj., G. T., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '88, M.
Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 7, '89, B.
Thomson, Capt. W. D., S.C., fr. Dec. 19, '88, B.
Triscott, Capt. C. P., R.A., 1 yr. 259 d., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., fr. Nov. 9, '87, Bo.
Turner, Maj. S. C., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '88, B.
Twigg, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.

Underwood, Lieut. W., R.A., B.

Vanrenen, Lieut. A. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.
Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 4, '87, M.
Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Waldron, Capt. H. F. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Walker, Lt.-Col. I. C., S.C., 154 dys., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
Walker, Col. A., R.A., 6 mos., B.
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., M.
Waterfield, Col. W. G., C.S.I., B.
Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 237 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.
Watson, Col. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.
Webster, Col. H. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 16, '89, B.
Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.
Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '87, B.
Westmacott, Col. R., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.
Wheler, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.
Whittall, Lieut. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, B.
Whyte, Lieut. C. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Willcocks, Surg.-Maj. A. J., M.D., 246 dys., fr. Mar. 10, '89, B.
Willock, Lieut.-Col. G. W., Cav., 273 dys., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.
Wilmer, Capt. A. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Wilson, Col. W. H., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Wilton, Lieut.-Col. W. H. St. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, M.
Wimberley, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.
Wodehouse, Lieut. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '88, Bo.
Wooldridge, Col. de F. R. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '89, Bo.
Worlledge, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.
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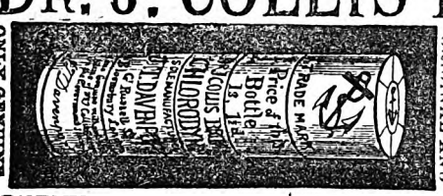
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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OPINIONS.

he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta R view* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 2nd July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 30th June; and from Calcutta to the 30th June.

H.E. THE VICEROY has refused to re-consider the orders passed with regard to Kashmir and has answered the Maharaja's appeal to this effect.

LADY LANSDOWNE presided at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund held June 26 at the Viceregal Lodge. Sir J. B. Lyall took his seat as a member of the committee for the first time.

H.E. THE VICEROY will give a gold medal in connection with the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.

AT the meeting of the Supreme Council on June 27 the Hon. Mr. Crosthwaite introduced a Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881.

THE despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the reorganisation of the military forces of Native States has reached Simla. A general approval of the action of the Government of India is expressed, no material alterations in the plan of working being suggested.

A DESPATCH on the Indian army system in connection with the proposals made for the abolition of the Presidency commands has also been received, and is now under the consideration of Government.

THE Commander-in-Chief will make an earlier tour, probably over the North-West Frontier, before starting on his landward expedition into Burma. He will leave Calcutta for Burma about the middle of December.

A *Government Gazette* extraordinary, issued June 28, notifies the intention of the Governor-General in Council to borrow a new four per cent. loan—two hundred lakhs of rupees—for which promissory notes will be issued in the form of the four per cent. of 1854-55, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. Tenders are to be received by the Comptroller-General to July 30.

THE Secretary of State's despatch on the Excise question is now being circulated to the local Governments, which will duly report the results of their abkari administration.

THE Government of India will make no reply to the last representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Treasury balances and Presidency bank reserves.

THE total amount collected up to date for Lady Roberts' Fund for nurses' homes on the hills and officers' hospitals is nearly Rs. 79,000.

A REMISSION of three months' imprisonment has been granted to Colonel Bulkley. The case was reconsidered on the representation of the Duke of Connaught.

MESSRS. CURWEN, KANE AND CO. have succeeded the late General Nassau Leeds as proprietors of the *Times of India*. For the last ten years Mr. Curwen as Editor and Mr. Kane as General Manager have had the joint control of the paper.

IT is proposed to establish a military side of the Aitchison College at Lahore for training young men of good family for the army.

THE number of European troops located in the hills in the Bengal Presidency is 16,213, of whom 609 are women and 1,307 children.

ONE THOUSAND Sniders and three hundred carbines are to be immediately issued to the Ulwar troops reorganised for the frontier defence. Next cold weather the Jodhpore cavalry will be reorganised, and the Jeypore Transport Corps formed.

THE present distribution of Garrison Artillery will continue until accommodation has been provided for an extra battery at Quetta, Aden, and Rangoon respectively.

THE explosion at the Gunpowder Factory at Bhopal a short time ago resulted in the death of twelve men on the spot, and twelve have since died in the hospital, while fifteen are under treatment.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned a loan of 10,000 rupees for relief works in Orissa.

MAJOR MELLISS is to visit Mysore in connection with a scheme for utilising the Native armies for frontier defence.

GENERAL ELLIS, the Adjutant-General, takes three months' leave to England from August next.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON has reached Simla, and resumed charge of the office of Director-General of Railways.

COLONEL E. HARVEY has been nominated by the Punjab Government to the third Superintending Engineership just created in the Province, but continues for the present on special duty at Simla. Mr. Oliver, who is officiating for him as Superintendent of Works, will get the acting rank of Superintending Engineer.

COLONEL FORD, Commanding the Royal Artillery at Rawal Pindi, has been placed on special duty in the Military Department.

MR. PETERSON has resigned the Bengal Civil Service from 26th April.

MR. E. SIMPSON BYRNE, who previously officiated as Accountant-General, Punjab, acts for Mr. Logan, the present Accountant-General, when the latter takes leave shortly.

THE Jynthee Bridge, on the E.I.R., near Madhapur, collapsed on June 25, owing to heavy rains, shortly after the mail train for Calcutta to Bombay had passed over it.

HEAVY rain fell during the early part of last week in Bombay, causing a collapse of four houses, consequent upon one of which two persons were killed and fourteen injured.

MR. BUYERS, Engineer-in-Chief of the Upper Burma Railway system, is now in Simla in connection with a projected railway from Segain to Mogoung.

MR. GRIESBACH will shortly return to India from Kabul to buy mining machinery on the Amir's behalf, as the mineralogical prospects of Northern Afghanistan are said to be promising.

THERE has been a steady drop in the Bank rate throughout the country during the last few weeks, and on Saturday it had reached 5 per cent. in Calcutta, having been at 8 per cent. three weeks previously.

THE Elgin Woollen Mills Company is about to go into liquidation.

MR. T. WOOD, Chief Storekeeper of the Sind-Pishin Railway, was discovered dead in a railway carriage on its arrival at Kurrachee on June 29, heat apoplexy being the cause of death.

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NOTES.

THE news by Overland Mail is meagre enough. All that is of any importance or interest has been already given in Reuter's and the *Times* telegrams.

THE *Pioneer* says that although it is too early in the season for the Viceroy's autumn tour to be definitely marked out it has reason for anticipating that Lord Lansdowne will turn his steps in the first instance towards the North-West Frontier. His Excellency, it is hinted, will visit the Punjab and Beluchistan along the whole length of their borders. "From Lundi Kotal, on the north, and from the Khojak, on the south, a glimpse can be got of what will some day become the debatable land between England and Russia in Asia. In a short tour the full value of the defensive strength of the frontier cannot properly be appreciated, but Lord Lansdowne will be able to realise somewhat by a personal visit to the Khyber and the Khojak what our military experts and engineers have accomplished during the past five or six years."

THE same journal says that now that Sir George White is at Simla the opportunity should be taken of utilising more fully the fighting races which have gradually come under British control in Beluchistan and the country to the north of the Sibi-Peshin line of communications. "The Madrassi and Hindustani soldier has notoriously deteriorated" (Will Madras and Bengal allow this?), "the grand Sikh race is said to be losing its distinctive martial character" (is this true?), "and twenty years hence we may have to look further afield than the Punjab for the bulk of our real fighting men. It behoves us, therefore," continues our contemporary, "to utilise the good material which is now ready to our hand, and the first step in this direction might well be taken beyond the Suleiman, where new tribes have accepted British rule, as the necessary result of the permanent occupation of Quetta and the Peshin plateau."

SERVICE in India is now a pleasanter occupation for Tommy Atkins than it was twenty years ago, when he had to swelter for years in the plains without a chance of ever catching a cooling breeze from the eternal hills. To-day the number of European troops located in the hills in the Bengal Presidency is 16,213, of whom 609 are women and 1,305 children. The entire number of troops in the Presidency is 43,305—or a good deal more than half the entire British army in India; so that the number of men in the healthy atmosphere of the hills is nearly 33 per cent. Over 7,000 of the men are in temporary locations at Dalhousie, Ranikhet, Chakrata, the Gullies, Solon, and similar settlements. Dagshai, Sabathu, and Jutogh, we notice, rank with Indian hill stations proper.

AN Allahabad paper states that tribal bands beyond Takhtapool have assembled in considerable force, and are assuming an hostile attitude owing to the reported contemplated extension of the railway to Kandahar. British troops, consisting of 500 men of all arms, are massed at Chaman; but the force is altogether inadequate, rendering Chaman, in the event of a sudden emergency, of no strategical value whatever.

A *Bombay Government Gazette* contains an authority from the Governor in Council to eight head clerks of mamlutdars in the districts of Ahmednugger, Khandeish, Sattara, and Sholapore, "to exercise each the powers of a mamlutdar, under the Mamlutdars' Courts Act 3 of 1876. It would be interesting to know, says a local paper, what a peccant mamlutdar does for his pay, after his magisterial powers have been taken away and his clerk has been appointed to sit for him as civil judge.

IT is evident, in the Bombay Presidency, at all events, that the vernacular Press has not all the scurrility of journalism to itself. The religious English organ called the *Bombay Guardian*, commenting on the Government's vindication of Mr. Quinn, the magistrate of Patna, from the grossly libellous charges brought against him by Mr. Dyer and his fellow fanatics, says that the Government despatch to the Secretary of State is "fraudulent," and it attacks the Government of India with more than forty-parson power of vehement abuse. It accuses it of "raising revenue at the price of blood," of being "a set of place-seekers who care nothing for the welfare of the people," of "mocking at the idea of just rule," of "being in India merely to earn pensions to spend in England," and of "being an apology for a Government with which India is cursed." This is a fine specimen of Christian charity, and an excellent one for the vernacular Press to follow.

THE teetotal fanatics at home who have declared in Parliament and on platforms that the Government is doing its best to make all India drunk will rejoice excise agitators to learn that the high duty on distillery liquor and the want of protection from the operations of illicit distillers are said to have killed Mr. Halliday's distillery at Rangoon. The buildings and grounds were sold the other day, and realised Rs. 85,000. The premises are likely to be utilised as an ice factory.

IT is desirable, says the *Statesman*, to tell the Supreme Government plainly that if any suggestion has been made to revive the Press Commissionership through Reuter's agency in any way that will give that agency the least discretion as to the nature of the intelligence to be transmitted thereby, the proposal will be received with strong disapproval throughout India. The Agency is already much distrusted on account of the bias which commonly marks its telegrams, hardly a week passing in which the company is not reflected upon in the public Press for the unsatisfactory character of its news. So general has become this feeling that, as many of our readers are aware, the Central News Agency will open a new Indian service at the end of the present month, to which two out of the three English daily papers in this city have agreed to become subscribers, and to which the third (*Englishman*) will be forced to subscribe in self-defence. The *Bombay Gazette* will be a subscriber to the new service. The fact is that "competition" has become necessary. We have no ill-will to Reuter whatever, and although we think the Company has not behaved handsomely towards ourselves we have no wish to injure it; but in any arrangements the Government may be contemplating it must give no discretion to the Agency as to the *nature* of the messages it may be required to submit. The *Pioneer*, the *Morning Post*, and other journals in India and Burma have also subscribed to the service.

WE thought that Simla was the only place where "booing" was thoroughly practised, but "Sentinel" writes in the Madras *Hindu*:—"The platform of the Central Station is an amusing and an instructive theatre when the Governor 'invites' society to witness his arrival at, or departure from, Madras. Everyone who wants an appointment is there in the hope the Governor will note and remember his appearance. Everyone who wants promotion is present, animated by a similar care of self. A large number are present on the principle that the next best thing to being the rose is to be seen near it. Those who possess the privilege of shaking hands with the Governor attend in order that they may excite the admiration and the envy of those who do not possess that privilege. A few subalterns like the chance of airing their new uniform. A few wives seize the opportunity of doing their husbands a good turn, and of airing their latest dress-improvers. The church is there to gather glory from an earthly king; the police to keep order; the civilians because they are the salt of the earth; the C.I.E.'s because they want C.S.I.'s, and the C.S.I.'s because they want another letter of the alphabet. And when it is all over every one comes back to the club and swears the whole thing is a d——d nuisance. But this is Loyalty, and consolidates the everlasting supremacy of the British Empire. Amen!"

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THE GOVERNOR IN GANJAM.

The following is the reply made by his Excellency Lord Connemara to an address presented to him on the 15th ultimo by representatives of the inhabitants of Sompett:—

"I am very glad to have the pleasure of meeting you, gentlemen, this morning, and am very much obliged to you for your hearty welcome, and for the beautiful pandal you have taken the trouble of putting up. It is always gratifying to the representative of the Queen to find that he is welcomed among the people with whom he comes in contact. I may mention that only yesterday I received a message from the Queen-Empress to say that she was extremely anxious about her people here, and that she enjoined upon all her officers to do their best to alleviate the distress here. Although it is a very long way between here and Scotland, at the same time you may be quite sure no person feels more for the distress that exists now in Ganjam than Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. I suppose there are few Sovereigns in the world who can be said to take such an active interest in the distant parts of their realms as she does; but we who have the honour of serving Her Majesty here know very well that there is no portion of her subjects in which she takes greater interest than in the natives of India. I can assure you that I myself have felt very great pain to find in going through this District that there is so much distress and so much real suffering. I have been now through almost all the parts that are suffering most, and already have been able to suggest such measures as will have the effect of relieving a great deal of the distress. One of the things that we have done in the last few days is to order up some seed grain from the Godavery District. It will be distributed in certain centres, and the ryots will be able to get seed grain in that way and to sow their crops. We must hope that the Almighty will send us a good monsoon, and if that is the case, I have no doubt that the distress which is now very prevalent all over the District will soon be mitigated; at the same time I do not think I can conceal from myself that it will be a long time before the District will re attain its former prosperity. There are many things about it which marked it to be a very fertile country in ordinary times. There is a larger amount of rice crop in this District than many other Districts I know of, proportionately to the kind of soil that exists, although I think it would be almost better if there were more dry crops than rice crops; but I have no doubt that contributes very much to the wealth of the District in prosperous times. I am very much obliged to you for meeting me this morning, and to the Parla Kimedi Zemindar for coming down from Parla Kimedi to see me. I find that in many parts of the District several Zemindars are exerting themselves to relieve their people; in other parts I am sorry to say that that good example has not been followed. I hope before long that all the Zemindars will do their best to relieve the wants of the people upon their estates. I also find in many parts of the District some wealthy ryots and private gentlemen are giving large employment to the people. That is a very praiseworthy thing, and the Government is extremely thankful to them for showing this amount of public spirit. In conclusion, I am very glad to see you, and hope that the next time I have the pleasure of visiting Ganjam it will be at a time when there is no distress, and I hope that time will not be far away."

GANJAM.

We have received from the India Office the following copy of a telegram from the Governor of Madras, dated July 16, 1889:—

"Condition of Ganjam for the week ending July 13:—Monsoon continues favourable, and harvest prospects greatly improved by recent rains. Average fall at 16 stations during week under report ·75 inch. Numbers on large famine relief works 8,146; on small works 6,435. Numbers on gratuitous relief 36,174; of these 22,237 are children, 5,061 men, and 8,876 women, but returns incomplete. 42 relief circles constituted, and 45 kitchens established.

"Imports of grain by sea 162 tons, by land 450 tons. Deaths from cholera 1,193. In deference to collector's urgent request 400 tons more seed grain ordered to be imported for distribution."

THE *Times of India* regrets to announce the sudden death of Mr. M. Avaskar, a B.A., and B.C.L., of Oxford University. While he was going to Baroda to take up an important appointment there, he heard that his friend Mr. Sampatrao Gackwar Sirkar's brother had gone to Surat. He therefore broke his journey at that place and put up in the travellers' bungalo, where he died on the 19th ult. He was the first person in the Beni-Israel community who went to England to obtain a liberal education.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE HOME CHARGES.

(Times of India.)

During the past ten years we have annually criticised the Blue-Book which contains the Home Accounts of the Government of India, and called attention to certain changes which appear in it, which are, to use the mildest phrase, scandalous. Criticism has produced a healthy effect, and some reform has been made, but much remains to be done. The Home charges have grown to an abnormal amount during the past quarter of a century. And there is but little doubt that they could be greatly curtailed. India will always have to remit a certain amount as the interest of the debt which she has contracted for works which have developed the resources of the country. But there is no reason why the amount should not be lowered if Indian loans were put in the market with more financial and economic skill. "It is an inevitable consequence of the subjection of India," to use the words of Sir John Strachey, "that a portion of the cost of her Government should be paid in England." But every nerve should be strained to make the cost as small as possible, for the simple reason that for this cost India receives no economic return. It is impossible to read the Blue-Book before us without failing to see the vast amount of good which could be effected by the pruning knife being vigorously applied to the India Office. If the House of Commons appoints a Special Committee to inquire into the administration of India, the first task of the Committee ought to be to make a searching inquiry into the cost and working of the India Office. At present, Sir John Strachey informs us, "the cost of the Secretary of State's administration, including all the establishments connected with the India Office and the Home Government of India, was about £200,000." No colony would pay £200,000 for their share of the cost of the Colonial Office. But when we consider the rate of the salaries, the total does not cause surprise. The permanent Under-Secretary of State gets £2,000. The present incumbent was a young Oxford man, with no experience of India when he was first appointed. He had been Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, which was, of course, more important than having a knowledge of India. This office would be gladly accepted by a retired Civilian of considerable Executive and Secretariat experience for a remuneration of £600 a year, besides his pension. There are six secretaries at £1,200 each. "Two receive £1,800 and £1,400, respectively, which salaries are personal to the present holders; one secretary also receives Indian military pay at 25s. a day and colonel's allowance at £668 12s. 5d. a year; one an Indian Judicial pension of £1,200 a year; one an Indian Civil Service annuity of £1,000; and one Indian Military pay at 20s. a day." A secretary at £1,200 a year, *plus* £1,000 pension, is handsomely paid. There are many efficient retired Civil Servants, who would accept the post for £500 per annum *plus* their pension. There are seven assistants on £800 a year, rising to £1,000 by an annual increment of £25. Now these assistants ought to be recruited from the ranks of the Uncovenanted and Covenanted Service—men who had taken a first small pension, and would be willing to accept the post for £300 a year. The same remark applies to the eleven senior clerkships from £600 to £800 a year, and the six junior clerkships from £200 to £600 per annum. The Military Department should be recruited from retired officers, and the railway and finance from those who have served in these respective departments. The change would lead to greater efficiency in the India Office and considerable saving of expense. The Government could say, "We will employ you if you sacrifice a portion of pension during the time you hold office;" or taking the pension into consideration, they could fix the salaries on a low scale. What the Anglo-Indian desires is to retire before he is entirely worn out, to have a competence in England, and, above all, to have work to do. In addition to the economy effected by the above reform, the cost of administration at Home might further be reduced by a great deal of the clerical work of the India Office being done in India. If there were fewer clerks, the number of despatches criticising every petty measure of the Government of India and the Local Government would considerably diminish. At present the postage of despatches to and from India amounts to £4,103, and telegrams only to India to £4,770. The cost of the Store Department under the heading General Administration is given at £27,051, but in the detailed account it amounts for 1889-90 to £38,678, and in 1888-89 it amounted to £40,288. A considerable saving might be effected in this branch of the administration, if the Local Governments were given greater latitude in getting their stores by contract in the local markets.

The India Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty are the three great leeches which prey on the finances of the Empire Indian Finance Ministers have frequently complained bitterly that the finances of India have been frequently sacrificed to

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the wishes of the Horse Guards, but the evil continues, and will continue, till some Viceroy arrives who has the courage to say that he will resign his office rather than the scandal should endure. The cost of the Indian troop service still amounts to £217,833. For many years we have annually called attention to this extravagant item, and all we have said has been fully endorsed by the Finance Committee. But we see no present prospect of reform. However, we must persevere in the good work of calling attention to the scandal, even though it leads to a monotonous repetition of the same facts and arguments. The Finance Committee after carefully going through figures find that the total cost of the service might be estimated at £16-7-9 per adult. The Director of Indian Marine is of opinion that the work could be done by a private line of first class steamers for £10, or certainly for £10 to £12 per head if a contract were made for a term of years. "If the information be correct," wrote the Finance Committee, as we have every reason to believe it is, "and if the present troopships could be sold at a fair value, a saving of from £4 to £6 per head could apparently be effected in the present direct and indirect charges." Taking the figures of 1884-85, when 21,608 passengers were conveyed at a cost of £16-7-9 per head, the saving that would result from having the work done at £12 a head would amount to £92,806 per annum, and if the troops could be conveyed for £10 a head, the saving would reach the larger figure of £136,022. In these days of a depreciated rupee £136,022 is certainly a large sum. The Home Government state that they cannot do an act of justice to a large body of public servants because it would cost £36,000 per annum. The Finance Committee, as they were in duty bound, added: "It is for the Government to decide whether the political advantages of keeping up the troopships do or do not outweigh the economy which may be expected to arise from the abandonment of the present committee." It will be interesting to know what the Indian Government or the Home Government has done towards the solution of the problem. It is foolish to appoint a Finance Committee at a considerable cost and to ignore their more important suggestions. Under the heading of Marine, we find in the Blue Book the usual entry: "Contribution towards the expenses of her Majesty's ships employed in the Indian seas," £70,735. It is gratifying to learn that in 1889 it is estimated to be £40,075. On this point the Finance Committee made some remarks which ought to be kept in mind. They wrote: "The Government of India pays £70,000 on account of the services of six Royal naval vessels in Indian waters. Three of them are exclusively for service in the Persian Gulf, and are entitled to repairs and coals free. While these vessels are for the most part powerful as to fighting qualities, they are hardly fit to steam or sail against the monsoon." Experts deny that the vessels which the Admiralty send to Indian waters are powerful as to fighting qualities. It is a matter for serious consideration whether India should not make the same bargain with the Admiralty that Australia has done.

There are some signs that the India Office and the Admiralty are becoming amenable to criticism, and it is to be hoped that the day is not distant when India will cease to be charged £10,000 for the mission to the Court of Persia, and to her being taxed £15,000 for a portion of the Consular charges in China. As we have often before stated, India has unfortunately nothing whatever to do with the mission to Persia though she is chiefly interested in the welfare and independence of that country. The Minister to Persia is not appointed as he ought to be, and as a Parlimentary Committee recommended he should be appointed by the Indian Government, not by the Foreign Office at Downing Street; and there is not the slightest doubt why India should contribute to England's Consular charges in China any more than should Australia. These are matters to which members of the House of Commons might with profit devote their attention. They do not require local and technical knowledge like the Abkari problem. The House of Commons might also do good service to India if it appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation into the Home charges. The money is spent by those who have not to find the means, and this all over the world leads to extravagance and laxity of supervision. The first step towards putting the finances of India into a truly healthy state must be a thorough investigation of the Home accounts. At present the only check in the India Office is the report of the Auditor, and it is gratifying to learn that in the Store Department an over-payment of 1s. 8d. "must be disallowed."

INDIA AT MANCHESTER.

(Pioneer.)

The Home critics of the Government of India have hitherto had the same advantage as the pulpit orator—to wit, that there is no one on the spot to reply to them. If Mr. Caine rises in Exeter Hall or Mr. Bradlaugh in the Freethinkers' Tavern to give their opinion on the administration of "England's greatest dependency"—India's greatest torments usually call her so—they know they can usually beat the drum denunciatory without any danger of retort from the belaboured administrators; whereas if anyone calls Lord Salisbury a nincompoop there is always someone at hand to call him a genius, which in a way balances matters. This is a fact which no one has used to better purpose than Mr. Holt Hallett. For years past he has preached to Lancashire that if only the Government of India were wise, Lancashire would have a much wider market and more extensive demand for its goods. This, of course, Lancashire was naturally inclined to believe; and, as the oracles of its opinion, the Manchester press, have swallowed Mr. Holt Hallett at a gulp, it had probably come to regard the matter as one beyond the reach of question. What must have been the general astonishment, therefore, when Mr. Westland appeared three weeks ago before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and boldly took Mr Holt Hallett's arguments to pieces, throwing doubt on the existence of the markets hoped for in connection with the proposed Burma-Siam railway scheme, and pointing out that to complete it China would have to build railways she was not likely to do at present. For the rest, Mr. Westland made a very tolerable defence of the Government's railway policy, putting its case as against the pseudo-progressists of Lancashire in a nutshell by saying that "the interests of English commerce, apart from its reciprocal effect on India, were not an object on which the Government of India would be justified in spending its revenues." Perhaps there are few Indian officials on furlough who would care to employ their time in exposing the fallacies about India which pass current on English platforms; but there are occasions when the experiment might be tried with great effect. It is amusing, by the way, to find how men, whose sole experience of India was gained in a few months' touring last cold weather, are already beginning to pose as authorities on matters Indian. Sir Edward Watkin, for example, was on the platform when Mr. Westland delivered his speech, and apparently the only one present who was considered capable of adding a few remarks. Some newspapers, too, evidently regard it as a great feather in the cap of the Uncovenanted that Sir Edward should have declared the concession of their demands to be a matter of "mere justice." This may be true enough; but that it is so in Sir Edward's opinion scarcely gives a presumption one way or the other.

A HALF-STARVED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(Mandalay Herald.)

With the return of Brigadier-General Wolseley to Mandalay, and the break-up of the Poukan Expeditionary Force, we are reasonably led to infer that all misunderstandings or troubles in this direction are at an end. Many and conflicting have been the reports that have from time to time reached us, and although past experience has taught us to accept official despatches with a more than ordinary large pinch of salt, still it is impossible to ignore the fact that some good and wholesome work has been performed. It is true that the expedition under General Wolseley was not based upon a scale of any considerable magnitude, perhaps from the fact that the "objects and reasons" of the expedition rather resolved themselves into a spectacular walk round or military display than for more practical or sanguinary purposes. Certain refractory villagers had to be impressed with the mighty power of British arms, and in order to effect this it was necessary to bring within their immediate ken a sample of the material of which our troops are composed. This impression, we are officially informed, has been created, and the "objects and reasons" of the expedition have therefore been attained. Now, one would naturally have thought that, in connection with so small an expedition, the difficulties of transport or commissariat arrangements would have been reduced to a minimum; but, if the information we have received be reliable, these very important adjuncts to the movements of an expeditionary force either never existed or totally collapsed prior to the troops entering upon their long and tedious marches. This lamentable break down—a stronger term might perhaps be more properly used—was not due to any want of transport animals, for there were more than sufficient for all practical purposes, but from lack of supply of material. "Only sufficient rum for three days," is the lament of the Tommys that took part in this rather expensive walk round; a few hard biscuits and sugarless weak tea previous to and after many a wearisome trudge over steep and rugged hills; an almost utter absence of wholesome bread and beef, nothing in fact but tea and biscuit—biscuit and tea. The consequence was that dysentery prevailed on every side, and we are assured that many of the men of the 4th Rifle Brigade still suffer from the actual want of wholesome and nourishing food. The Native troops appear to have fared better, for they were supplied with rice and the condiments that serve to make the grain an enjoyable and appetising meal. They did not miss the daily dram that is considered by Mr. Atkins as forming an important part of his daily ration, nor did they pine for lack of bread and meat,

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which they never receive nor expect. Nevertheless, the whole force suffered privations that might, with the exercise of judicious forethought have been omitted in what appears to have been a badly arranged and still more badly carried out programme. And yet no reason really existed why an adequate commissariat supply should not have accompanied the force in its perambulation through the country. That it did not is testified to by those who suffered from its absence, and it now only remains to ascertain upon whom to cast the blame. A grave fault has been committed, and the matter should not be allowed to die a natural death, but be subject to an official and exhaustive inquiry.

LEGISLATIVE COWARDICE.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Exactly what we predicted has been the result of the repeal of the C. D. Act in India; and it is much to be regretted that Lord Dufferin's Council had not at the time sufficient backbone to protest against the monstrous folly. This was only perpetrated, because Lord Cross was frightened by a snatched resolution of the House of Commons, which was in turn frightened by the shrieking sisterhood who crowded the Ladies' Gallery during the debate on the subject. Now that portions of the British Army in India are being decimated in consequence by preventible disease, the members of the Viceroy's Council—with the exception of Mr. Elsmie who, although the Punjab was not affected, courageously spoke out—who did not raise their voices in protest against the contemplated injury, may have the consolation of feeling that they neglected their plain duty through sheer moral cowardice. Some, like Sir Charles Aitchison, may have been honestly incapable of straight political thought owing to the fervour of high religious principles. For such all men must have respect, however much we may be agreed that from their very goodness must come evil, when they undertake to administer a Government in any part of this weak and sinful world. We do not think, however, that all the Viceroy's Council would excuse their folly on the ground that their religious fervour was such that they really could not distinguish between political prudence and folly. No other excuse, however, is possible; and now that the mischief has been done, the Indian Government cannot, as it should be able to do, now adopt a strong attitude with Lord Cross. Had the Government of India pointed out the undoubted evil which would result from the repeal of the Act, and strongly remonstrated with the Secretary of State, the repeal could only have been temporary and tentative; the working of the experiment would have been watched; and Parliament would have been prepared to learn that it was a failure. Now, on the other hand, representations have to be made *de novo* by the Government of India, already stultified by the fact that a year ago it had not the foresight to see an imminent danger to the army, palpable to almost every one else who gave thought to the subject, or had not the courage to express its opinion. We said at the time that before two years were passed, the Government would be compelled to say what it did not dare to say then; but it is a poor consolation to find ourselves so completely justified at the cost of so much efficiency lost to the British army in India. Administrators who have not the courage to say that the British army in India shall not be given over as a plaything for philanthropic faddists at Home, are not suited to administer the affairs of this country.

THE ANOMALIES OF LEAVE.

(Bombay Gazette.)

One of the grievances of the European members of the higher Uncovenanted Service relates to leave. In the recently issued "Civil Service Regulations" the ordinary Civil Services of the State are divided into two parts, (1) the European Services and (2) the Indian Services, and the grievance of the European Officers to whom we refer consists in the fact that although they are Europeans drawn from the same class of society as the Europeans employed in the Covenanted Civil Service and subject to the same climatic influences in India, their leave is regulated by the "Indian Service Leave Rules," while other Europeans holding precisely similar offices, doing exactly similar work, and drawing similar pay are allowed to get their leave under the more favourable rules called the "European Service Leave Rules." We may here explain that the term "European Service" includes (1) "The Covenanted Civil Service," (2) officers of the army serving in Civil appointments when subject to the Civil Leave Rules, (3) officers not belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service or the army who hold certain scheduled offices, provided that they are appointed thereto by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, or with his particular sanction. The third class, who had hitherto been subject to the Indian Service rules, having, after considerable discussion of "grievances," been specially admitted to the more favourable rules in 1872. So far the distinction is clear enough, the line of demarcation between the European and Indian Services being "European recruitment." Officers holding the favoured appointments usually held by Europeans have the benefit of the "European Service Leave Rules" if they are sent out from home by the Secretary of State, or, being in India, are appointed with his particular sanction; while those who were born in India or came out here of their own accord, on the chance of getting employment, are subject to the "Indian Service Leave Rules" whether they hold one of the more favoured appointments or serve Government in a humbler capacity. If this position had been rigidly maintained, the rule would not have been an unfair one. No doubt the European who had procured employment in India would have still thought he had a grievance in that other Europeans doing the same work and drawing the same pay had better rules for leave; but Government would have had a fairly logical answer to give him to the effect that he was engaged in India and could not, because he was a European, be allowed rules different from those applicable to others engaged in India who were nor Europeans.

But it was not maintained. The present agitation is due in a great measure to unwise concessions and invidious distinctions introduced into the regulations thirteen or fourteen years ago. There was then, as now, considerable agitation regarding uncovenanted grievances; and, as the result of these, the Secretary of State made certain concessions to Indian engaged men under which the European Service Leave Rules were made applicable to the uncovenanted officers then holding positions which would have entitled them to the rules had they been engaged by the Secretary of State; a nominal list of these special admissions forms the subject of an appendix in the Civil Service regulations, and it is explained that the conditions precedent to the entry of the name of an officer in this appendix were as follows:—(1) that he was *not* of purely Asiatic descent; (2) that he held substantively on the 3rd January 1872 one of the scheduled offices; (3) that his salary on the 10th February 1876 was not less than six thousand rupees a year. The dates are dates of accident, and represent no general principle, but the date on which certain despatches reached India, and it is difficult to conceive a more illogical compromise than that involved in these arbitrarily fixed dates. For example, all the Rurki and other Indian College engineers who are not of purely Asiatic descent are admitted to the European Service Rules if they were assistant engineers of the third or higher grade on 3rd January 1872, provided that on the 10th February 1876 they did not receive *less* than Rs. 500 a month. The attaining of this salary before or after the date named was perhaps a pure accident due to circumstances never intended to have any material effect on the leave rules of the officer concerned. A and B are Rurki engineers of the same year. A is posted to one province, B to another. A, the senior man, is unfortunate and received promotion in his province to Rs. 500 a month in February 1872, and is therefore cut out from the "European Service Rules" for the whole of his service; B, the junior, is more fortunate and receives promotion in his province to Rs. 500 a month on 1st January 1872, and thus gets into the list of special admissions, and although all through his subsequent career A maintains his seniority, B gets the more favourable rules, and has an unfair advantage in the matter of leave not only over A, but over all his contemporaries of pure Asiatic descent. So that while the Secretary of State refused over and over again to make any distinction between Europeans and Natives engaged in India for similar work, he by these special concessions made the most invidious distinctions possible. The "European Service Leave Rules" are not, however, after all so very much more favourable than the "India Service Rules" if Government would remove from the latter a few of the restrictions they contain, which seem to the students of such matters very meaningless and unfair. The officer entitled to the European Service Leave Rules measures his furlough by one-fourth of his active service subject to a maximum of six years leave. Without medical certificate he cannot take furlough until he has put in eight years' active service, and must put in an interval of at least three years' active service between each furlough; but with the exception of these and one or two other restrictions which we need not refer to, he has always at his credit the balance of leave earned (*i.e.*, one-fourth of his active service), less leave taken, but with the Indian service the restrictions are different, though the total amount of leave that may be taken is very liberal. An officer during the whole course of his service can only take two years' furlough, but he can also take three years' leave on medical certificate, making in all five years' leave, but instead of this being measured in connection with his active service and his always having at his credit the amount of leave earned, less that taken, his rules are circled round with all sorts of restrictions. Furlough for one year is due after eight years' service (whether active or not) and two years after eighteen years' service, but it cannot be taken by instalments. For example, an officer with ten years' service takes eight months' furlough out of the one year due, he

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cannot again take furlough for eight years, when he can take one year, after which he must again serve eight years before he can take the remaining four months due to him. He can of course in the interim get leave on medical certificate, but even this class of leave is hampered by restrictions. He cannot (very properly) take more than two years at a time and cannot have leave out of India on medical certificate more than twice. This latter restriction seems very absurd. An officer in Bombay, say, has twice run down to Colombo on medical certificate for a few months, and having still a couple of years' medical leave at his credit, is advised by a medical man to go home to England, to Australia, or to the Cape for a thorough change. But owing to this absurd rule he must retire, take leave without pay, or if he cannot afford either, remain in India at the risk perhaps of his life.

Government would be wise to reconsider its leave rules and assimilate them for all officers occupying the same position without any distinction whatever between Europeans and Natives. The European, no doubt, requires more leave than a Native and will take it, but it does not follow that it is at all necessary to give him more liberal leave *rules*. Taking long leave always involves a sacrifice of pay; and an officer, whether European or Native, may be trusted not to make this sacrifice needlessly. If any distinction is made it should not be between "European" and "Native," but between "leave out of India" and "leave in India." Leave out of India is a necessity to a European and an advantage to a Native who should be encouraged to take such leave. Leave in India for very long periods is not a necessity to a Native or an advantage to a European, who should by the rules be discouraged from taking such leave, and we think that by a more enlightened admission of this principle Government would at once remove the grievances of the Europeans and do away with the present class distinctions regarding leave which disfigure the regulations.

PRUNING THE INDIA COUNCIL.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Just eleven months since we were apprised by our London correspondent that the Secretary of State had determined to deal comprehensively with the Home charges, and that large reductions were contemplated, especially in the Stores Department, which unquestionably was the one of them all which most required a thorough overhauling. So far the Stores Department has escaped the necessary revision, and the more is the pity, but long threatening comes at last. Meanwhile something is being attempted in another direction. It was also stated by our correspondent on July 31 last that reductions were contemplated in the expenditure on the India Council. Within the twelvemonth the India Council Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons, the purpose of which is to reduce the number of members to ten by leaving the vacancies unfilled. Considering the slowness with which reforms of Indian Administration are effected, especially when they touch the vested interests of the India Office in London, the appearance of a Bill on the table of the House of Commons within a year to the resolve to reduce the number of the Council must be regarded as a very satisfactory and encouraging display of energy and promptitude. It was understood last year that the reasons which had the greatest weight with the Secretary of State were mainly, if not wholly, fiscal. It was said at the time that Lord Cross, in a moment of despondency, occasioned by a sudden fall in exchange, exclaimed, "The Council must go!" The Council, as every one knows, has hitherto consisted of fifteen members holding office for ten years, and re-eligible for a further period of five years, the emoluments being £1,200 per annum. The reduction of five seats, which will not be filled on vacancies occurring, will eventually produce an economy of £6,000 per mensem. The £12,000 which will still be payable to ten members could only be economised if the Secretary of State's despairing cry that the Council must go were to be heard, and answered, by the House of Commons. The saving to be effected will, in comparison with the vast sums lavished on the London departments, be scarcely a fleabite; and as it is to be realised in its entirety on the retirement or decease of members having some years lease of their seats and of their lives, it will not go any great way in mitigating the effects of disconcerting falls of exchange.

In truth, however, the fiscal aspect of the question of the reform of the India Council is that which has always been the most important in the eyes of those who have had occasion to observe the manner in which that cumbrous and ill-contrived organisation has acted as a drag upon all reform, and upon every other good work. It could not well have acted otherwise, if it acted at all. The number fifteen was fixed upon, as has been truly said, simply because there had been first twenty-four members of the Court of Directors, and then eighteen. But a saving feature of the old board was that six of the members were bound to be men who had spent ten years in administrative work in India, and that they should vacate their seats in rotation every three years. This insured a constant infusion of new blood. When the members are all appointed for ten years, with a possible five years in addition, the Council necessarily come to be composed of men whose career in India was closed years ago, and are no longer in touch with the India which they have to help to govern. As we have pointed out, the system has no more chance of working satisfactorily than would the Foreign Office with Lord Salisbury guided by a council of pensioned ambassadors, or the Colonial Office taking its policy from a cotery of retired Governors. There is no reason whatever why the Secretary of State should have a Council of Ten to assist him in his work of administrative revision. Neither of his colleagues finds the assistance of a Council necessary; the permanent officials are sufficient for every useful purpose. But if there must be, in deference to old traditions, a Council of Experts, it should be reduced from fifteen to six, and due provision should be made for a continual infusion of new blood. The period of office might well be fixed at three years, with eligibility for a further term of two years after passing six months in India to get abreast of the actualities in this country. A substantial saving of double the amount that will accrue from the cutting down of the number from fifteen to ten would be in itself better worth legislating for than a trifling economy of £6,000. But far beyond the question of pecuniary saving is the absolute necessity of curtailing in all new appointments the period of service on the Council, so as to insure the constant renewal of personalities and ideas in the India Office. Immense harm is done by the habit, which has become well nigh inveterate, of looking at everything from the standpoint of men whose work in India was done under conditions which have little in common with those that now obtain in this country.

ON SOME ERRORS OF FACT.

(Bombay Gazette.)

An up-country paper thought fit to give prominence to a very inaccurate and misleading reference to the Indian Court at the Paris Exhibition. In effect it is said that Sir George Birdwood advised against the India Office taking part in the Paris Exhibition in order that he might have an Indian section of his own; that he got for himself emolument and fame at the Paris and at other previous Exhibitions; that all Exhibitions of Indian products are being exploited in the interest of Sir George Birdwood and his friends. The facts are these: The British Government declined to have official connection with the Paris Exhibition on grounds which many may not accept as wise, but which are before the world, and by which the India Office is bound. Sir George Birdwood had nothing to do with the Cabinet decision or with the grounds therefore, but the Lord Mayor and others desiring to get up a private Indian section or sub-section, asked Sir George Birdwood to be chairman of the Committee. He and his coadjutors consented to help, and they succeeded in organising a section without a guarantee fund, and neither of them received a farthing of salary or any personal profit whatever. They did the work well, and both visitors and exhibitors seem to be satisfied. Sir George Birdwood, a correspondent writes us, did not go over to the opening; he does not expect to go to the Exhibition at all; and at any rate he would not go over at the cost of any one but himself. Mr. Vincent Robinson went over to Paris at his own charges and was considerably out of pocket; Mr. Walter, the Superintendent in the employ of the exhibitors, is the only person who gets any emolument, direct or indirect, out of the Indian section of the Exhibition; he receives a small stipend from the exhibitors themselves for services rendered. The architect got a fee of £200 for the building—a very elaborate and ingenious structure, showing great taste and fertility of resource. As to the refusal of space for Mr. Risley's Archæological collection, we believe the fact to be that application was made six months too late. Had application been made at an earlier date, it would almost certainly have been allowed space, and would have been welcomed. Sir George Birdwood, we hear, had nothing whatever to do with the exclusion: he would have been very well pleased if the collection had formed part of the Indian section of the Exhibition. As for the "Colinderies"—the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886—the India Office had nothing to do with that undertaking, beyond allowing the Government of India to spend £10,000 on it, and everybody in charge of it was appointed by that Government. They appointed Mr. Royle their Agent, and sent Dr. Watt and Babu Mukharji in charge of the collections. Sir E. Buck had also an honorary position in connection with the Indian wing of that Exhibition. Sir George Birdwood has none—either honorary or paid. He was a Royal Commissioner, and a member of the Finance Committee, and in the latter capacity induced Messrs. King and Co. to take over to London the Native workmen under

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Sir J. W. Tyler—one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Sir George Birdwood never got any emolument whatever out of previous Exhibitions. He is versed in Indian Art and Industries—as much so, perhaps, as any living Englishman—and has done much to popularise Indian Art. He is a man of culture, literary power, and imaginative faculty. But if the truth were known he is perhaps now sorry that he has done so much to bring Indian Art into prominence, seeing that for his reward he is described as desiring to pose as an expert. He is so far from entertaining any such desire that he scarcely conceals his fear that the book on Indian carpets, which he jointly brought out in collaboration with another authority on such subjects, may have served to degrade Indian Art—first, by leading to a servile copying of the illustrations all over India, and afterwards by the copying them in England, and the copyists underselling and discouraging the Indian hand-workers. All the same, this work is now in its third edition. As for Sir George Birdwood's being a "professional exhibitionist" (whatever that may mean), his advice has on more than one occasion been against India's undertaking any outlay on exhibitions which are not likely to benefit the Indian people. So far from always desiring to keep matters in his own hands, he was mainly, if not solely, instrumental in transferring to the South Kensington Museum all the collections of the India Office Museum. Those collections are now accessible to, and seen by, a very much larger public than ever frequented the Leadenhall-street or Whitehall Museum. And the transfer has saved India over £10,000 a-year of direct outlay, besides enlisting the sympathies of a larger number of cultured and art-loving Europeans and Americans in Indian arts, Indian industries, and Indian affairs than ever would have given a thought to such matters under old India Office Museum system.

MANCHESTER v. INDIA.

(Englishman.)

Mr. Samuel Smith, having launched a vote of censure on the Government of India for encouraging drunkenness, and moved for the abolition of the "iniquitous" opium trade, has crowned his many daring achievements by drawing Lord Cross on the factory question. The Secretary of State, we regret to be compelled to say, is very easily drawn. A model permanent official, cautious, patient industrious, accurate he lacks many of the most necessary qualities for his present office, and chief of all he lacks a sense of humour. There is something so grotesque in Mr. Samuel Smith standing up in the House of Commons and demanding law and justice for the miserable, downtrodden factory hands in India, that one is naturally inclined to suspect him of a deliberate effort to amuse the House. But in the eyes of Lord Cross, at least, this is no laughing matter. Over the shoulder of Mr. Samuel Smith he sees the anxious faces of the English mill-owners peering forth. Their case is, no doubt, serious enough. Business has long been in a too different way, and now the last straw is placed on the back of the much-enduring beast by India forsooth. What right has a "foreign" country like India to interfere with an established English industry? Is the golden monopoly of Lancashire to go to the dogs because of a pack of unclad and unreclaimed heathen? Perish India rather! Down with these wretched, upstart mills in Bombay, which had no right to exist? The Government of India must, indeed, have been sadly neglecting its duty to the mill-owners of Lancashire when it allowed the Parsis of Bombay to do more than play at being manufacturers.

It is upon this vision that Lord Cross has fixed his attention. He sees Lancashire in a white heat, and he knows that if the aid that is asked for is refused, the vote of Lancashire will go against the party at the next election. The Secretary of State is in great distress. Having appealed to the oracle in India and been answered in no uncertain voice, he is constrained forthwith to fly in the oracle's face, and to do the thing that is forbidden for the sake of votes in the future. A strong Secretary of State would act differently, but Lord Cross is wofully weak where party interests are concerned. What does it matter to him what injury is done to one of the most promising branches of industry in India? What if mill-owners are ruined, and large bodies of natives are turned adrift to starve? What if the mischief goes further, and the channel of trade is permanently diverted? The country as a whole must suffer, the burden falling eventually upon the native population. It is the fashion on either side of the House for party leaders to pose as loving friends of the natives of India. We had a striking illustration of this lately at the time of the "black man" episode. The two sides vied with each other in expressions of sympathy and devotion. Short vowed an ardent brotherly attachment; while Codlin never tired of asserting that he was the friend, not Short. Now, however, that the object of all this interest and effusiveness is in some trouble, who is going to take his part? With the displeasure of Lancashire casting a shadow on the path, there is not much chance, we fear, of assistance from either side. India will have to learn once more that English politicians are capable of extraordinary acts. If it is thought that we are doing an injustice to the character of the Secretary of State, we can only point to the facts of the case. He is confronted with a difficulty in Parliament, and turns to the Government of India for information and counsel. The Government strongly urges a certain course for which it gives ample and incontrovertible reasons. Lord Cross immediately advises the diametrically opposite course, and apparently gives no reasons whatever. Are we to blame for supposing that the reasons which have swayed the Secretary of State to decide against the interests of India and in favour of those of Lancashire have to do with party prospects?

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION FOR COVENANTED OFFICERS.

(Madras Mail.)

Nearly twenty years ago Surgeon-General Cornish, in his admirable Census Report, wrote:—"As an observer of passing phenomena I have marvelled at the fact that while the candidates for the higher administrative offices in the Civil Service in India are required to possess a familiar acquaintance with Greek plays and the differential calculus, a knowledge of farming on scientific principles, which would be practically useful to those serving in the Revenue branch of the Service, is omitted from the list of accomplishments that the young candidates are required to show proficiency in." The Famine Commissioners, writing ten years later, gave particular prominence—amongst the measures they proposed "to secure the introduction of better methods of cultivation, and for the diffusion and application of a scientific knowledge of agriculture"—to their recommendation that arrangements should be made to afford young officers an opportunity of obtaining some technical training in agriculture, especially those likely to be engaged in connection with the administration of the land. They proposed that such officers should be specially selected to undergo two years' training in a systematic course of agricultural study, and that they should afterwards spend a year on a selected farm. But the Civil Service Commissioners have shown no anxiety to meet the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners by affording candidates for the Civil Service in India facilities for gaining such knowledge, or by offering any inducements to such candidates to go through a course of agriculture. Agricultural Chemistry has recently been added to the other optional subjects in the Natural Science section of the Examinations, and a good practical knowledge of this subject carries more weight than a similar knowledge of Zoology, Botany, or Geology; for this there is every reason to be thankful. This is, however, but one step in the right direction. The Commissioners point out that candidates are selected on the ground of superior proficiency in the subjects included in the range of an ordinary English education, and that the probationary period of two years is intended to afford selected candidates the opportunity to acquire the special knowledge necessary for them in the position which they hope to attain. This period is sufficiently long for the object in view, and the allowances granted are liberal; but the Commissioners seem to have an erroneous conception as to the character and amount of special knowledge required by officers employed in the Civil Service of this country. If Law, and the vernacular languages are excluded there is really nothing prescribed in the scheme of examinations which may be regarded as a test of the special knowledge required.

A large proportion of the time of the selected candidates must be given to the study of Law, and much inducement is offered to the study of the classical languages. The marks allotted for Law are 1,250, whereas the highest possible marks for a pass in one of the subjects of the Natural Science section does not carry more than 350 marks. A knowledge of agriculture should at least be valued as highly as a knowledge of Law in estimating the fitness of a candidate for employment in the revenue branch of the Civil Service. The authorities, it is believed, admit this, but they appear to see insurmountable obstacles in the way of selected candidates taking up the study of agriculture in such a manner as to prove a useful employment of the limited portion of their probationary period. But this arises from a misconception. It will not be contended that the amount of study given by a selected candidate to Law is sufficient to entitle him to be considered a lawyer, and it is not proposed to make farmers of the candidates. The Commissioners have defined Agricultural Chemistry as "the application of the general principles of Chemistry to the special class of problems connected with agriculture, with special reference to manures, the raising of crops, and the feeding of farm stock." What is recommended is that for Agricultural Chemistry the principles of agriculture should be substituted, and that, this

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subject should take its place side by side with Law as a compulsory subject. It would not be more difficult to afford opportunities for the study of the principles of agriculture than it has been to afford such opportunities for the study of Law.

There is an ample field in the experience of most Civil Servants for the application of a knowledge of agriculture, and it is not too much to say that from the want of such a knowledge the interests of the country have greatly suffered. It is notorious that such appointments as Director of Agriculture, Director of the Settlement Department, Superintendent of a State Farm, and similar appointments closely connected with agriculture are frequently held by men who have gone through no regular course of training, and who have no special interest in agriculture. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when it will be deemed as essential in India that a man should undergo a systematic training in agriculture before he is permitted to undertake agricultural duties under the State as that State *employés* in the Forest, or Engineering branches of the Service, should have been trained in forestry and in engineering respectively. It may not be necessary to contend that men who are to be employed almost exclusively in agricultural duties should possess an acquaintance with at least the principles of agriculture, for this is generally admitted. But it is too frequently forgotten that in the words of the Famine Commissioners' report, "Agriculture preponderates over all interests and employment in which the people of India are engaged" and that the administration cannot be successfully conducted unless the interests of agriculture receive due consideration and attention. The fact that a large proportion of the time of the Covenanted officers of Government is taken up by the agricultural duties of their appointments is recognised in the Financial Department by the fact that it is usual to debit against the land as much as two-thirds of the amount paid to these officers in salaries. Assuming that this is a fair way of apportioning the expenditnre, it would not be unreasonable to conclude that the agricultural duties which these officers have to perform preponderate in importance over their other duties. The fact that the Civil Service Commissioners have authorised the admission of Agricultural Chemistry, very broadly defined, into the list of subjects in which the candidate for the Indian Civil Service may prove his proficiency, is evidence that the subject is attracting some attentlon. Candidates who pass their period of probation at a College or University approved by the Secretary of State are granted an allowance of £300, and permission can be obtained by candidates going up for a degree to stay an additional year in England after the expiration of their probationary two years, a bonus of £150 being available to those who are successful in obtaining a degree. This concession practically extended the period of special training to three years. If the Secretary of State is prepared to give £150 more for a candidate who has gained an ordinary literary degree, which may or may not increase the usefulness of the candidate, he might at least offer the same for a candidate who has secured a diploma of agriculture. Some candidates when at Oxford do attend a few lectures on agriculture, but this is done in a half-hearted way. The fact has not been overlooked that a few Indian Covenanted officers have spent considerable portions of their furlough in England in going through regular courses of agriculture, and these gentlemen are entitled to every credit for so doing; but is this the best way in which to employ a well earned furlough? To some men change of work is equivalent to rest, but such men are exceptions; and in the case of the majority of Indian Civilians furlough could be more advantageously spent than in going through a stiff course of agricultural training.

THE SILVER QUESTION AND THE INDIAN WHEAT EXPORTS.

(Statesman.)

It is a source of gratification to note that the *Englishman* has joined the ranks of the bi-metallic party. Ten or twelve years ago there was practical unanimity on the subject in Calcutta, our merchants and Chamber of Commerce giving full support to the demand for the rehabilitation of silver. A few years later (1883) a complete change of views on the subject had taken place, and the majority apparently of our merchants had come to believe that what was really a national calamity was a source of advantage to our export trade. Were the fact even so, nothing could be more certain than that it was an act of political immorality for any civilised Government whatever, that had established a standard of value by legal enactment, to permit that standard either to rise or fall in value, unless it could be clearly shown that the State had really no power to rectify the aberration that had taken place. India could put forward no plea of this kind, when almost every other civilised government had recognised the obligation. Holland had taken instant steps to fulfil it upon discerning what was impending in 1873, and was followed by France and the other States of the Latin Union. The United States followed suit in 1878, by enacting Mr. Bland's Bill, which was simply a measure that we had ourselves urged upon the Government of India from the early months of 1876.

A notion had seized hold of the minds of our mercantile men that the State was under no obligation whatever to protect the standard of value from any aberration therein. It was admitted that it was the duty of the State to see that the standards of length, capacity and weight were preserved intact, but that it was under a precisely similar obligation with respect to the standard of value was in the most extraordinary way denied. What we were virtually told was—and we are to this hour acting upon the assumption—that although the value of silver fell to the price of copper, or rose to the price of platinum, the State had no concern therewith. That it was the State that had prescribed the standard, and was consequently pledged to preserve it, was hardly acknowledged anywhere in India six years ago. We have said little upon the subject for some time past, as there was nothing to say that was not axiomatic, and had been said twenty times before. The *Englishman* was one of the journals which held the popular delusion in continuance, but we are most glad to have noted its honest avowal for some time past that the attitude of the Government could not possibly be defended on the subject. In its issue of the 19th inst. it writes:—

"The Indian export of wheat," it was gravely asserted, "has been enormously stimulated by the recent fall in the price of silver, the depreciation operating exactly as an export bounty of eight shillings per quarter!" Without troubling to enter upon a long refutation of a statement so opposed to facts, we may take occasion to say that, dating from 1881-82, the first year in which the Indian wheat trade assumed any importance, there has been no expansion worth speaking of. In four out of the succeeding seven years there was a falling off, and in the remaining three only a slight increase in the total shipments. The average annual shipments for the seven years were 896,000 tons, against 993,000 tons in 1881-82. The following figures, showing the total exports of Indian wheat in each year, should suffice to dispose once and for all of the "stimulus" theory so generally believed in at one time:—

	Tons.
1881-82	993,000
1882-83	707,000
1883-84	1,048,000
1884-85	791,500
1885-86	1,053,000
1886-87	1,113,000
1887-88	677,000
1888-89	881,000

Exchange, in the meantime, fell from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 4d., and silver from 51d. to 42d. an ounce. In the same period the total value of Indian imports, excluding only Government stores, has grown by over 22 crores of rupees, while our exports have increased by less than 16 crores. If we exclude treasure, the results differ but slightly. How our exports have been "stimulated" is, then, not very clear.

Now our readers will remember how earnestly we strove five or six years ago to demonstrate the delusion under which so many of our merchants and banks laboured at the time. All that the continuous fall in the value of silver has done for India is, that it has reduced heavily the return which the ryot has received for his wheat, by placing it in competition with the wheat grown by the English farmer and the farmers of the United States, Russia, and Egypt. The continuous fall in silver has placed our surplus Indian wheat in the English market, at a price that has ruined the English farmer, and the Russian, Egyptian, American, and Canadian growers of wheat. The Indian supply, meanwhile, instead of being a supply upon which England can depend for the sustenance of her people—is a purely casual one, upon which no reliance whatever can be placed. Indian wheat may be thrown, now and again, upon the English market, flooding it for a while at prices that are casual only. Would it not really have been better for Indian as well as English and foreign wheat growers, that the price of Indian wheat should have reflected the normal cost of its production, *at a stable exchange value between the currencies* of these countries. As matters are, the price at which Indian wheat can be placed on the English market depends upon the accident of an ever fluctuating exchange. There is nothing normal or stable about it whatever. It is a pure accident what the price of Indian wheat may be, while it dislocates trade altogether.

BENGAL.

(*June* 30.)

BUSINESS in Calcutta was seriously suspended for three days owing to a strike amongst the *hackery wallahs*, who objected to the payment of a registration fee which a newly established Cart Agency, supported by a number of Europeans firms, wished to impose on all who agreed to work under its control.

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THE Chief Justice, Sir Comer Petheram, has been presented with a congratulatory address on his recovery from his late illness by all classes of the Native Community of Calcutta, both Hindus and Mahomedans.

WITH regard to the collapse of the Jynthee Bridge, on the E. I. R., a Calcutta paper says:—This is a large bridge of several spans of 80 feet Warren girders. These girders, being considered weak for the heavy traffic, were lately strengthened by building piers in the middle. It is surmised that the water-way was so much blocked up by these additional supports that the flood scoured out and undermined two of the piers, which, together with one span of girders, have fallen. Luckily no one was hurt, and no damage done beyond that to the bridge itself. As the scene of the accident is on the chord line, the direct route to the North-West is now closed, all traffic being diverted to the old single loop. Calcutta is now only joined to the North-West by a narrow thread, and this must always be the case until Government can make up its mind to sanction an alternative route such as the Bengal North-West Railway has offered to construct.

THE new Calcutta Municipal Loan of 5 lakhs, tenders for which were opened on Wednesday afternoon, was in much request. No less than 113 tenders, aggregating Rs.39,26,600, were received, of which 61 tenders for Rs.26,67,000 were at 105 or upwards. Rs.105-13 was the lowest successful tender, and the highest was at Rs.108.

THE following is from a Calcutta paper of the 21st:—"Mr. C. J. G. Paterson, of the North British Mercantile Insurance Company, who left for Europe last night, will be much missed by his many friends and by Calcutta society. Apart from his recognised abilities as a business man, during his three years' stay Mr. Paterson has been active and prominent, both in the cause of charity and in promoting our amusements and recreations, to a degree which speaks volumes for his powers of work as well as for his good nature. One of the most useful and judicious members of the District Charitable Society, he was at the same time Secretary to the Calcutta Cricket Club and to the Assembly Balls, and for the last two years a most successful organiser of the St. Andrew's Dinner. The good wishes of an unusually large circle, who will be glad to welcome Mr. Paterson back, accompany him."

MADRAS.

(*June* 30.)

THE *Madras Mail* states that a painful sensation was caused in Madras during the course of last week by the republication by two local journals of paragraphs extracted from the London *Echo*, the *Birmingham Post*, the *Yorkshire Post*, and a Scottish paper, setting forth that, according to information derived from an authoritative quarter, a Governor of an Indian Presidency, whose wife lately quitted India, had entered an action for divorce against her in the London Divorce Court, and that he would probably relinquish his appointment in order to prosecute the case. It was further alleged that a surgeon-major had been named as co-respondent, and that heavy damages were claimed. Under this thin disguise, reference was obviously intended to Lord Connemara, and this Presidency is entitled to know whether these circumstantial statements have any foundation in fact. We are happy to be able to state that there is not the slightest truth in any of these statements. No action of any description has been initiated or contemplated by Lord Connemara, nor has he any idea of relinquishing his appointment until the expiration, two and a half years hence, of the usual term of gubernatorial office.

BOMBAY.

(*July* 2.)

THE scheme prepared by Mr. Eliot for a storm-warning service for the Bombay ports has been finally completed, and now only awaits the approval of the Bombay Government to be carried into effect.

A NATIVE paper says:—"We regret to find that Pundita Rambai was hooted the other day at a public meeting at Poona, which she wanted to address on the child-marriage question. Whatever may be the differences of opinion with the Pundita and her countrymen, the lady who has given proofs of the presence of many estimable qualities in her deserves to be at least listened to with respect and attention. Moreover, she is a woman, and it is too ungallant and rude for any party of educated men to hoot her at a public gathering."

AT the meetings of the Faculties of Arts and Law held on the 24th ult. at the University Buildings, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham were elected Deans, respectively, of the two Faculties.

DR. MACONACHIE is going to stand as a member of the Corporation for the University in place of Mr. Jevanjee Jamsetjee Mody, who has resigned.

A PARSEE firm of saddlers, boot and harness makers at Bombay have received lately a large order for boots and shoes from the Amir of Afghanistan. They are made upon the design of a Russian pattern supplied to them from Kabul.

THE *Sind Gazette* complains bitterly:—We learn that there is a great paucity of Assistant Collectors in this Province at the present time. Out of 14 officers of this class sanctioned by Government for the 12 divisions of Sind, we find that there are but six on active duty, viz., Messrs. Bolton, Tyndall, Gamble, Price, Mules, Moore, and McKenzie, and one of these (Mr. Moore) is about to proceed on leave, we hear, in a few days. How is it possible, we ask, for the Province to be properly administered in the present state of things? Transfers of officers from one division to another have been so frequent that in consequence only two or three Assistant Collectors will be in a position to write up their administration reports for the past year from materials collected by themselves. Again, the scarcity of officers has necessitated some of them being put in charge of two divisions at a time, and when it is remembered that sub-divisions in Sind are twice as large as those in the Presidency proper, some idea may be formed of the amount of work devolving on those already overworked officials. Civil Servants will not, if they can help it, come to Sind, and when they do, they try and get away either on transfer or on leave as soon as they can.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MICAH CLARKE.*

Of all the periods of English history, few, if any, excel in interest or importance the cycle which witnessed the outburst of religion in the seventeenth century. It is customary in some quarters to speak of the strange race of puritanical enthusiasts with scorn and derision—their very name is a by-word and a reproach amongst those who incline to the view that the keys of Heaven are in the hands of the Bishops and Pastors of the flock. Priestcraft has no love for Nonconformity. Yet the student of history can scarcely fail to see and to applaud in the old traditional "Barebones" of the Cromwellian epoch, in the familiar "Praise the Lord," in the much despised Ebenezers, "Jonases," and the such like, dogged determination and fiery zeal which brooked no opposition. Nor is it difficult to realise that the spirit which found expression in fervent piety and untempered enthusiasm is traceable to the self-same qualities which have made Englishmen the foremost nation in the world's history.

What the nation owes to the religious revival of this interesting period in our annals can scarcely be over-estimated, and Mr. Doyle has done well to lay the scenes of his most fascinating narrative in the stirring times which heralded the downfall of Royal absolutism and kingly oppression. True, the Duke of Monmouth, on whose attempt to seize the Crown of England the plot of the whole story is based, was an arrant, contemptible coward, possessed of scarce a virtue which could command respect or extort homage; but *n'importe*, the lesser characters amply make up for any want of heroism which their leader lacked. From the first chapter to the last line of the tale interest never flags; there are adventures and to spare; no sooner does the reader recover from the thrilling escapes of one person than he is filled with alarm and anxiety as to the fate of another character on the scene; and, withal, the whole text is characterised by a modesty and absence of arrogance as unusual as it is refreshing. If to these advantages be added that the tone of the work is distinctly good, that there is not an equivocal sentence placed in the mouth of a speaker at any time or under any conditions, enough has been written to evidence that Mr. Doyle is entitled to the gratitude of all who can appreciate a distinctly able, interesting, and thrilling romance of history.

BOOKS, &C., FOR REVIEW.—"The Rubaiyát of Omar-Khayyám." Translated by Justin Huntly McCarthy, M.P. (David Nutt.) "Persian Anthology, being selections from the Gulistán of Sádi, the Rubaiyát of Háfiz and the Anwár-i-Suheili." Rendered into English verse from the original by Alexander Rogers, late Bombay Civil Service. (Bevington and Co.)

A PREVENTIVE AGAINST SMALL-POX.—The *Oudh Akhbar* claims to have discovered, from the Muhammadan *Lancet*, an infallible preventive against small-pox, which was hitherto unknown to the public. It says that as soon as the child is born its body should be rubbed gently with black Lahori salt, before giving the usual bath with hot water. By this means the body of the child would be disinfected, and so long as the child lives it will never contract any epidemic, and specially small-pox.

* "Micah Clarke." By A. Conan Doyle. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

THE MORALISTS AND THE MAMLUTDARS.

THE debate in the House on the question raised by Dr. Cameron may have had the effect, as a Society paper states, of driving away the majority of the members who stood up in support of the motion for adjournment, and of putting Lord Hartington to sleep; but it gave certain gentlemen who know nothing at all about India an opportunity of saying much on what they did not understand. It cannot be denied that the Government of Bombay, in its perhaps righteous determination to bring home to Mr. Crawford the offences of which it believed him guilty, took a very dangerous step when it offered an immunity to the Mamlutdar witnesses. It then sowed the wind, and it is now reaping the whirlwind. The opportunity of keeping up the tempest was not to be lost by such rigid moralists as Messrs. Cameron, Bradlaugh and Bauman. The anxiety which they displayed to uphold the purity of the Indian Bench was very edifying; but as they did not know what a Mamlutdar really, was their zeal was not tempered by either knowledge or discretion. Mr. Bauman may hold that it is the business of the Secretary of State to overrule the decisions of the Government of India when these do not meet with the approval of certain gentlemen who insist upon meddling in Indian matters for party or personal purposes; but the good sense of the House of Commons is not likely to endorse this dictum. The Government of Bombay was wrong in making the promise of indemnity it did; but having made it the Secretary of State could not, as Sir J. Gorst explained, repudiate the engagement without throwing the whole Government of Bombay into confusion. That this argument should be held to be a fallacious one by Dr. Cameron and Mr. Bradlaugh was natural enough, nor were they likely to be convinced by Mr. Bryce's argument that the crime of the Mamlutdars was "a very little one" in the eyes of the natives. But Mr. Bryce was perfectly correct in his assertion—"The hon. member for Glasgow said that the natives could not regard the courts of these Mamlutdars as courts of justice at all; but that was not the way in which they looked at the matter. If certain Mamlutdars were known to have obtained their offices through the influence of other Natives, or to have given some consideration for them, the people of India did not think any worse of those particular magistrates than they did of others." Sir George Campbell went further—perhaps a little too much so—"When hon. members showed such a state of extreme holy horror at the purchase of offices in India, they seemed altogether to forget that in historical times such things were not unknown even in this country; and that even to this day ecclesiastical offices were bought and sold." But the best thing which Sir George said was that "he was not prepared to go into details, because he did not think the House would understand them." This said seriously, and with no intention of humour, took the House immensely, and they "laughed consumedly." Possibly it was not without its effect on Dr. Cameron himself, for he asked permission to withdraw his motion, admitting that the subject "would be better discussed after notice."

But how about Mr. Bradlaugh—the "member for India?" Is he still horror-struck at native corruption? If he protest too much, he may find himself deserted by his dusky friends whom he now pretends to represent, and who supply him with "grievances" against British rule in India. For by the present mail there comes from India a paper called *Native Opinion*, which he must recognise as a guide; and this paper, commenting upon the action of the Government of Bombay in suspending the incriminated magistrates from their judicial functions in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State, says:—"The enormity of the present action of the Bombay Government is so great that every institution in the country should protest against it.

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The protesting voice must be so loud as to reach the ear of England's people and our gracious Queen. Lord Cross may not realise the full importance of his orders, but it is our duty to make him understand that if he values the supremacy of England in this country, and if above all he has any respect for the fair name of England, he will at once countermand the resolutions that have been issued by the Bombay Government in the matter of these Mamlutdars." This is what Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian constituents think and say If he wishes to retain their esteem and confidence he had better be careful in what he again may say about "corruption."

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, June 22.)

The following is issued in supercession of Home Department Notification No. 416, dated Nov. 2, 1888 :—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the dates on which their respective furloughs, or any extension of them which may be granted by the Secretary of State, expire :—

BROOKE, Colonel T. H. B., deputy commissioner, 3rd Class, Central Provinces.

MILLER, Colonel E. W. C. H., assistant commissioner, 1st Class, Central Provinces.

BARRETT, Mr. J. E., officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Ajmere, is transferred to the Punjab.

GRANT—The services of Colonel F. W. Grant, deputy commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

STEWART, Captain W. H. N., squadron officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as attaché in the Foreign Department.

MILITARY.

BOURCHIER, Lieut. A. C. F., officiating squadron officer 1st Cavalry, is appointed to be officiating wing officer 2nd Infantry (Hyderabad Contingent), vice Lieut. A. W. Andrew, transferred to the 5th Infantry.

FORBES, Lieut. L. A., Highland Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 35th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal staff Corps.

LOCKE, Lieut. C. A., Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

COOK, Captain W., Bengal S.C., commandant, Minbu Police Battalion, Burma, for one year ; pension service, 14th year, commenced Sept. 10, 1888.

BROOKE, Captain A. W., Bengal S.C., 17th Bengal Infantry, for 182 days ; pension service, 13th year, commenced July 26, 1888.

DUNCAN, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from June 16th.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, June 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff :—

TRAVERS, Captain and Brevet-Major E. A., 4th aide-de-camp, to be officiating aide-de-camp, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, officiating as assistant adjutant-general for musketry.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments : —

DYCE, Major G. H. C., district staff officer, 2nd class, Oudh District, to officiate as district staff officer, 1st class, Allahabad District.

DUNDAS, Captain L. C., D.S.O., station staff officer, Delhi, to officiate as district staff officer, 2nd class, Allahabad District.

MOULD, Surgeon G. T., 4th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major Calthrop, appointed medical store-keeper, Main Mir.

FISCHER, Surgeon L. G., 7th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major Finden, transferred to civil employment.

BROWNLOW, Captain H. B., R.A., to be commandant No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant W. P., wing officer and quartermaster, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Richardson, vacated on promotion to captain.

PORTEOUS, Second-Lieutenant C. McL., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 9th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

VENNER, Lieutenant C. F. V. S., wing officer, 10th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster.

O'DONNELL, Captain H., wing officer, to be wing commander, 44th Goorka Light Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Ternan, seconded for employment on the Staff in Burmah, and to remain seconded.

PRIESTLEY, Lieutenant H. W., wing officer, to be wing commander 44th Goorka Light Infantry, sub pro tem., vice O'Donnell, and to remain seconded.

ROW, Lieutenant H. R., wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing commander, 44th Goorka Light Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Priestley.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Captain I., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is posted to the 5th Circle, Umballa.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following postings :—

CHESNAYE, Deputy Surgeon-General G. C., to the administrative medical charge of the Lahore District.

TANDY, Deputy Surgeon-General E. O., to the administrative medical charge of the Bundelkhand and Narbudda Districts.

The following appointments are made in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department :—

GALINDO, Lieutenant R. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to officiate as paid attaché, vice Captain Mason, officiating as assistant quartermaster-general.

HEARD, Lieut. E. S., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to officiate as paid Attaché, vice Lieut. Southey, vacated.

GALINDO, Lieut. R. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, is appointed an unpaid Attaché in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

BELL, Lieut. E., Worcestershire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

RICHARDS, Captain H. M., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia :—

SHERWOOD, Lieut. H. J., R.E., Bengal Sappers and Miners, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 15, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 26.)

HARWARD, Mr. A. E., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Chittagong.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab :—

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Bengal.

CAMERON, Mr. D., officiating district and sessions judge, Bengal.

BOOTH, Mr. W., Professor, Presidency College, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 20.)

RAYNOR, Mr. A., deputy superintendent, Punjab Civil Secretariat, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, vice Mr. F. Leigh, on leave.

PERKINS—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Lieut. J. D. Perkins, 14th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Jullundur, vice Lieut. R. F. H. Anderson, transferred.

INGLIS—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Captain E. Inglis, assistant commissioner, to be additional district magistrate in the district of Hazara.

ROSE, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Hoshiarpur district.

BENSLEY, Mr. B. C., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is allowed furlough out of India for one year.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, June 15.)

FURLOUGHS.

MCDERMOTT—Privilege leave for one year is granted to Mr. B. K. S. McDermott, assistant commissioner.

COURNEUVE, DE LA—Furlough for one year and eight months is granted to Mr. S. H. T. de la Courneuve, assistant commissioner.

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MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 25.)

ANDREWS, Captain R. C., Staff Corps, 19th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be deputy-assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major E. B. Browne, who has vacated that appointment.

HALLET, Lieut.-Colonel W. Hughes, Staff Corps, officiating judge advocate-general in India, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced Dec. 19, 1888.

FENWICK, Major G. C., Staff Corps, 1st Madras Pioneers, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service, 24th year, commenced Nov. 21, 1888.

DOBBS, Captain A. H., Staff Corps, 22nd Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 27.)

SOUTHEY, Second Lieut. H. H., 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Nov. 28, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

SOUTHEY, Second Lieut., will rank as lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps, from Nov. 28, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

BELL, Captain A. W. C., Staff Corps, second in command 26th Bombay Infantry, is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced July 7, 1888, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

WELMAN, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 13th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced Nov. 17, 1888.

ORR, Captain W. J., assistant commissary-general, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, twentieth year, commenced July 7, 1888.

PEART, Lieut. D. G., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Dec 11, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions in the P.W. Department, are made from May 25, in succession to Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain F. C. Ward, retired:—

DUKE, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. C., to be deputy commissary.

RICHARDSON, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. R., to be assistant commissary.

LEWIS, Conductor J., to be deputy assistant commissary.

MASON, Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor J., to be conductor.

PERRY, Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor W., to be sub-conductor.

MILNE, Surgeon A., M.B., C.M., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave without pay until his arrival in India.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, June 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DANIELL, Major R. H., second squadron commander 5th Bombay Cavalry (commandant Governor's Body Guard), to be second in command, vice Major James, appointed commandant.

ABBOTT, Major F., S.C., second squadron commander 6th Bombay Cavalry, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Major Daniell, seconded.

LEMESURIER, Lieut. E., officiating wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer, on probation.

NEWNHAM, Second Lieut. W. F., officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer, on probation.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. H. H., officiating wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry, on probation.

WARE, 2nd Lieutenant F. C. W., officiating wing officer 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry, on probation.

WILSON, Lieut. F. A., R.E., officiating company officer Sappers and Miners, to be company officer, vice Lieut. W. J. McElhenny, transferred to the P.W. Department.

PEART, Lieut. D. G., officiating wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), to be wing officer.

CARSON, Surgeon W. P., Indian Medical Service, continues in medical charge of 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry.

FURLOUGH.

LASCELLES, 2nd Lieutenant A. C., (Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion), to England for six months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E.; Captain R. V. Phillpotts, R.E.; Surgeon P. O. W. Hailey.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Stainforth, Inf.; Lieut. A. Ffrench, S.C.; Lieut. H. St. G. Thomas, S.C.; Lieut. C. V. Mainwaring, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. F. Heath, A. J. Dodd, R. C. Cumming, L. Gordon.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain C. W. Muir, C.I.E., S.C., four days; Captain P. B. Lindsell, S.C., seven days; Captain H. A. Ravenshaw, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., S.C., three days; Surgeon A. V. Anderson, one month; Lieut. J. C. Hollway, S.C., four months; Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., S.C., three months; Captain E. F. Marriott, S.C., till Feb. 14, 1890; Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. Brown (Cov.), three weeks' furlough; A. F. Ludlam, six months' m.c.; O. Lash, two months' m.c.; P. M. Madge, four months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; F. E. Petterson, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for nine months; G. B. Reynolds, three months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—H. T. D. Sweet, six months' m.c.; A. Thompson (Cov.), three months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—R. Courtenay (Cov.), six months' m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain P. B. Lindsell, S.C.; Lieut. C. W. Field S.C.; Lieut. H. L. Dodgson, S.C.; Captain H. M. P. Hawkes, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. R. F. Anderson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. J. Guthrie (Cov.), A. C. L. Learmouth, H. Bent, J. McAndrew, J. C. Kidd, F. L. Puttock.

Madras Estab.—J. N. Atkinson.

Bombay Estab.—F. Gleadow.

JULY 19.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Captain Henry Campbell Lamb, Captain and Brevet Major Vernon Ansdell Schalch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—Godfrey Beckett Hodgson, Walter Harding Allen, Colquhoun Grant Roche Thackwell, Henry Samuel Price Davies, William David Thomson, James Harry Christie, Philip James Melvill, Thomas George Johnson, John Gunning Hunter, Henry Francis Kelly Waldron, Lestock Hamilton Reid, Charles Frederic Gordon Young, Julian Henry Young, George John Younghusband, Francis Patrick Hutchinson, Henry Templer, George Stewart Ommanney, William Hunter Cornish, Herbert Hugh Dobbie, Irton Eardley-Wilmot, Oliver Carleton Armstrong, Francis Bernard Walter Richardson, St. George Loftus Steele, Edward Lancelot Hight, George Alexander McCarthy, Charles Le Gendre Justice, Robert David Cautley Davies, Edmund Elliot Robertson, Ralph Champneys Broome, Arthur Fountaine Hogge, Herbert James, Francis George Rodney Ostrehan, Hugh Rose, William Joseph Newell, Ernest James Medley, Percy Maxwell Carpendale, Henry Bulckley Burlton Watkis, William Giles, Henry Horace Frederick Fagan, Herbert Sidney George Hall, Mowbray Townshend Thomson, Charles Patrick William Pirie, Ernest Leonard Wright, Herbert Richard Browne, Frederic Blundell Mein, William Hall Mackintosh Stewart, Gaston Bouverie Unwin.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The date of rank of the undermentioned Officers to be altered from December 19, 1888, to December 20, 1888:—Deputy Surgeon-General Archibald Hamilton Hilson, M.D., Brigade-Surgeon James Cleghorn, M.D.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.—Surgeon-Major George King, Surgeon-Major William Center.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major Edwin Quin.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—David William Purdon, Mark Anthony Tuite, George Steuart Kerrich, Alexander Hugh Dobbs, Henry Thomas King.

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BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Captain Edward Vernon Peshall Monteith.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—Frederick August Christian Kreyer, Frederic James Sharples Lowry, Douglas James Orr Taylor, Philip Homan Saulez, Leonard Hugh Vidal, Philip John Hantham Aplin, Arthur Phayre, Henry Parkin, William Barrington Piers, Robert FitzRoy Maclean Johnstone, George Warden Mitchell.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick Smalley, Madras Infantry; Lieut.-Col. George Godfrey, Madras Infantry.

The following appointments to the Personal Staff have been made in India :—

Captain George, Lord Binning, Royal Horse Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, vice Captain Wyndham-Quinn, who has resigned the appointment.

Captain A. J. W. Allen, East Kent Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., commanding a First Class District of the Bengal Army.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Army in India :—

Captain A. C. MacDonnel, R.E., to be a Garrison Instructor in India, vice Major F. W. Benson, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Captain I. Eardley-Wilmot, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Captain D. Chesney, who has vacated that appointment.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services :—

Colonel William Francis Badgley, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Edgar Hastings Thomas, Madras Staff Corps; Colonel Charles Campbell Hewetson, Madras Staff Corps; Colonel William Gwynne Hughes, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Stephen Babington, Bombay Staff Corps; Deputy Surgeon-General Philip Warren Sutherland, Bengal Medical Establishment; Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander John Cowie, Bengal Medical Establishment; Surgeon-Major Edward Colson, Bombay Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved that the retirement of Brigade-Surgeon Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, be antedated to July 13, 1888.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

AGANOOR—July 4, at 58, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, W., the wife of Paul T. Aganoor, of a son.

CAMPBELL—July 15, at Kilberry, Argyllshire, the wife of A. A. K. Campbell, Esq., Salonah, Assam, of a daughter.

CONNOP—July 12, at Wormshill Rectory, Sittingbourne, the wife of Woodham Arthur Connop, Lieut. R.N., H.M.S. *Ganges*, of a daughter.

EVANSON—July 12, at Courtney-hill House, Newry, county Down, the wife of Colonel R. C. Evanson, Resident Magistrate, of a daughter.

GORDON—July 12, at Tighnaghrain, Ayr, the wife of Major J. M. Gordon, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MURRAY—July 14, at 4, Avenue-road, Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. C. D. Murray, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS—July 7, at 8, Kingswood-villas, New Brompton, Chatham, the wife of Lieut. George Edward Phillips, Royal Engineers, of a son.

ROSS—July 15, at 30, Norton-road, West Brighton, Lena, the wife of Harry Thornton Ross, Superintendent of Police, Ganjam District, Madras, of a daughter.

SLADE—July 14, at 3, Outram-terrace, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. E. J. Warre Slade, R.N., of a daughter.

WHEELER—July 10, at Westholme, Southsea, the wife of Major Wheeler, Royal Marine Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALCOCK—MOLONY—July 10, at St. Saviour's Church, Hoxton, John Backhouse Alcock, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Blanche Frances Agatha Molony, youngest daughter of the late Rev. C. W. Molony.

ANDERSON—MACNABB—July 16, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Aiken Anderson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Finlay Anderson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Ethel Amy Macnabb, daughter of James William Macnabb, late Bengal Civil Service.

KELSO—DUDINGSTON—July 10, at Milton Church, Southsea, John Edward Harry Kelso, M.B., C.M., son of the late Colonel Kelso, Madras Cavalry, to Cecilia Emily, fifth daughter of the late John Charles Rainsford Dudingston, Esq.

LAWRENCE—HOGARTH—July 16, at St. Marylebone Church, Henry John Hughes Lawrence, of Waungron, Pembrokeshire, to Edith Georgina, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Hogarth, C.B., 26th Cameronians.

MORRISON—RICCI—July 11, at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, Richard Hobart Morrison, Captain 18th Hussars, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Morrison, late 5th Lancers, to Louise C. C. B., youngest daughter of R. H. de Ricci, Esq., of Mousley House, Hampton Court, and granddaughter of the late General and Lady Jane Diana de Ricci.

WHITE—BRITTAIN—July 17, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, John White, late of Bengal C. S., India, to Helen Elise, elder daughter of James W. Brittain, Esq., of 64, Porchester-terrace, W., and Gifford's Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

FREEMAN—July 9, at Beauchamp-terrace, Leamington, Margaret, widow of Lieut. Charles Spencer Freeman, H.E.I.C.S., and of J. Mainwaring Brander, H.E.I.C.S.

WILKINSON—July 17, at Brighton, Maria Alice, eldest daughter of Major-General G. A. Wilkinson.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

DONAGHUE—June 24, at Kurnool, the wife of L. Donaghue, Public Works Department, of a son.

FFRENCH MULLEN—June 19, at Oodeypore, the wife of Surgeon-Major D. Ffrench Mullen, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

FINLAYSON—July 11, at Dacca, Bengal, the wife of J. H. Finlayson, of a daughter.

HOGAN—July 17, at Kelvin-grove, Simla, the wife J. P. Hogan, P.W.D., of a son. (By telegram.)

MALPASS—June 21, at Ranikhet, the wife of A. Malpass, Supervisor, Military Works, of a son.

MARTIN—July 10, at Luccombe Maskeliya, Ceylon, the wife of Henry Thomas Martin, of a son.

MELLING—June 27, the wife of S. F. Melling, the Bombay Pilot Service, of a son.

SHARPE—June 24, at Fort St. George, the wife of Captain E. J. Sharpe (Middlesex Regiment), District Staff Officer, Madras, of a son.

SMYTHIES—June 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of A. Smythies, Forest Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HUMPHRYS—ADAMS—June 14, at the Circular-road Baptist Chapel, Calcutta, Frank William, eldest son of John William Humphrys, of Stoke Newington, to Laura Amelia, daughter of Frederick Adams, Survey of India Department, 44, McLeod-street, Calcutta.

RAY—LANGFORD—June 20, at St. John's Church, Dalhousie, Captain Grattan George O'Neill Ray, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to Maria (Mollie), second daughter of Captain J. C. Langford, late 17th Foot, Crosthwaite-park, Kingstown, Ireland.

TAINSH—LEARMONTH-MACKENZIE—June 22, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, James M. Tainsh, Woodside, Hamilton, Scotland, to Blanche Edith Learmonth, fourth daughter of the late W. A. Learmonth-Mackenzie, Bombay.

TRITTON—BRADBURNE—June 17, at Thayetmyo, Burma, Chas. Fleming Tritton, Lieut., Bombay Staff Corps, to Ethel Georgiana, fourth daughter of Colonel Bradburne, 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.

DEATHS.

DENNIS—July 10, at Mhow, India, of enteric fever, Stratford Thomas Crosbie Dennis, Lieut. R.H.A., eldest son of Meade Caulfield Dennis of Fort Granite, county Wicklow, Ireland, aged 26. (By telegram.)

LAING—July 5, at Calcutta, James McGregor Laing, M.A., F.R.C.S., of 12 Clapton-square, N.E.

LAFRENAIS—June 25, at Tindivanum, J. E. Lafrenais, B.C.E., Assistant Engineer, D.P.W., aged 37.

O'SULLIVAN—June 26, at Madras, Emily Victoria, the wife of A. P. O'Sullivan, and only daughter of H. E. Dallison, Esq., Ordnance Department, aged 18.

VIBART—June 16, at Dalhousie, India, by a fall from her horse, Emily Frances, the wife of Colonel E. D. H. Vibart, Commanding 15th Bengal Cavalry, Peshawur, and elder daughter of the late General Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C.B., R.A.

VYALL—June 17, at Sealkote, Mary Anne, the wife of Honorary Surgeon J. Vyall, aged 57.

WALDIE—June 23, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Dr. David Waldie, Analytical Chemist, Cossipore, aged 80.

WOOD—June 29, at Kurrachee, on his way to Bombay, from heat apoplexy, Thomas Wood, Storekeeper, Sind-Pishin State Railways, aged 55.

THE services of Colonels F. Brooke and E. W. Miller have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

THE B.I.S.N. CO.'S ENGINEERS.—The engineers of the B.I.S.N. Co. have sent into the Calcutta office a petition asking that their salaries be increased 25 per cent., and that they may be allowed to remit home a third of their salary at par, instead of a fourth, as at present. There are upwards of four hundred engineers in the service of the company, and considerable excitement has existed among those interested as to the result of their appeal. As affairs presently are, many, especially of the unmarried men, seem desirous of pushing their demands to the fullest extent; but those who have others depending on them for a livelihood are not likely to follow this policy. The B.I.S.N. Co. is said to have the largest mercantile fleet in the world, and the men assert that their demands are only for such wage as is ruling in the market. We hope, in the interests of the general public, that an amicable settlement will be arrived at. In this connection we may mention that the efforts on the part of the steamboat owners upon the Pacific coast to reduce the wages of the licensed officers of the vessels were a failure, for as fast as the steamers came in they were made fast at the dock and the crews walked ashore, nor could any men be procured to fill their places; hence wages were restored.—*Id.*

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following movements in relief of British and Native Troops for 1889-90 have been ordered:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

D Battery A Brigade from Sialkot to England.
E Battery A Brigade from Lucknow to England.
B Battery A Brigade from Meerut to England.
G Battery A Brigade from Umballa to England.
L Battery A Brigade from Meerut to Lucknow.
A Battery from England to Sialkot.
A Battery from England to Meerut.
A Battery from England to Umballa.
A Battery from England to Meerut.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

J Battery 2nd Brigade from Campbellpore to Saugor.
K Battery 4th Brigade from Meerut to Bareilly.
M Battery 4th Brigade from Saugor to Meerut.
Q Battery 4th Brigade from Bareilly to Campbellpore.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

No. 1-1 London Division, Royal Artillery, from Campbellpore to Jhansi.
No. 7-1 Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, from Jhansi to Campbellpore.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 7-1 Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, from Rawalpindi to Delhi.
No. 7-1 Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, from Roorkee to Rawalpindi.
No. 8-1 Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, from Delhi to Rangoon.
No. 4-1 Lancashire Division Royal Artillery, from Rangoon to Fort William.
No. 8-1 Northern Division, Royal Artillery, from Fort William to Roorkee.
A Battery from England to Bombay.
A Battery from England to Aden.
A Battery from England to Aden.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

1st Dragoon Guards from Rawalpindi to Muttra.
3rd Dragoon Guards from Muttra to Rawalpindi.
5th Lancers from Mhow to Meerut.
8th Hussars from Meerut to England.
18th Hussars from England to Mhow.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

6th Bengal Cavalry from Loralai to Meerut.
18th Bengal Lancers from Jhelum to Loralai.
19th Bengal Lancers from Meerut to Jhelum.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, from Mian Mir to Dagshai.
2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, from Nowshera to Peshawar.
2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, from Dagshai to Nowshera.
1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, from Meerut to Burma.
1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, from Allahabad to Fort William.
1st Battalion Border Regiment, from Sialkot and Amritsar to Burma.
4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, from Chakrata to Allahabad.
2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, from Subathu and Jutogh to Mian Mir.
2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, from Agra to Sialkot and Amritsar.
1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, from Peshawur to Meerut.
1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, from Fort William to Agra.
A Regiment from England to Subathu and Jutogh.
A Regiment from England to Chakrata.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

6th Bengal Infantry, from Cachar to Cawnpore.
10th Bengal Infantry, from Burma to Alipore.
14th Sikhs, from Jhelum to Peshawur.
15th Sikhs, from Nowshera to Ferozepore.
21st Punjab Infantry, from Peshawur to Meerut.
22nd Punjab Infantry, from Ferozepore to Nowshera.
26th Punjab Infantry, from Meerut to Peshawur.
28th Punjab Infantry, from Jullundur to Rawalpindi.
29th Punjab Infantry, from Peshawur to Jhelum.
33rd Bengal Infantry, from Burma to Agra.
38th Bengal Infantry, from Alipore to Burma.
40th Bengal Infantry, from Cawnpore to Cachar.
45th Sikhs, from Rawalpindi to Jullundur.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, ARTILLERY.

No. 1 "Kohat" Mountain Battery, from Edwardesabad to Dera Ismail Khan.
No. 2 "Derajat" Mountain Battery, from Dera Ismail Khan to Abbottsabad.
No. 3 "Peshawur" Mountain Battery, from Loralai to Kohat.
No. 4 "Hazara" Mountain Battery, from Kohat to Edwardesabad.
No. 1 "Bombay" Mountain Battery, from Poona to Loralai.

CAVALRY.

1st Punjab Cavalry, from Rajanpur to Dera Ghazi Khan.
2nd Punjab Cavalry, from Edwardesabad and Kohat to Rajanpur.
3rd Punjab Cavalry, from Dera Ghazi Khan to Dera Ismail Khan.
5th Punjab Cavalry, from Dera Ismail Khan to Edwardesabad and Kohat.

INFANTRY.

1st Sikh Infantry, from Kohat to Dera Ghazi Khan.
2nd Sikh Infantry, from Edwardesabad to Dera Ismail Khan.
3rd Sikh Infantry, from Abbottabad to Kohat.
4th Sikh Infantry, from Dera Ghazi Khan to Abbottabad.
6th Punjab Infantry, from Dera Ismail Khan to Edwardesabad.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

Under the auspices of the East India Association a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held in Westminster Town Hall, on Monday, June 24th, Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M.P., in the chair, for the purpose of considering the relations of the Indian Government with the Native States. The principal address was given by Mr. Uma Sankar Misra, M.A. (deputy magistrate on leave), who urged that of all questions affecting the interest of the Native States the education of the rulers is the most important, for the good government of a state must necessarily depend upon the capacity, education and intelligence of its chief. The people are gradually awakening to the thousand blessings of a good government visible in the British administered provinces; and, under the new circumstances, there arises the necessity of having Native Rulers, who, while retaining some of their ancestral habits of manliness, thrift, and martial spirit, should combine in their own persons a liberal education, experience in routine administration, and some sort of military training. The principles established in the training of the royal youths of Rajputana at the Ajmere College should be extended to every part of India, supplemented by two or three military schools. While, on the other hand, the British Government should afford facilities to attain the desired end; on the other hand the feudatory chiefs ought to adopt the British system of government in general, and extend, withal, local government among their own people. The expansion and development of the Native States, the Imperial necessities of the Peninsula, and many other considerations make it desirable that the policy of the British Government should undergo slight changes, so as to suit the altered conditions of the Native States and the country generally. The Government should help the Native States to organise their military resources by lending them British officers, and when their armies have been brought up to a state of efficiency it should employ them in an emergency for Imperial defence and in federal union. In concluding an able and elaborate address, Mr. Misra said that, under the British Protectorate, the Indian chiefs are destined to play a prominent part, if they choose to avail themselves of the facilities which a humane and enlightened Government like the British *régime* in India affords.—At the close of the discussion a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Misra and the Chairman.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.—At the meeting of the Lodges held on St. John's Eve there was exhibited the casket which is to contain the address presented to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught by the Freemasons of this place. It was universally admired, which is no matter of surprise, as it is a perfect little gem of the jeweller's art, and redounds the greatest credit on the workers, Messrs. Weber and Schenck, jewellers and watchmakers of this city. The casket itself is of finely polished bamboo, capped at either end with silver wrought into elegant designs. Its supports are two combinations of the square and compass, the point of the square being embedded in the rich dark blue plush with which the pedestal is lined. The pedestal is of walnut, with rosewood inlaid. The inscription is on a silver scroll, placed in the centre of the casket. Taking it as a whole, the ornament is unique and artistic, and we are sure that the Royal Mason will cherish it as one of the dearest souvenirs of his visit to the capital of the chief Native State in India.

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India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 16.

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INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the First Lord of the Treasury with reference to his notice of an amendment to No. 51 of the Standing Orders, in order to enable a discussion on general questions of Indian administration to take place as formerly on the introduction of the Indian Budget, whether he would afford any facilities for discussing this amendment this Session before the debate on the Indian Budget.

Mr. W. H. SMITH said he thought it would not be convenient this Session to discuss the alteration of the Standing Orders in regard to one point such as that suggested by the hon. member, but Her Majesty's Government would give their consideration to the point with a view of seeing whether any alteration ought to be made.

JULY 18.

THE DROUGHT IN GANJAM.

In answer to Mr. BRADLAUGH,

Sir J. GORST said: The Madras revenue system provides for remission of land revenue in case of drought. The rule will no doubt be acted on in Ganjam, but it is too early yet to obtain reliable information as to the amount of remission granted.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked whether, on former occasions, loss of life had not resulted from tardiness in obtaining information.

Sir J. GORST said there existed in India famine Codes which had been settled after great care and consideration, and any rash or undue interference with them was likely to result in disaster.

JULY 19.

RELATIONS WITH THIBET.

Mr. BRYCE asked the Under Secretary for India what was the present position of the negotiations with the Governments of Thibet and of China regarding Sikkim, and what prospect there was of a settlement of the questions that had arisen and a restoration of peaceful relations with Thibet.

Sir J. GORST said that his noble friend the Secretary of State directed him to say, that in his opinion no statement could be at present made respecting the relation between Thibet and China without detriment to the public service.

Mr. BRYCE asked whether any Parliamentary papers on this subject could be laid before Parliament within a reasonable time in the course of the next few months.

Sir J. FERGUSSON: I do not think that it will be possible to present papers on the subject during the present Session.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN INDIA.

Dr. CAMERON, having obtained leave in the usual way, moved the adjournment of the House, "for the purpose of calling attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance—namely, the retention by the Government of Bombay in judicial and administrative offices of magistrates and officials who have sworn that they corruptly purchased their positions by means of bribes, and whom the Judges of the High Court of Judicature of the Presidency have pronounced to be legally disqualified by their corruption from retaining office." The proceedings, the hon. member said, arose out of charges against Mr. Crawford, who occupied a prominent position in the Civil Service of India. He had frequently called attention to the subject, but had obtained no satisfactory information. He wanted to know the principle upon which the Government of India were dealing with the men who had been guilty of corruption. If they promised to retain in office these men, who admitted that they had purchased their positions as magistrates by bribes, they were not acting up to the terms of their arrangement, because some men had been dismissed while others had been removed to different districts, and their duties discharged by clerks. The Judges of the High Court who had expressed an opinion on this matter had declared that the retention of these Native mamlutdars in the service was illegal and a contravention of the Constitution. The Government, in the papers laid before Parliament, had ignored the opinion of the Judges, and had, in fact, presented a one-sided view of the case.

Sir J. GORST said it would be more conducive to the interests of the Indian Empire if hon. members waited until the action of the Secretary of State was complete, and then expressed an opinion as to whether he had rightly exercised the functions imposed on him. The position of affairs in the matter to which the hon. member had called attention was a difficult one from the first, because in order to obtain evidence to lay before the Crawford Commission the Government of Bombay had promised immunity from prosecution to any person who gave evidence, and, in cases of payment for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers, immunity was guaranteed from official or departmental punishment or loss, subject to the stipulation that they told the truth. This was before the subject came under the cognisance of the Secretary of State. While he agreed it was a great misfortune that such an indemnity was given, he would remind the House that the whole government of Bombay would have been thrown into confusion had the Secretary of State repudiated the engagement. By the order of the Secretary of State, however, all those who had purchased office had been suspended from the exercise of judicial functions, and the question whether they should retain office at all deserved and would receive the anxious consideration of the Secretary of State when the full information had arrived from India to enable him to form a correct judgment. The Government of Bombay had not retained in office any official whom they had found to be corrupt. He was extremely sorry that this question had been brought forward without notice, because if he had only had half an hour's previous intimation he would have been able, by reference to documents, to have given a fuller and clearer reply. He could, however, assure the House that if the matter were left in the hands of the Secretary for India he would take care that no injustice was done.

Mr. BRADLAUGH thought the hon. member who had called attention to the matter deserved the thanks of the House, but would advise him not to press the motion to a division.

The discussion was continued by Mr. BAUMANN, Mr. BRYCE, Sir G. CAMPBELL, Sir W. PLOWDEN and Dr. CAMERON, and the motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

SIR RICHARD MEADE ON THE PRINCES OF INDIA.

At the recent meeting of the East India Association, when Mr. Misra read a Paper on the Native Princes of India, General Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., in the course of a very able speech said:—I appear before you as an Indian official, whose life for more than thirty-five years was passed in Native States. It was my lot, from the time I was a young man, to be closely associated with almost all the principal Chiefs of a great part of India, amongst them Maharajas Sindhia and Holkar, and all the Chiefs of Central India, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Gaikwar of Baroda, and his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. Mr. Misra, in his Paper, touches at some length on the question of the education of the Native Chiefs. I have for many years past, from an experience of a long and intimate acquaintance with the Chiefs, been of opinion that their education on a proper and reasonable system is a matter of the very first importance for the welfare of India, and I have done all in my power with the Government of India, and so far as my own personal influence extended, to give effect to these views. The truth is that the whole system of Indian Administration has changed within the last thirty years, or since the Mutiny. Previous to that period, very little was known by Europeans of the Native States, except by those employed in them, and these States then occupied a position that was in many respects different from that of the British portion of the Peninsula. But now the whole are brought into such close relations that it is essential to the general welfare of India that the Native Chiefs shall adopt a system of government that is, to a certain extent, in accord with that of the British Government. The old ideal of a Native Ruler was a Prince who was entitled to govern his country and people as he pleased, and might, if he liked, make his state almost a desert; and I would point to districts in Native territory that were in former times thus ruined, by misrule and the rapacity of the officials. Now that sort of thing cannot be allowed to continue under the new state of things the British Government has established in India. The Native Chiefs have certain rights, and we are bound to respect their rights, but we are clearly entitled to claim that they shall rule fairly and justly, shall adopt just laws, and shall abstain from and shall discountenance the old practices of spoliation, which put the lives and belongings of all classes in a Native State at the mercy of the Government and its officials. Our obligations to support the Native Chiefs in their position render any attempts on the part of their people to resist misrule hopeless, and instances have not been wanting in which, but for British support, the Chiefs concerned would probably have been driven from their dominions. Therefore, I say, the responsibility is imposed on the British Government of taking proper steps to protect the people in Native territory against injustice and misgovernment at the hands of their rulers. We cannot, of course, expect that Native Chiefs will rule entirely on the system and principles that we ourselves have adopted. Our system is in many respects different from their own, and it requires a class of men to work it, that Native Chiefs, as a rule, have not at command and could not easily procure. Our Government is, speaking broadly, a Government for the

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people. It is not a Government for the benefit of any individual. The revenues it collects are to a great extent spent on the country and for the benefit of the people generally. But the ideal of a Native Ruler being what I have already stated, the revenues are, as a rule, regarded as at the disposal of the Chief for such personal or other purposes as he may think proper, and but little is expended for the benefit of the people. There are, of course, exceptions in certain States in this respect, but these do not affect the recognised rights of the Chief, if he chooses to exercise them. I will mention here, in illustration of my meaning, the case of the late Maharaja Sindhia, a Chief with whom I was associated for upwards of twenty-five years, and for whom I had a strong personal regard—a regard which one would naturally feel for a person who had protected him and his family in time of imminent peril as Maharaja Sindhia did to me and others at the mutiny of the Gwalior Contingent in 1857. I would say as little in the way of reproach towards this Chief as possible; but he was a ruler of the old type, and continued to be so till his death, and under his rule Gwalior made but little progress in the reforms and improved administration that have happily been initiated in other States. At the Maharajah's death, which occurred three or four years ago, his enormous treasure of between six and seven millions sterling in coin was found in the Gungajula or Treasury. This vast sum had been collected in the course of some twenty years from the people of Gwalior, and but little had been expended for their benefit. The Maharaja had not done more in this matter than is considered the full right of a Native Ruler. He had taken year by year what he could get from his people, and had put the surplus collections into his treasury, where they continued to accumulate till his death. *Now*, a new era has opened upon Gwalior, and endeavours are being made to give that country the benefits of a good and liberal government, and we who are interested in that State hope that these efforts will be successful. Then, again, the late Maharaja Holkar, with whom I was for many years associated as Governor-General's Agent in Central India, was a hard master to his subjects, many of whom he at times treated with great want of consideration and kindness. Of all the numerous Native Chiefs I have known, Maharaja Holkar was, in my opinion, one of the ablest as an administrator. He had received a better education than most Indian Princes of that period—forty-five years ago—and knew the condition and circumstances of almost every village in his country. I have for hours sat with him while he was going through the Revenue Accounts of individual villages in a way that showed me he was thoroughly conversant with their affairs. He was an improving landlord as regarded the agricultural condition of his country, and was always ready to make advances for improvements; but, of course, with a keen eye to his own interests. He, too, had an unfortunate desire to accumulate money in his treasury, the indulgence of which became a great blot on his reputation, and was most detrimental to the welfare and happiness of his people. There were many other Chiefs of whom I might speak, if there were time for my doing so. And as I have only a few minutes left I will confine my remarks to three with whom I was associated during the last twelve years of my Indian service. The Maharaja of Mysore—of whose country I was Chief Commissioner for five or six years—was carefully educated under our direction, and received the government of that fine province from us on attaining his majority. Mysore had then been fifty years under British management, and I am glad to say that the young Ruler has continued the system of administration which was established in the province during that period. I desire to speak of the young Maharaja with the greatest respect. He has shown himself to be in every way a well-disposed and promising Ruler, and is doing all in his power to improve the condition of his people. The Maharaja of Baroda, in whose succession to the Chiefship I was personally concerned—for the arrangements for his selection and adoption by the widow of a Gaikwar were entrusted to me by the Government of India—was also carefully educated, and is a painstaking and conscientious Prince, and is really endeavouring to rule his country justly and well. Lastly, his Highness the Nizam, who is the first of the Native Chiefs of India, received a special education during his minority, and ought to be a good and successful Ruler. Most of those present probably know that Hyderabad is an enormous country, some 80,000 square miles in extent, and that its revenues are very considerable. I am sorry to say that the traditions of Hyderabad are not in favour of the active exercise of the functions of Ruler by the Chief, the practice since the beginning of the present century having been that the Chief remained in retirement in his palace, while the government of the country was carried on by the Minister. I myself have always been of opinion that the Princes of India, from the highest to the lowest, should be trained to rule their own countries, and should not be encouraged to leave this most important part of their duty and functions as Ruler to any Minister, however able, and to resign themselves to a course of life that is inconsistent with the due performance of those great duties. I wish from my heart that his Highness the Nizam may do honour and credit to his position as Ruler of Hyderabad. He is a well-intentioned young man, and, though certain circumstances have added to the ordinary difficulties of his position, all interested in the welfare of Hyderabad hope that, as time goes on, he will become more and more competent to rule over and to administer that great country, and that his government will be a successful one. With regard to the general question of utilising the armies of the Native States, there are many points involved in it that are most difficult to deal with. I am intimately acquainted with the armies of most of the principal Native States, and their condition and circumstances. Their forces, as a rule, are maintained under a system very different from our own, advancement being obtained by interest or payment of money, and the enforcement of discipline and general efficiency not being attended to as with us. Still, I maintain that some at least of these armies, if proper steps be taken in the matter, might be made a source of strength to the Imperial Government, and I earnestly hope that the question will be thoroughly considered by the Government, and that some mode of utilising these forces may be devised with the full and hearty concurrence of the Chiefs themselves. I will only add that the details of this great question could not be discussed at a meeting like this. As regards the other subjects referred to by Mr. Misra—the civil administration of Native States is a matter that must of course depend very much on the abilities of those who rule; but I think I may say that all interested in the welfare of Native States, and of India generally, desire that the Native Chiefs shall be encouraged to adopt a system of Government which will bring them into harmony with our own system, and will enable them to share our progress. We should try to bring the Chiefs into our system, to give them an interest in it and to make them feel that their interests are bound up with our own. In former years we know that the Native Chiefs regarded the British Government in some degree as their enemy. That, no doubt, was unavoidable. War was constantly going on in all parts of India, and the British Government had no option but to fight those who attacked or opposed it, and in some cases to deprive them of their territories. For the last twenty-eight years, however, since Lord Canning's assurance that annexations should cease, and his grant of Sunnuds of Adoption to all Native Chiefs, the Chiefs of India have enjoyed the undisturbed possession of their countries and their rights—and, I may add, speaking from a considerable knowledge of the circumstances, that there is not the slightest desire on the part of the Government or its officers to interfere improperly with the chiefs. Our desire is that they shall be encouraged in everything that is right, and strengthened in every way in which they ought to be strengthened—that their position is, and must necessarily be, one of subordinate co-operation, politically, with the British Government, against which, as the head of the Empire, no Chief can venture to set himself up.

INDIA AND CEYLON TEA.

"Spectator" writes as follows to the *Financial News*:—

You last week opened your columns to a correspondence regarding the merits and demerits of Indian and Ceylon tea, of which the consumption in the United Kingdom now amounts to about 60 per cent. of the entire amount of tea consumed. The issue raised was as to the dietetic value of these teas compared with the teas of China, which latter are now being rapidly displaced by them. The question—which is one that has been discussed time without end—resolves itself chiefly into the consideration of the greater or less development of the so-called tannin by the process of infusion and preparation for drinking.

Now, although largely interested in Indian tea-planting, and, consequently, a strong partisan, I am prepared at the outset to concede frankly that many of the British-grown teas contain this quality to a larger extent than do China teas. (And this, I may say in passing, is precisely the cause of their having outstripped China teas in public estimation.) The fact then stands that this very strength and "grip," produced mainly by the presence of tannic acid, is wanted by the public, and is the cause of their preference for the stronger and more flavoury Indian and Ceylon tea.

Now, I am prepared (in spite of my aforesaid partnership) to make a second admission that, undoubtedly under certain conditions of preparation, this tannin in the tea is injurious to the digestive organs of the drinker. This, however, leads us to the point on which I am desirous of making an explanation, which will, I believe, be satisfactory, not only to your iconoclast correspondents, but to all thinking people who have the

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remotest acquaintance with the rather difficult progress of tea-making. The extraction of the tannic acid in such a way as to be injurious or beneficial to the consumer of the liquid extract produced by infusion depends entirely upon the conditions under which this process of infusion is carried out.

If, as frequently occurs, too large a quantity of a strong tea is put in the pot, or if the tea leaves are allowed to sodden in imperfectly-boiled water and for a longer time than is necessary to extract the good qualities of the tea, the infusion, especially of the strongest, the finest, and the best of Indian and Ceylon teas (to a much greater extent than with the less pungent China tea), instead of being a mild stimulant and gentle sedative, will be injurious to the stomach, and will probably produce heartburn, dyspepsia, and general "malaise."

If, instead of this, however, the tea is carefully prepared, if such quantity is put in as is compatible with the quality and strength of the kind of tea used, if the water used is fresh and freshly boiled, if thereafter the leaf is only allowed to remain in the boiling water for a moderate time and then poured off, the leaves into a separate well-warmed vessel, no evil results will supervene, and the drinker will instead find him or herself refreshed, brain and stomach alike brisked up and cheered, thirst and fatigue alike quenched, and digestion mildly stimulated.

What is wanted in this tea-drinking country is, that those who are interested in a wider extension of tea-drinking, in elevating the taste to a higher conception of what the pleasure and benefit of tea drinking is, and in the promotion of temperance, should take steps on a large and extended scale to teach the masses, as well as the classes and their servants, and more especially all those persons who are engaged in catering for the public, the proper way to treat the different kinds of tea in infusion, and I confidently believe that any such steps would be amply compensated by the large increase in consumption which would take place, and the great benefit more especially to the working classes who are the greatest tea-drinkers among us.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE MAMLUTDARS.—The *Indian Spectator* says:—Drowning men catch at straws. We can understand how, in their despair, the poor mamlutdars are allowing themselves to be driven from one position of danger to another still more dangerous. The demand hinted at in one quarter, for a fresh investigation into what practically comes to the whole subordinate judicial service of the Deccan, though prompted by a sense of justice, is extremely ill-advised, to say the least of it. It is needless to dilate on the point. We sincerely regret the partial withdrawal of the guarantee. The plighted word of a Government should not be compromised in any circumstances. But if a higher authority insists upon cancelling the pledge to an extent, the local Administration has only to carry out its instructions. In what spirit these instructions are being carried out, and after what struggles, may not be known till the correspondence upon the subject is allowed to be published. Suffice it to say for the present that the indemnified mamlutdars cannot have abler or better informed advocates of their rights than the Government of Bombay. We are glad, meanwhile, to see a number of mamlutdars transferred. The Forest, Salt, and other departments ought to accommodate the poor refugees, while some few cases may be met by compensation. In this way the Government can maintain the spirit of the guarantee, even though, unfortunately, it is not permitted to keep up the form.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.—The *Indian Spectator* welcomes the proposal to reduce the strength of the India Council by three. This is a small number that is going out, but the step, taken doubtless in anticipation, may lead up to further reform. It is something to see it acknowledged that the highest official hierarchy is not so indispensable to the well-being in India as not to be shorn of an over-growth here and there. For real improvement, however, the Council of the Secretary of State will have to be remodelled with a considerable non-official element in it, and an appreciable Indian element. As we put it two years ago, it is a misuse of words to talk of an India Council without a single Indian member on its board. It must either be reconstituted, or recognised under its proper name and title—The Asylum for Anglo-Indian Official Survivals. The few active members might then form the nucleus of a real India Council with non-official Indian and European colleagues.

A BOMBAY paper hears that Mr. Crawley-Boevey, late Collector of Surat, has made a strong representation to the Local Government suggesting that the Surat Municipal Board should for a time be suspended as a mark of disapproval for alleged mismanagement of city affairs in face of repeated warnings from Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 15, Ravenna (s), Calcutta; 18, Inchulva (s), Madras.
BOMBAY.—July 13, Kerbela (s), London; 13, Clan Murray (s), Clyde; 14, Ganges (s), London; 17, Khina (s), Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 14, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; 17, City of London (s), Calcutta; 18, Armenia (s), Bombay; 18, The Clyde (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—July 17, Clan Graham (s), Dunkirk.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, July 26; from Brindisi, August 4.

For Gibraltar: Major H. Cummings, Lieut. R. E. Curtis, Staff-Sergt. Bicknell, Mr. Coleman, Lieut. H. L. Barrow, Mr. C. F. Sewell, Staff-Surg. H. Beaumont, Col. Holley, Major Horsburgh, Capt. Minchin, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Hurdle, Mr. and Mrs. Monson.
For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Hume, Maj. Poignand, Mr. Oertel, Mrs. Griffiths and three children, Miss Taylor, Lieut. Hall. *From Brindisi:* Mr. T. Conry, Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Mr. V. Bayley, Col. M. Evans, Mr. M. S. Taylor, Lieut. P. E. Dixon, Capt. Digby, Mr. W. H. Crowe.
For Colombo: Quartermaster-Sergt. Vessey, Mrs. Vessey, and two boys.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. F. Perry.
For Ismailia: Mr. Strathcarn, Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. Baldock, Drummer Lloyd, Mr. Mackay.
For Karachi: *From Brindisi:* Col. and Mrs. McRae.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Redman, Mr. C. Freeman.
For Port Said: Mr. T. Safe.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 1; from Brindisi, August 11.

For Gibraltar: Surgeon-Major Thompsett, Capt. Kellie.
For Bombay: Mrs. A. Gaxelle, Major Evetts, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Shilstone, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and infant. From *Brindisi:* Mr. A. M. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. Swa Ram, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. C. R. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Heathly, Mr. E. H. Mann, Mr. V. Phillips.
For Ismailia: Colour-Sergeant and Mrs. Harrison, Corporal Green.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, August 9; from Brindisi, August 19.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Lloyd.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and infant, Herr G. Kuhlmey.
For Malta: Lieut. R. L. Carnegy.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 9; from Brindisi, August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. F. J. Pert. *From Brindisi:* Capt. B. Burton, Mr. J. G. Tait, Mr. C. E. Brazier, Col. Weldon, C.I.E., Mr. A. H. Oliver.
For Malta: Mr. J. F. Fisher, Lieut. Wreford Browne, Capt. Spencer, Col. Gosset, Capt. Bald, Mr. Scott Turner, Mr. Finch, Lieut. Burnett.
For Gibraltar: Mr. A. Campion, Lieut. Tomkins, Private Bauce, Lieut. C. E. Lewis, Mr. G. Spratt, Lieut. Walshe, Lieut. Copeland.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, August 15; from Brindisi, August 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Jas. Packup, Mr and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mr. and Miss Woolley. *From Brindisi:* Col. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. Ammonine, Mr. T. A. Wadia, Mr. M. E. Morris, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Mr. Topham.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, August 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Yorke, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenburg and family, Mr. W. Moorhouse.
For Bombay: Mr. Barnes.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, August 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. H. D. Davies, Mr. T. Harwood. *From Brindisi:* De Surgeon-General Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. A. Eaton.
For Alexandria: Mr. Withers, Capt. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. Tristian.
For Gibraltar: Major-General R. H. L. Newdigate.

S. s. *Oriental*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and two infants. *From Brindisi:* Major A. G. Impey, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Major P. R. Martin, Capt. W. G. Renton, Mr. A. Murcott, Mrs. Hogarth, Rev. H. Rowntree, Mr. M. Hussan, Mrs. K. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.
For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Wynne, Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett.
For Kurrachee: Mr. J. A. Walter.
For Ismailia: Major Kekewich.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London Sept. 5; from Naples Sept. 14.

For Colombo: Lady Bovile, Miss Cruickshank.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Maclaggan, Mr. and Mrs. Prike and two infants, Miss Oldfield, Rev. Bruce and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Coswell, Miss A. R. Taylor.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Mein, Mr. Caws.
For Madras: *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Pascor.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds.
For Ismailia: Sir D. Duckworth.

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S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Sept. 6; from Brindisi, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Rev. P. J. B. Austin. *From Brindisi:* Col. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calman.
For Alexandria: Mr. Morice.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker. *From Brindisi:* Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Saudeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Oung, Mr. F. Leach, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hussan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Garnani, Mr. C. R. Marindin.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw.
For Madras: Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Mrs. Vesey Westmacott, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray.
For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Betts.
For Colombo: Rev. E. F. Perry.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Mrs. Kuper and sister, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Miss Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Miss Annesley, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Ortel. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Colonel H. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Miss Erskine, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland.
For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Ramsay.
For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Anderson.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White.
For Madras: Miss M. Reid.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Rutlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. G. W. Place, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor. *From Naples:* Captain Lindsell. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.
For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay.
For Gibraltar: Mr. P. Mosley, Mrs. and Miss Moseley.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Plowden, Mr. T. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Colonel W. C. Anderson. *From Venice:* Mrs. and Miss Brodie.
For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.
For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Ward, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children. *From Marseilles:* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Lawrence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mrs. C. H. Hill, Mr. E. Short, Col. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. T. A. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said:* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.
For Madras: *From Marseilles:* Mr. C. L. Huson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Rose and two children, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves.
For Ismailia: Mr. E. Dellcluse.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle.
For Colombo: Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger.
For Madras: Miss Potterton.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Hon. Justice Trevelyan.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. More, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Seely, Mr. G. A. Lyle. *From Marseilles:* Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Schmidt, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Mr. G. Bruckner, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Mr. Sinclair Graut, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles.
For Madras: Mrs. L. Smith.
For Ismailia: *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton.
For Madras *(viâ Bombay)*: Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mrs. C. Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

S.s *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Colonel Graham Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Aug. 1.

For Madras: Surgeon and Mrs. Ronald Ross, Mr. L. V. Diehl, Mr. H. Warrington.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Pelham Hill, Mrs. d'Esterre.
For Madras: Miss Leaf.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tall and child, Mr. J. Strachan, Mr. J. Bowman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman.
For Colombo: Mrs. Stevenson and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.
For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess.
For Calcutta: Miss Finch, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange.

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Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Lieut. W. J. T. Glasgow.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Mrs. Bennett, nurse, three children, and Dr. Bennett.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. A. M. Ker, Mrs. Ker and child, Mrs. Hardy, nurse and infant, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillan.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, sailing Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Miss Bristed.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Aug. 28.

For Kurrachee: Surg. J. F. Greig, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Chree.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Miss Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De. L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach.

Per Hall Line s s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 29.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 14.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. N. Jameson and two children.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail July 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Robinson.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer, to sail October 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. H. Solomon, Mrs. Douglas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, at Bombay, June 30.

From London: Mr. Cornforth, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Mr. Stalkartt, Mr. G. Humphery, Mr. T. A. Wates, Miss Bünzle, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. J. B. Tothill, Mr. Billington, Lieut. C. L. Shubrick, Mr. Milne, Mr. Greaves.

From Brindisi: Mr. Tremearne, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. W. H. Main, Mr. and Mrs. Camberlye, Mr. L. N. Broome, Major S. G. Smyth, Surg. Paterson, Mr. J. A. Kelly, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. J. A. la Touche, Lieut. D. Haig, Lieut. D. Crawley, Mr. Davenport, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, Mr. A. S. Hamilton, Mr. Schollay, Mr. T. E. Dempster, Mr. J. G. Dickson, Capt. J. C. F. Gordon, Mr. A. F. A. Hervey, Mr. Corfield.

From Gibraltar: Carl Berhend.

From Ismailia: Col. A. Eickholz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, July 2.

For London: Mr. J. B. Powell, Rev. J. Allen, Major Ballasis, Mr. D. Christie, Lieut. L. A. Gordon, Mr. J. Chelleu, Capt. V. E. Russell, Mr. T. E. Tappin, Mr. A. Simmons, Mr. Fred Clough, Mr. H. Escott, Mr. F. Murray, Rev. and Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, Capt. G. Silver.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. Fasson, Rev. E. Jermyn, Mr. H. B. Taylor, Mr. Jas. Kimber, Sir A. Croft, Surg. J. M. Cadell, Mr. B. H. Davidson, Mr. John Townsend, Lieut. E. M. Woodhouse, Mr. J. E. Richardson, Mr. J. A. Gammie.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Longmuir, Rev. George Billings, Mr. W. Dring, Mr. J. T. Dibben, Major W. Hill, Lieut. A. W. Warden, Mr. H. Joll, Lieut. Coplend, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hudson, Mr. J. Allison.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, July 18; from Brindisi, July 29.

For Bombay: Rev. A. Sharp, Mr. Tutterdean, Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle and two children, Mrs. J. Warren and infant, Mr. W. Howells, Mr. J. Clegg. *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. W. H. Rushton, Mr. Henve, Mr. Salmond, Mr. H. M. Owen, Mr. Doyle, Mr. J. D. Davies, Col. Ebden, Surg. J. A. Cunningham, Surg. A. Adams, Gen. A. T. Cox, Major Jarrett, Capt. Vaughan, Mr. Davis, Mr. J. McLintock, Mr. C. Wrenn, Mr. Jas. Duffus, Mr. G. R. Thom, Capt. Dewar, Col. W. Napier, Mr. R. W. Steid, Capt. Fowler.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Howse.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Farmer.

For Gibraltar: Dr. and Mrs. Marsh, Gunner J. Curtis, Mr. Manam, Messrs. Duclos, Pte. Simpson, Mr. Owens, Bomdr. Filtness.

For Malta: Lieut. R. S. Chase, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Dowker and child, Mrs. Brookbank and two children.

For Ismailia: Surg.-Major Williamson, Surg. E. W. Gray, Surg. A. C. Watson, Surg.-Major Biordan. *From Brindisi:* Capt. Channey.

For Port Said: Messrs. Hilpern.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, from London, July 18.

For Colombo: Mr. F. S. Horan, Mr. A. H. Dingwall, Mr. F. Moles, Mr. G. Bill, Mr. G. H. Bentley.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. M. Alexander, Mr. Cresswell.

For Madras: Mr. W. Gill, Mr. H. Deacon, Mr. Gardner.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, July 9.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Mein, Mr. B. Samuel, Mr. G. E. Howse, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. W. Christison, Mr. C. H. Hampden, Mr. J. Freeman, Mr. W. J. Gault, Major F. H. Blanshard, Hon. Phillip and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. A. Stuart, Lieut. G. C. Birdwood, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Reade, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. Attwill Ellis, Mr. Peppe, Mr. Claxton Peppe, Col. and Mrs. Wylie and two children, Brig.-Gen. G. B. Wolseley, and Mr. J. H. Alexander.

For London: Miss Smith, Colonel James, Mr. A. Bleasley, Miss Saxby, Mr. G. M. Harriott. Mr. T. Graham, Col. F. W. Grant, Mr. Khuda Bukhsh, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. D. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. O'Connor, Mr. G. N. Cave.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 16.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Home, Surgeon-General Costello, Mr. F. G. Monahon, Hon. W. Benett.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. H. C. Dunsterville, Rev. W. Hooper, Dr. R. A. S. Chord.

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, July 23.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and child, Mr. T. A. Junes and brother, Rev. W. H. Bray, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Col. Palmer, Col. H. H. H. Hallett, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Innes, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Rev. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Capt. Blyth, Mr. G. A. S. B. Broune, Mr. W. Fox Strangeways, Mr. W. G. Wood, Mr. C. H. Espley.

For London: Mr. H. E. Thompson.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain J. Orman, Aug. 6.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Mr. and Mrs. Pedler, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. C. Martindin.

GRIEVANCES OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

(*Pioneer.*)

The grievances of our civil engineers are manifold, and naturally differ in intensity; but a correspondent elsewhere draws attention to one of them which, though it has seldom, if at all, been brought before the public, yet is by no means the least important of the bundle. The writer's contention that a Chief Secretary of the Public Works Department with a Provincial Government ought to find some recognition of his position in his salary seems to us undeniably forcible. Such an officer is the representative with the Government of a whole branch of the administration, and as such his allowances should surely be commensurate with the importance and responsibility of his position. But what is the existing state of the case? Our correspondent shows that the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, an officer of some thirty years' standing, with distinguished official antecedents, draws a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, while the Secretaries of other Departments, who are not Chief Secretaries, with services ranging from 17 to 21 years, draw salaries of Rs. 2,900 and 3,000. No one can maintain that such an inequality is anything but unfortunate, and a re-adjustment of these allowances seems urgently called for, all the more because it would show that the Covenanted Civilians, who have the distribution of the official loaves and fishes, are not blind to all interests that lie outside the pale of their own service.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100 7-16		—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	108	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	987½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	130
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	380
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	120	...	1,100
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,500
French	all	...	60	...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	442½
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	225
New Berar	500	...	35	...	555
New Indian	125	...	10	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	380
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	425
Volkart	all	...	75	...	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	325
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	80	...	685
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	480
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	95
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	770
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,120
Cooria Mills	1,000	...	40	...	545
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,075
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	750
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	675
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	145
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	325
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning.	1,000	...	25	...	685
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	570
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	1,050
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	710
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	1,015
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	665
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	725
Leopold	100	...	5	...	144
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,060
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,210
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	149
Morarji Gocouldass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,675
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	270
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	750
Oriental	625	...	15	...	415
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,525
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	470
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	175
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	280
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	35	...	375
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	575

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,390
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	79
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,425
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	100
Kemp & Co.	175	337
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	218
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,200
Thacker and Co.	15	140

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½		700
Frere	—		—
Mazagon	—		—
Port Canning Co.	700		325

CALCUTTA.—June 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 100	7 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	104	0 to 104	4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104	8 to 104	4
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	106	8 to 105	12
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	106	0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106	8 to 106	12
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106	8 to 106	12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	190	to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,012½	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	125	to	—
Mussoorie	100	110	to	—
National of India...	£12½	150	to	155
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	106	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Allpore Coal	100	80	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180	to	182
Barnagore Jute	£10	113	to	114
Bengal Coal	100	1,790	to	1,800
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s.6d.	14	to	14½
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	350	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	78	to	79
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	95	to	96
Burrakur Coal	100	167	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	125	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	110	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	95	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	145	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	59	to	60
Equitable Coal	250	160	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	78	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200	to	—
Gourepore	100	140	to	142
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	132	to	—
India General Steam Navigation	100	93	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	79	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	250	to	260
Murree Brewery	100	145	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	140	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	104	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	200	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65	to	—
Riverside Press	100	77	to	78
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	85	to	86
Strand Bank Press	100	94	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	111	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	70	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	65	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	43	to	44
Do. contributory	80	33	to	34
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38	to	—
Central Cachar	200	110	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	82	to	83
Chota Nagpore	100	34	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	22	to	—
Darjiling	100	140	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	49	to	50
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	82	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	48	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	30	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	34	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	64	to	65
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	27	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	72	to	—
Indian Terai	500	500	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100	per		
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66	to	68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6	to	7
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	100	to	—
Do. contributory	200	80	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	110	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19	to	20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	1	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32	to	33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	103	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	50	4-5	disct.	
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	91	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	60	to	65
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72	to	73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	96	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103	to	105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	170	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—July 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...		100½	to	100¾
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931		107½	to	108
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...		—	to	—
4 India Enfaced Paper		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1885		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1893		—	to	—
4½ Ceylon, 1882		106	to	108
4 Do. 1886-90		106	to	108
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6 Do. 1895-96		113	to	117
4 Do.		102	to	104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...		107	to	109

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PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	10	118	to	120
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	133	to	138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	120	to	122
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104	to	107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	128	to	132

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Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	91	to	93
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½	to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	178	to	180
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24½	to	25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	25	to	25¼
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (loss ½)	—	28	to	28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113	to	115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	169	to	171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	145	to	147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137	to	139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129	to	131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	105	to	107
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½	to	25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	26¾	to	27¾
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	182	to	184
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114	to	116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119	to	121
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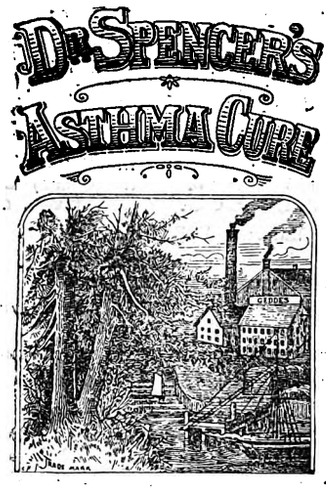
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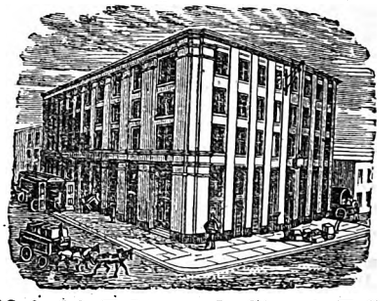
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The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it .... there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

.... The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 9th July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 7th July; and from Calcutta to the 7th July.

THE Government of India are now engaged in considering the details of the measures necessary for enlarging the Legislative Councils, as foreshadowed in the Viceroy's speech on the Budget.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on July 3 the Hon. Mr. Crosthwaite introduced the Bill amending the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1883. This measure is a corollary of the Bill amending the Land Revenue Act introduced the previous week. The Hon. Sir David Barbour brought forward short Bills amending Acts VI. and VII. of 1884 relating to steamships and inland steam vessels.

THE Secretary of State's despatch on the Excise question is being circulated to the Local Governments, which will duly report as to the results of their abkari administration.

THE committee which has been sitting at Naini Tal to consider certain administrative changes in the North-West Provinces is expected to finish its work by the middle of the present month.

IN order to meet the paucity of Covenanted Civilians in the various Provinces due to demands made by Upper Burma, two batches of competition-wallahs proceed to India this autumn, the juniors being excused a year's probation.

THE Viceroy's reply to the letter from the Maharaja of Kashmir has been despatched from Simla. It is a refusal to reconsider the orders passed, though couched in the most courteous and friendly language.

THE Lieut.-Governor of Bengal left Darjeeling on July 4th, reaching Calcutta on the day following.

MR. A. MACKENZIE, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, goes home by the steamer of the 23rd inst., Mr. R. Crosthwaite returning from Simla to officiate during the two and a-half months of his absence.

MR. W. YOUNG, C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, has applied for four months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

MR. J. R. REID, who has had a long and trying illness, is now considered convalescent, and will probably start home next month. Colonel Erskine, having succeeded to the Kumaon Commissionership, will consequently forego the three months' leave that he was to have taken.

MR. TUPPER, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, goes on two months' leave shortly, Mr. Fanshawe officiating in his place.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST, with an escort of one hundred Native cavalry, has left Quetta for the Zhob country to settle some tribal disputes in that quarter.

COLONEL P. H. HARRIS, Deputy Adjutant-General, acts as Adjutant-General during General Elles' absence on leave.

COLONEL SZCZEPANSKI, Senior Deputy Commissioner, officiates as Commissioner of the Berars, on Mr. Plowden going upon short leave to England this month.

MR. THOMAS DUNCAN JAMESON, who had been in the Burma Police since 1865, and who had been officiating as Inspector-General of Police during General Stedman's absence on short leave, died suddenly in Rangoon on the 3rd instant.

THE Government of these Provinces have sanctioned an inquiry into the charges brought against Dr. G. C. Hall, Superintendent of Naini Jail, of ill-treatment towards Captain Hearsey, when a prisoner in his custody. The investigation will take the form of placing an officer on special duty to take the statements of both parties.

MR. COLQUHOUN, Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines, has been suspended by the Government of India. Mr. Browning from Pokoko relieves him.

MR. BUYERS, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Upper Burma Railway system, is now in Simla. This will enable the Government of India to obtain full information regarding the projected Sagain-Mogoung line.

ADVANTAGE has been taken of General White's presence in Simla to arrange for plans for opening out the Lushai country next cold weather. As operations must commence in November, the shipment of stores and the business of forwarding them to the advanced depôts will begin in September.

A FAREWELL DURBAR was held in Srinagar on June 23 in honour of Captain Durand and his party, who left the next day for Gilgit and Chitral. They are travelling by the Skardo route.

THE Amir has sent for his son Habibulla to Mazar to make him acquainted with the details of administration in Afghan-Turkistan, with a view to entrusting him with the government of that province.

A REBELLION against the Amir's authority has broken out in Badakshan. Some of the Mirs of that province, who were expelled a few years ago, have returned, and have been joined by a number of the inhabitants; and in several places the Amir's officers are being imprisoned and their power broken down. Abdur Rahman has ordered regular troops to march at once from Mazar into Badakshan, while further reinforcements will be drawn from Kabul.

THE Jam of Lus Beyla is recovering from the wounds inflicted on him last April by Habibulla, an Afghan who had been dismissed from his service. The Jam will take the advice of the British authorities as to the manner of dealing with the would-be murderer.

THERE is a good chance of the alternative route from Jamrud to Landi Kotal through the Mullagori country being opened out this cold weather, the plans and estimates for the road being now in course of preparation at Simla by Captain Macdonald, R.E.

THE Bombay Clothing Department will be abolished in the autumn.

THE Assam-Behar Railway was opened for traffic on the 1st inst.

SIR EDWARD BUCK is going to Burma to prepare a plan for the settlement and survey of Upper Burma.

THE fortified serai at Lundi Kotal is practically completed.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the proposal of the Government of India for utilising a portion of the Cashmere troops when reorganised in garrisoning Gilgit.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND, King's Dragoon Guards, is about to proceed to Leh, whence he will examine the northern passes of Cashmere.

WORK has been suspended on the petroleum borings in the Rawulpindi district till the cold weather, when another site will be tried. So far the operations have not been attended with much success.

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HEAVY rain has fallen at Quetta and in the Bolan, and a considerable portion of the Bolan Railway is reported to have been washed away by the floods. Landslips have also occurred on the Hurnai line.

NEW rules regarding appointments in the Judge Advocate-General's Department have just been published.

THE main line of the North-Western Railway is in great danger, owing to the floods on the Indus.

THE season of landslips on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway has set in with unusual severity, rendering travelling very dangerous.

PROPOSALS have been laid before Government for the establishment of a Mercantile and Trade Museum in Bombay.

So far as Government is concerned, India will not be represented at the New Zealand Exhibition.

A NEW Home for Soldiers and Sailors has been opened in Bombay.

THE Gaekwar's new Palace at Baroda, which has occupied eight years in building, is now nearly completed.

CAREFUL inquiry into the reported distress at Diamond Harbour has failed to detect a single case of starvation or emaciation from want of food. Relief works are now deserted. The rainfall has been sufficient, and the people are working in the fields.

NOTES.

THERE is little news from India either by mail or wire. Reuter reports that the Indian Government is considering a scheme for raising a large loan in England to enable the construction of railways to be carried on at an increased rate. If this be so it will be carrying out the policy approved of by Lord Lansdowne in one of the earliest speeches he made on his arrival in India. He then said:—"I feel that at the present time all proposals involving an increase of the public expenditure require the closest examination and scrutiny. There is, nevertheless, I am convinced, no duty more incumbent upon the Government than that of extending the railway communication of the country, and of bringing to light and rendering available for human use the wealth which is latent within it."

THIS is the policy which Lieut.-Colonel Marryat, Secretary of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company, and General Trevor, Chairman of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, have for some time been advocating here. The former in a paper lately read by him before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce pointed out that it was manifestly impossible for private enterprise pure and simple to undertake any considerable extension of railways in India, and that Government must help if any progress is to be made.

ALL who know India and her real wants will endorse Colonel Marryat's opinion that if Government will neither make the railways nor aid private enterprise to do so things must come to a deadlock in India. He truly said:—"The proposition that either India or England will sit down contented with 15,000 miles of railway, many of which have been constructed for purely military or famine purposes, for a country like India with a population of 250,000,000, appears to be too absurd. If the number of miles were doubled Government might possibly hold their hand, and I am sure it only requires the united efforts of those interested in the trade of this country, and of our great dependency, to show the Indian Government that it is impossible for them to take up such a position, and how hopelessly India must be thrown out of the race in the keen struggle for trade with our great competitor, America, if such a deadlock is permitted to continue."

THE Government of India's proposals for the unification of the three Presidency armies have been approved generally by the Secretary of State. The transfer of the control of the Madras and Bombay armies to the Supreme Government is deferred, as it will require to be enforced by an Act of Parliament. Meanwhile, certain minor recommendations will be carried into effect. The Commissariat, Transport, and Clothing Departments will be subjected to the direct control of the Government of India.

THE military scheme for the employment of troops of the Feudatory States is being gradually developed. It is believed that Hyderabad will furnish 5,000 men, while Gwalior offers to equip and maintain 2,000, and Jeypore will contribute 1,000 transport animals equipped for service. The whole of the auxiliary force will be highly disciplined, and will act as a reserve, which, if necessary, can be largely and speedily increased.

THE *Pioneer* comments on the breakdown of the Staff Corps system in the Madras army. There are only five majors on regimental duty in the whole Madras army. In one regiment the colonel's first commission is dated 1859, whilst his next subordinate has only five years' service. In the 17th the senior officer next to the colonel has six years' service. In 20 per cent. of the regiments there is only one wing commander.

AFFAIRS at Sikkim appear to be as far off a satisfactory settlement as ever. Mr. Hart has returned to Darjeeling, and the Tibetans will continue their arrogance and hostility until they receive a severe lesson at the hands of the troops which we may have to send against them shortly.

BESIDES the Lushai expedition next winter, which expedition will include the march of a column from the Chin hills, auxiliary forces being despatched from Cachar and Chittagong, we may have on our hands another little frontier war. It is reported that the Orokzais have been giving considerable trouble lately by raiding into British territory along the Kohat frontier. As the tribe musters some 20,000 fighting men, it will require a strong force from our side to bring them to reason and better manners.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* states that rubies are known to exist in many localities in Upper Burma outside the tract leased to the Burma Ruby Mines Company. It urges that all future concessions of mining rights should be offered for public competition, and says that a substantial increase of the revenue may be anticipated.

THE *Rangoon Times* announces that Sir C. Crosthwaite will go on leave at the close of next month, and that he will be replaced by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., Home Secretary to the Government of India.

THE Scottish preacher who considerately began his prayer with the words "paradoxical as it may seem to Thee, O Lord!—" has an unexpected rival in the shape of one of the High Court Judges at Calcutta. The other day Mr. Justice Norris had to sentence a sailor to be hanged for the murder of a boy, and in concluding his exordium to the unhappy man said, with truly Caledonian caution:—"I beseech you to make use of the short time that remains to you on the earth in seeking forgiveness at the hands of Him who only, *as far as I know*, can give forgiveness for the wrong that you have done." That, "as far as I know," is delicious. Was it a Judge, too, or merely a layman, who prayed, "Oh, God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul"?

THE latest official report from Madras states that the cholera visitation is severely felt in the three northern divisions. Of the villagers 35,000 receive relief, and 12,000 labourers are employed on the works. Prices are rising in eleven and falling in eight districts. The reports from Tirhoot are more favourable. The attendance at the relief works in Mozufferpore has decreased to 19,114, and in Durbhunga from 14,656 to 6,270.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

The latest telegraphic despatches from Madras state that the distress in Ganjam continues acute. The relief operations, however, are at present effective. A copious rainfall is reported; but this will bring no increased food supply till October. Special cause for anxiety lies in the almost complete depletion of the stocks of food-grain and in the increasing difficulty of replenishing the stocks. The Government has decided not to interfere with private trade. One hundred relief kitchens have been opened, at which cooked rice is distributed, and 40,000 persons have been relieved in this way and by money; 20,000 more, able to work, being employed on the Gopalpore canal works. It is suggested that to guard against future famines Ganjam should be connected with the rich grain tracts of the Central Provinces. In addition to the proposed east coast railway, linking Bezvada with Cuttack, surveys have been made for lines from Rajpore, on the Bengal-Nagpore railway, to Vizagapatam, and from Pauchpara to Cuttack.

There have been further floods of a serious character in Scinde and on the North-West Frontier generally. The Hurnai branch of the Scinde-Pishin railway was breached. Considerable damage was done to the embankments, and several girders and bridges were carried away. The flood extended over 100 square miles. Kambar is surrounded, and energetic measures have been taken to provide channels for the water. The Sutlej at Ferozepore is in flood, and the railway authorities are engaged in protecting the embankment near the bridge.

The Council of State in Cashmere has adopted a liberal policy in order to attract immigration. It is proposed to grant rights of cultivation to *bonâ fide* settlers over plots not exceeding 1,000 acres. Only natives of India are at present entitled to the privilege, and preference is to be given to the agricultural classes. The assessment will be low for a series of years. It is estimated that two-thirds of the cultivable land is lying waste owing to the unfavourable revenue laws in force. Arrangements have been made for paying the Cashmere troops their back pay and insuring regularity of payment in the future. It is proposed to connect Gilpi with Srinagar by a military road.

A large meeting of influential natives was recently held at Ludhiana, in the Punjab, with the object of adopting measures for a reduction of the ruinous marriage and funeral expenses among the Jats, and resolutions favourable to reform were passed.

Large meetings have been held in the south to protest against cow-killing in India.

A horrible case of cruelty to a child-wife was recently tried near Calcutta. The wife, a child five years old, was suspended from the roof by her hair by her husband's mother and father and then thrashed with a stick and branded with hot irons. The Native magistrate, in sentencing the accused, said that throughout a long career he had never met with a case of such persistent and fiendish cruelty.

The reorganisation of the infantry of the Punjab States intended to share in the defence of the North-West Frontier is being actively carried out. Drill instructors from the Native army have been posted in each State. Patiala contributes 1,000 men, and Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala 600 each. The men will be armed with the Snider. The reorganisation of the cavalry in the Rajpootana States will shortly be commenced. A British officer from the 11th Bengal Cavalry has been appointed inspecting officer of the cavalry regiments in Jodhpore, Bhurtpore, and Ulwar.

The epidemic of strikes has extended to the lamplighters in Bombay. They complain of being irregularly and insufficiently paid by the municipality.

A leper butcher has been arrested in Bombay.

The official memorandum on the wheat harvest in 1888-89 states that the outturn in the Punjab increased 6½ and that in Scinde 9 per cent.; but there was a falling off in Bombay and the Central and North-West Provinces of 23 per cent. The yield in the Punjab was 358,000 tons in excess of last year's. The ruling prices were low, but it is not believed that the gross export from India will exceed that of last year.

The papers connected with the Crawford case laid before Parliament have created a very profound sensation, and form the general topic of comment in the Press. A monster meeting of the Parsees will be held shortly, to protest against the imputations which have been officially recorded and published against their community. Meanwhile, the Bombay Government, through its own folly, is placed in an unfavourable position. Lord Reay has exceeded his constitutional powers by maintaining corrupt native officials in office, notwithstanding the fact that these men have been judicially declared ineligible for office. It is impossible that judicial or other official functions can be discharged by these men in face of the recorded judgment of the High Court that they are legally incapacitated to hold office. All their orders and decisions would be questioned, disputed, and appealed against, whilst the usurpation of jurisdiction would subject these men to heavy penal damages, unless they were indemnified by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. They must go; otherwise we shall have a serious deadlock between the judiciary and the Executive. It seems hardly probable, however, that Parliament will consent to pass a special Act for the purpose of maintaining in office a class of men confessedly venal and corrupt.

The *Bombay Times*, commenting on the curiously zealous injustice of the Bombay Government in endeavouring to condemn Mr. Crawford by *ex parte* statements after his acquittal by a strong and impartial Court of commission, concludes with the following statement:—

"Though agreeing that the indemnity to the corrupt Mamlutdars ought never to have been given, still it is, we think, the general opinion of all in Bombay, friends and critics, officials as well as non-officials, that rather than become the instrument of breaking the indemnities granted by himself Lord Reay ought to have tendered his resignation."

The *Pioneer*, criticising the partisan character and zeal of prosecution exhibited by Mr. Ommanney's note, thus winds up its remarks:—

"But what can be said of a Government or a philo-Indian Governor who would blacken the name of a whole community to serve his own ungenerous purpose?"

BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 20.

The publicity recently given given to the harsh and unjustifiable manner in which the "consolidation" of villages is being carried out in Upper Burma, and to the frequent abuse of the powers conferred on Deputy-Commissioners by the wholesale deportation to Kubo Valley, the most unhealthy district of the upper province, of villagers who are relatives of dacoits, merely on suspicion, has produced good results. The local Government has issued a circular directing the district officers not to remove villagers beyond the limits of the division and forbidding further deportation to the Kubo Valley or Upper Chindwin. Another circular has also been issued urging the district officers to be careful not to exceed their legal powers in "consolidating" villages. The baneful results of the system of "consolidation," and especially of the manner in which it has been enforced, can scarcely be exaggerated. In many cases where villagers were forcibly removed from their old habitations to larger villages they had practically no choice but to become dacoits. All the arable land in the locality to which they were removed was already occupied, and they could find no means of support.

Another grave scandal connected with the administration of justice in Upper Burma has been recently checked. Instructions have been given that hencefoward no judicial officer is to try dacoits who have been pursued by him.

The disturbances in Katha have spread, and a large dacoit gathering is reported in the territory of the Wuntho Tsawbwa, who, however, does not appear to be implicated. The dacoits have assembled in such strength in Wuntho that the Bombay and Burma Corporation has removed its elephants from a portion of the district and suspended forest work. The Kanlain Kachyens are again troublesome, and a body of the Goorkha military police has been sent to Sikan to check them. The Yaw district is troubled by dacoits under Boh-Singwar.

The *Mandalay Herald* states that the troops at Bhamo are suffering severely from fever, 17 per cent. of the Hampshire Regiment and 25 per cent. of the 17th Bengal Infantry being in hospital.

The Chief Commissioner arrived in Mandalay yesterday. General Gordon, commanding the troops in Burma, leaves Rangoon to-day to join Sir C. Crosthwaite and discuss possible military operations to be conducted during the cold weather. These operations will probably include the advance of a column from Burma, by the Myitha Valley, to attack the Haken and Hasson tribes, and to meet a column sent from India. The Kaulon and Siyin Chin tribes will be attacked from Fort White.

Applications are being made to the local Government for a concession to prospect or mine for rubies in various districts of Upper Burma. It is reported that indications of rubies have been found in many localities, including the immediate vicinity of Mandalay.

The *Mandalay Herald* of July 16th publishes a list of 12 districts in Upper and Lower Burma wherein cattle disease prevails.

Intelligence received from eastern Karennee states that the

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Siamese have taken possession of all Sawlabaw's former territory east of the Salween. This portion of Karennee has for years produced the best teak timber coming to Moulmein, and last year 35,000 logs were extracted there. This year the export will probably be suspended altogether, as the Siamese demand a heavy royalty on timber. They have confiscated a large quantity of trees already felled, belonging to Moulmein foresters, who have appealed to the Chief Commissioners. The export of timber next year from Moulmein will probably be reduced one-half owing to the action of the Siamese.

JULY 21.

It is reported from Minbu that the dacoit chief Ottama has been captured by a Burman Myoke. He was Bohshway's chief lieutenant, and, on his death, succeeded him. Ottama has harassed a large district on the west of the Irrawaddy for nearly three years. Recently, owing to the constant pursuit, he has been a fugitive, and has been abandoned by his followers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIAN NATIVE PRINCES AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Under the scheme of Imperial defence it is estimated that the native States will furnish altogether 30,000 troops, mostly cavalry.

The Maharajah of Gwalior offers to equip 2,000 men for Imperial service, and the Maharajah of Jeypore has intimated his readiness to furnish 1,000 transport animals.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

SIMLA, JULY 20.

According to official returns published to-day the earnings of the Indian State railways for the quarter ending June 30th last were 16 lakhs in excess of those during the corresponding period of 1888. The Burma Railway earned a total of 12 lakhs and the Bengal-Nagpore Railway a total of six lakhs.

AFGHAN TURKESTAN.

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Dr. Griesbach, an official of the Geological Survey Department, who has lately been in Afghan Turkestan, is expected to arrive at Peshawur on Tuesday next.

GANJAM.

We have received from the India Office the following copy of a telegram from the Governor of Madras, dated July 23rd, 1889:—

"Condition of Ganjam for the week ending July 20th. Season continues favourable; rainfall during week heavy and general; average fall at 19 stations 3·67 inches. Prices stationary. Returns of numbers of persons employed on relief works incomplete, but numbers believed to be stationary. Numbers on gratuitous relief rapidly increasing, owing to more thorough village inspection; total 58,465, of whom 8,215 men, 14,597 women, 35,653 children. Forty-eight relief circles constituted, and 45 kitchens established.

"Imports of grain by sea 89 tons, by land 292 tons. Deaths from cholera 741."

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO TIBET.—The latest advices from Central Asia show that the Russian expedition to Tibet under Colonel Pevtsoff has entered Kashgaria. The health of the expedition is reported to be excellent, and it is hastening towards the oasis of Niam, at the foot of the Tibetan range, where it will establish its base and head-quarters.

TURKESTAN.—The *Turkestan Gazette* publishes an official account of a tour recently made by the Governor-General through that province. The condition of the country is pronounced to be generally satisfactory, even from an economical point of view, but the decay of the silk industry is deplored, and various remedies are suggested for its revival. The decline in the industry is traced to the disease among the silkworms, which has reduced the produce of silk to one-fourth what it was four years ago. An extreme case is given of what happened on the market of Khodjent, where in 1885 30,000 poods of cocoons were sold for 300,000 roubles, while last year only 4,000 poods were disposed of for 50,000 roubles. Among the remedies tried has been the importation of Milanese and Japanese grains, but a certain degree of success has only been attained in the case of the latter. Undiscouraged, however, fresh efforts are to be made this year with healthy grains from Corsica and Bokhara.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE REVENUE OF UPPER BURMA.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

Among the more encouraging features of the Indian Budget of the current official year is the elasticity displayed by the resources of Upper Burma. It is now seen, much earlier than was ever expected, what a rich inheritance we have succeeded to in the annexation of the upper province. The revenue of the country seems to be advancing by leaps and bounds, and that too in the course of three or four years. In the Budget of 1888-9 that Revenue was put down at Rx. 547,000: in the budget of 1889-90 it is stated at Rx. 870,200. But to get a good idea of the progress of revenue in this section of the province it would be as well to go back a little and note what it has been from year to year since the annexation. Thus we find that from 1886-87 the advance has been as follows:—

1886-87	...	...	...	...	Rx.222,498
1887-88	...	...	...	...	501,636
1888-89	...	...	...	...	547,000
1889-90	...	...	...	...	870,200

Nor is it too much to say that the hopes entertained, by not a few, of Upper Burma realising as much revenue as the lower and older section will, in all probability, be attained in the near future—not many years hence. This shows not only what the country is capable of but how greatly it was neglected in the past. Such a revenue as we are realizing never was obtained by the King's treasury when Upper Burma was ruled over by a native monarch. The trading transactions of the Court, the monopolies, royalties, and taxes on commerce claimed by the King, and the rapacity of ministers served to hamper trade and agriculture and alienated large sums, which if they had been laid out for the good of the public would in the end have served to make native Burma contented, happy and prosperous. But the public good was little thought of by King and Court, and so the people remained poor, abject and discontented. In the beginning of our rule they did not understand us, and besides the country was unsettled. Now as they get to see they are no more to be objects of the rapacity of officials; as agriculturists and traders get to find out that all they have to pay are a few taxes to be let alone in peace and security, they will settle down to regular industry; and while the public revenues keep growing and increasing individual prosperity and contentment will likewise advance. The more of settled and lawful government the people have the more will they advance on the paths of moral and material progress. The country is immensely rich in natural resources, the exploitation of which will not only bestow fortunes on speculative capitalists, but confer blessings untold on the people while it will afford the local administration ample means for not only necessary uses, but for opening out places more and more every year. What is wanted now is a strong, wise, capable administration, and if the Imperial Government were wise it would without delay attend to this matter, for the revenue would then be four times what it now is.

CULTIVATION IN BURMA.

(Rangoon Times.)

If planters in Burma are to hire labour locally and pay coolies Rs. 12 per mensem wages, there is not much prospect of any cultivation paying. Our contemporary the *Gazette* thinks that fruit cultivation is the most paying in Burma. But no cultivation, we believe, would stand such high prices for coolies as now prevail. Coolies, however, with good land laws, would very soon be imported from India, whereas under the present system of leases, which the Revenue officer has the power of cancelling, capitalists are not attracted to the land which remains largely waste whilst labourers starve in India, earning three or four rupees per mensem only. Fruit cultivation in Europe and America pays handsomely, but then there is an export trade in the fruits produced, or a preserving trade which helps growers to dispose of the surplus stock for which there is no local demand. If we had such a way of getting rid of our surplus stocks in Burma fruit cultivation would pay very much better than it does. A few weeks ago, when mangoes first ripened, they were selling at three and four rupees per hundred. As larger stocks poured into the town by cart, boat, train, and steamer, the price fell to eight annas per hundred. Now if these fruits were largely pickled or preserved in Rangoon those having them for sale might rely on a more steady market, and not have a stock worth 300 rupees one day fall to fifty rupees the next. It is in producing grain for export, and not to supply a local demand, that agriculture in Burma pays. It would be the same with fruit-growing or any other cultivation. But, given security of tenure of the land, we believe the labour difficulty in Burma would soon right itself. Our first object should be to attract the capitalists to the country, and this we should never

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be able to do so long as we seek to put them and their capital at the disposal of Revenue officers. We have failed for some five or six years to attract planters to Tavoy, and shall continue to fail to attract them to Upper Burma until we reform our land laws, and give them absolutely secure and indefeasible titles to the soil where they have expended their capital and energies.

CAMPING, AND CASUAL LEAVE.

Referring to two recent Government rulings on these matters the *Pioneer* is thoroughly dissatisfied, and thus expresses its discontent:—

We are not aware that in this part of India it has ever been charged against District Officers as a body that they neglect their camping opportunities. The complaint of the public has generally been entirely the other way, namely, that it is impossible to know where the responsible head of affairs is to be found between November and March. But whether there may have been a too-pronounced exception in some isolated case, or whether possibly it has been sought under the guise of policy to excuse the unusual and almost complete abandonment by the head of the Government of his winter headquarters, the ukase has gone forth that every District Officer, whatever the nature of his work, shall spend not less than four months in camp every cold weather. The absurdity of a hard-and-fast rule of this sort is patent, and from the point of view of the public, who have some right to a voice in the matter, it is little short of monstrous. There is no exception. It does not matter whether the district is Benares, with its great city in the centre of a patch of country one can ride to the edge of in any direction before breakfast, or, let us say, Gorakhpur with its five thousand square miles of field and forest. There is no option. The four months must be done.

There could hardly be a better instance of the vexatiousness of an ill-considered generalisation than this. It is, moreover, useless, as serving no end which could not be better attained by ordinary means. It is the simplest thing in the world for Government to ascertain exactly how long any particular officer has been in camp; and to decide whether, having regard to the circumstances of the case, he has or has not paid sufficient attention to this part of his duties.

The other order is that by which what is known as "casual leave" has been practically put an end to. It has been part of the *lex non scripta* of the Service, since a time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, that a Collector or a Commissioner could allow an officer temporary leave of absence on good cause shown for a period of four or ten days respectively. Such a concession is natural and almost inevitable under the conditions of Indian service. It is permitted to an officer to depart without further reference into the remotest jungle of his district for weeks at a time, and there to kill and slay if his tastes lie in that direction. But to run in thirty or forty miles by train to the next station to dine with a friend, or to commit the enormity of a rubber of whist, is absolutely forbidden during the cold weather, and possible only with a report to Government for the rest of the year. Of course men are to be found who will abuse any privilege, and the privilege of casual leave has been no exception. But the instances are well known and few in number, and could easily have been dealt with without putting a whole Service under the harrow, and making yet another and a gratuitous addition to the many petty discomforts and privations of Indian existence. Both these orders again connote the persistent degradation of official functions which has been going on of late years. There was a time when a Government trusted its officers with authority and looked to them for results; when it laid down the ends to be attained and left, within certain limits, the means to be adapted to particular circumstances and local necessities. It now prescribes the means down to the hours of office and to the uttermost *nukshia*.

THE ADVENTURE WITH A LEOPARD.

"Veracity" writes to the *Englishman*:—You will allow me to correct a most garbled version of an adventure with a leopard at Dehri-on-the-Sone which appeared in your issue of the 13th inst. It is not difficult to trace the source from which the correspondent from Gya got his version of the affair; but it is most unaccountable, unless the story narrated comes at second-hand, how the incidents could have been so incorrectly related. The young man of whom it is asserted that he had been bitten badly in his hand had one of his knees clawed, his hands escaped mauling. Then the account of the chowkidar having rescued the "young man" is most fanciful, for, as a matter of fact, the leopard had made his charge on the "young man" and had been repelled by him, singly, when she bounded away to a deep drain, followed closely by him. It was subsequent to this, and while a shot was being taken at her, that a chowkidar from the crowd which had collected at the back of the "young man" most daringly ran forward towards the leopard. The shot fired took no effect, and by this time the chowkidar was up to the beast and made a stroke at her with his battle axe. But the animal being in a drain having embankments, it was seen that the end of the axe fell short. In a second the leopard sprang out of the drain and made for the plucky chowkidar, who threw down his weapon and grappled with the beast. The "young man" was up to the pair directly, and in a moment despatched the beast, placing the muzzle of his gun to her side. That the leopard was despatched stone dead was apparent to all, as she immediately relaxed her grip on the chowkidar and rolled over. This does not look as though the chowkidar rescued the "young man." The experienced shikari, who was accompanied by his inseparable self, was all this time keeping at a respectful distance, and with whom it was a physical impossibility to take in what had transpired came up a day after the affair so to speak, and after giving expression to a doubt in his mind as to the animal being quite dead, like the bold (?) "experienced" shikari wasted a bullet on the beast. The skin is in preservation, and on which is not to be found the mark of a cut such as a battle-axe would have left, had the animal been "brained" by the chowkidar. There never appeared so many inaccuracies in a paragraph as are crowded in a small one re "an adventure with a leopard" in your issue of the 13th inst. I trust, in fairness to the parties, that this letter will be given a space in the columns of your paper.

BENGAL.

(*July* 7.)

THE accounts from the tea districts in Assam and Cachar still continue unfavourable, but there has been some improvement in Sylhet. Chittagong has had a good fall of rain, which was badly wanted, but in the Dooars they have had rather too much, as upwards of twenty inches were registered last week.

THE Rungpore correspondent of the Jessore *Sammilani* says that a postal peon, named Surup Dass, has recently sent a money-order for Rs. 10 to Her Majesty the Queen as a mark of his recognition of the gratitude he feels for his Sovereign for the comparative ease with which he maintains himself and his family as a postal servant under Her Majesty's Government.

THE Calcutta Central Committee of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association held a meeting on June 29, when the following resolutions were passed:—1. That having regard to the result of the votes in the debate on the motion of Sir Roper Lethbridge in the House of Commons on May 31 the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the agitation should be resolutely continued with a view to attaining ultimate redress for the grievances complained of, in the event of the scheme stated by Sir J. Gorst to be under the consideration of the Government proving to be ineffectual. 2. That the most cordial thanks of the Association be conveyed through the London Committee to Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. H. S. King, and the other Members of Parliament who have so generously supported their cause. 3. That active measures be adopted to secure continued co-operation in all departments, and to collect subscriptions for providing the funds of which the London Committee are in need.

A WRITER is describing in a Calcutta paper his experiences in the by-paths of crime in that city. Amongst other things he saw was a heavy lead bullet, some three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Of this he says:—"This ball, it was explained to me, had been found on the person of a *purana chor*, or habitual thief, and was being used to form a pouch or bag in the throat for secreting money, jewels, &c., in the event of his person being searched. Such a ball, it would appear, is put into the mouth, and is allowed to slide down gently until it reaches some part near the epiglottis, where it is held in position and kept there for, say, half-an-hour at a time. This operation is repeated many times daily, and gradually a sort of pocket is formed, the period of formation being longer or shorter according to the size of the pouch required. In some cases six months have sufficed, in others one year has been necessary, while in a few instances two years have been devoted to forming the recess. Such a pouch as the last is capable of holding ten rupees! The thief, therefore, can calmly undergo the process of searching, and when nothing is found on his person he walks off with the spoil secreted in his throat, all the while the power of breathing and speech being in no way disturbed."

A CALCUTTA paper reports:—Before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore on Saturday a moodey and his wife, residing in Bhowanipore, were charged with grossly torturing their daughter-in-law, a girl aged only six years. It was alleged that the girl and her elder sister, aged about 13 years, were recently married to the defendants' two sons, who are also of tender years. Subsequently the girls found their new home

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very uncomfortable, owing to ill-treatment and insufficiency of food. The younger girl got out of her bed one night, went to the kitchen to satisfy her hunger, and the defendants caught her in the act of eating some rice. The following day she was bound hand and foot and suspended to the roof by her hair. After she had been severely beaten with a branch of a tree she was branded with a red hot iron on both her cheeks and on various portions of her body. In the midst of her screams she asked for a drink of water, when she was suspended with her face downwards, and a bowl of water placed on the ground out of her reach. The police arriving at the house took the defendants into custody and removed the unfortunate girl into hospital, where she now lies in a precarious condition. The magistrate adjourned the case for the medical evidence, the defendants being enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 100 each.

A LOCAL paper gives the description of the execution of the sailor Grogan at Calcutta on Tuesday. It seems that in the interval between the sentence and the hanging Grogan told one or two different versions of the fatality, but latterly he freely admitted his guilt, saying that the fatal stab was given unthinkingly in a moment of rage:—An unwonted appearance was presented by the Presidency Jail in the early grey of yesterday morning. Inside and outside warders kept watch and ward, with rifles and fixed bayonets. All the prisoners were confined to their sleeping quarters till the execution was over. A small crowd were gathered round the doorway, and were allowed gradually to filter within the walls by groups of twelve to twenty. When the hour of six, that fixed for the execution, approached, there were about 150 spectators gathered round the gallows, the greater portion of them native, with a sprinkling of Europeans and Eurasians. Just at this time rain came down in torrents, and continued to fall heavily during the subsequent proceedings. Promptly at six o'clock the prisoner and his guards emerged from the inner compound. He was pinioned, his arms being corded behind him both at the wrists and above the elbows. He walked perfectly erect, and though Father Bruhl, who had given him the last priestly consolations, the condemned man being a Roman Catholic, grasped his arm, it was more with the object of giving moral than physical support. The Father also performed the thoughtful act of sharing his umbrella with the prisoner, and protecting him from the drenching rain. A little group of police and prison officials followed. Grogan walked straight up to the scaffold, with an expressionless face, and lips not uttering a word. He ascended the score or so of steps without stumbling or faltering, and took his stand under the beam, Father Bruhl engaging, inaudibly to those below and around, in prayer right up to the last moment. The rope was then adjusted, and the white cap drawn over the wretched man's face. All those on the platform stood aside, leaving the prisoner alone and unsupported in the centre—the bolt was drawn—and all was over in an instant. The rope showed no signs of vibration after the prisoner had disappeared from view, and only a slight thud was heard by those around. Death, according to Mr. Sevenoaks, the acting Jail Superintendent, was instantaneous, the drop having been the full one of five feet six inches; these figures exactly coinciding with Grogan's weight. The body was allowed to hang for the customary period, and at the inquest which followed the usual formal verdict was returned.

MADRAS.

(*July* 7.)

ACCORDING to the *Madras Mail* Captain Dorsey, Deputy Commissary and Overseer, Madras Gun-Carriage Factory, and Store Sergeant Hogg are being tried for criminal breach of trust in respect of various small sums of money aggregating Rs. 119-12-6.

THE question of whether a barrister can sue for the recovery of his fees has cropped up in the Small Cause Court at Madras, where a barrister has brought an action against a Native to recover Rs. 750 as fees. The case has been adjourned to Aug. 13, when it is to be argued by counsel.

THE tigers and cheetas in South Canara appear to have had a good feed during the quarter ending March 31. The return sent up to Government of the cattle destroyed in this period shows that no fewer than 349 bullocks, 292 cows, 89 cows, 98 buffaloes, 3 sheep, 6 goats, 4 dogs, and 5 pigs were killed in South Canara alone. In Malabar the feed was not nearly so abundant. The cattle killed were 125 bullocks, 167 cows, 21 calves, 34 goats, and 1 pony.

BOMBAY.

(*July* 9.)

THE following appears in the *Times of India* of the 1st:—"We have the pleasure to announce that Curwen, Kane and Co. are the new proprietors of the *Times of India*."

THE Gaekwar has accorded his sanction to the construction of a railway line from Vishwantri to Petlad, a distance of twenty-one miles. The line will be narrow gauge.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, of the Bombay High Court, has just sentenced a Native to five years' rigorous imprisonment for cutting off a woman's nose. His lordship remarked that the practice of mutilating women in this manner had become too common in Bombay.

A BOMBAY paper says:—"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Mrs. Cavaye, visited the Rani of Akalkote in Poona on Saturday. Arrangements on a grand scale were made for the reception of her Royal Highness at the Rani's residence, the interior of which looked gorgeous with rich velvet carpets, satin-covered sofas and large mirrors. The Duchess, on arrival, was met by the Chief of Akalkote, who conducted her Royal Highness and Mrs. Cavaye upstairs into the Durbar-room. Here they were left with the Rani, who conversed with them half an hour in English. After being presented with the usual Oriental peace-offerings the Duchess and Mrs. Cavaye took their departure."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being matured for the distribution of the five thousand transport mules provided for in the last Budget in connection with the mobilisation scheme.

A SUFFICIENT number of the new breech-loading field guns will be sent out this year to completely equip the batteries in the second army corps. It has been decided that the waggons are to be of steel, the same pattern being adopted as in England.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has been pleased to honour his country regiment by the presentation of a silver and a bronze modal annually to be competed for by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

THE immediate issue of 1,000 Snider rifles and 300 carbines to the reorganised troops in the Ulwar State has been sanctioned in connection with the Melliss mission. During the next cold weather the Jodhpur cavalry will be organised and the Jeypur transport corps formed.

IN connection with the re-organisation of the Military Accounts Department and the formation of a new Circle with headquarters at Rawalpindi, plans are now prepared for head-quarter offices at that station to accommodate the Controller and his staff. Captain Field, Assistant Accountant-General, has been deputed from Simla to Pindi on special duty in connection therewith.

As stated some time ago, it was through the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay that the case of Colonel Bulkeley came under reconsideration. The Commander-in-Chief in India when consulted replied that he could not advocate a free pardon, but would not offer any objection to a remission of three months if the authorities saw fit. The Bombay Government accordingly addressed the Secretary of State, whereupon the remission of sentence was granted. It takes effect from the 8th August.

THE Indian Telegraph Department have adopted a new message form for universal use on field service. Clearness in the matter of direction and simplicity as regards technical details have been aimed at, with a view to facilitating the work of the soldier-signaller, who naturally has not the experience of the ordinary operator trained in a civil telegraph office. Each sheet is ruled to contain sixty-four words, so that it can be used for long messages whether sent by Staff Officers or by newspaper correspondents. The ordinary telegraph form was found to give rise to confusion and delay when used in field offices, where the clerical staff is always small.

THE fortified serai at Landi Kotal is now practically completed. It boasts a mess-house, five quarters for officers, and barrack accommodation for a limited number of men. There is water laid on to the quarters and barracks, and a covered tank has been furnished capable of holding a reserve of 60,000 gallons. This does not, however, quite solve the water-supply question in relation to the possible location of 1,500 or 2,000 troops and followers, with transport animals, in case of war. It is believed, however, that water could be conveyed in pipes to a spot within three-quarters of a mile of the serai, sufficient to meet all possible requirements.

MAJOR CATHER, commanding the Royal Engineers in Burma, has died at Mandalay.

THE annual table of the shipments of cotton to Europe from Bombay for the year ending on the 30th of June shows a total of 1,286,075 bales. Some 600,000 bales were consumed in the local mills.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

GREIFENSTEIN.*

Few writers of the present time display more power of thought than Mr. Crawford; at every turn the actions of every-day life are examined with merciless severity. Not a word, not a deed but is criticised with a closeness which allows nothing to escape; in fact, his works are to a large extent essays upon the foibles and weaknesses of mankind. "Greifenstein" is no exception to the rule. At every page there are to be found reflections upon the motives which actuate, and sarcasms upon the causes which influence. To the thoughtful reader the trite observations glittering like pearls will ever be welcome and replete with attraction, apart from any inherent charm which the tale may itself possess. In the present instance, however, there is a fair allowance of the "blood and thunder" style of incident, which appeals to the many-headed public far more forcibly than do any fine literary virtues or beauties of language. From this point of view the most "exigeant" purchaser must fain admit that there is no lack of heartrending situations, no want of dramatic incident, no absence of the horrible, which nowadays to a large extent does duty for plot, and, indeed, for all that a romance should contain.

As regards sober-minded critics accustomed to weigh in the balance all ghastly efforts and sickening revelations "Greifenstein" is perilously near the vortex of condemnation in this respect. It is but fair, however, to add that the masterly manner in which Mr. Crawford handles the most repulsive incidents not only stamps him as a novelist of high pretensions, but purifies his tale from horrors too terrible to be detailed and crimes too fearful to be described. If we must needs find fault we should rather be tempted to question whether it is wise to clothe with a robe of semi-righteousness actions which, if not absolutely criminal, are at least on the borderland of wrong. What good can ensue, for instance, from making a brother's love for his brother's wife holy and unalloyed with the taint of impurity. Theoretically such may be the case, but it is playing with edged tools to depict and analyse as harmless and right feelings which to many would be improper and to all would be dangerous. Suicide, too, is not—at least from a Christian point of view—an arguable action. It is murder, albeit self is the victim, and to suppose that one has a right to take away one's own life is a theory at once sinful and demoralising. With these few citicisms we dismisss a book which is clever, well written and of daring audacity as regards plot and development.

CLEOPATRA.†

It is, perhaps, inevitable that an author should possess an individuality and mannerism which, as each successive work appears, are traceable at every page; indeed, were things otherwise, there would be no particular reason why any given writer should retain a hold upon the public imagination, and it is therefore as well that things should be as they are. But of all claimants to literary fame there is, perhaps, not a novelist of the day to whom the remark applies with so much force as to Mr. Rider Haggard, the apostle of the "weird." There is invariably an appeal to the unnatural and, it might also be said, the uncanny; scenes are depicted which make the blood tingle in the veins, not so much by reason of the exciting nature of the situation as owing to the uncanniness of the surroundings. At times, too, the dead are made to add to the miseries of the living, and an involuntary shudder testifies to the success of the writer in harrowing the feelings and rudely wounding the finer susceptibilities of the human heart.

There are not wanting persons who consider the possession of this undoubted power of touching the reader's fancy as one of Mr. Rider Haggard's strongest claims to popularity. We ourselves are of a contrary opinion, and are tempted to hope that it is a matter for congratulation that, as regards "Cleopatra," this peculiarity is reduced to a minimum, and in place of it are scattered reflections upon the deeds of the chief actors in the scene, which serve to place the author upon a much higher pedestal of fame. Judged from this standpoint this latest novel is by far the best of the many from the same hand which have attracted public attention, let not the reader, however, for a moment suppose that the melodramatic horrors, which have in the past laid the foundation of this fortunate author's reputation, are wanting in the work under review; far otherwise, there is a never-ending series of stirring incidents and fearful adventures, so that interest never flags, and young England will rejoice that there is the weird at times just to keep alive the love for the dreadful and unnatural. A word, too, of praise to Mr. Haggard for the very able and irreproachable manner in which he has depicted the loves of the most lovely woman amidst the ancients. From first to last there is nought to offend—scarcely, indeed, is there a suggestion of wrong—and were it not that, by the very nature of things, the weakness and frailties of poor fallen humanity are matters which, as regards the young, it is perhaps well to keep veiled, there is not a line which might not be placed in the hands of the most unsophisticated schoolgirl.

It is of course obvious that, as the life and death of Cleopatra are recorded in the pages of history, the reader knows at once that certain scenes in fiction cannot end otherwise than in a certain direction; were it not so Mr. Haggard would have had to rewrite the annals of the past. This, however, is a small matter, and we are glad, as far as is in our power, to place the imprimatur of approval upon a work which completely dims the glory of "She" and other fictions from the same pen.

* "Greifenstein." By F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan and Co.).

† "Cleopatra." By H. Rider Haggard. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

THE DIARY OF WILLIAM HEDGES, Esq.*

The British conquest of India commenced in 1757, was completed with the annexation of Oude in 1856, and confirmed by the suppression of the terrible mutiny of the Bengal army in 1857. The century of conquest was preceded by over a century of merely commercial relations, marked at first chiefly by the famous "Separate Voyages" and "Joint Stock Voyages" of the East India Company's ships round the Cape of Good Hope; and from 1661, the date of the cession of Bombay by the Portuguese to the English, by the rapid development of the credit and influence of the factories or trading stations established by us all over India. The factory at Surat was the chief seat of the Company's government in India between 1629 and 1635. Madras (Fort St. George) was founded by Francis Day in 1639-40. Factories were formed at Balasor and Hugli in 1642, and at "Castle-Bazaar" (Kasimbazar) in 1658. The seat of the Western "Presidency" was removed from Surat to Bombay in 1685-7; and it was on the 20th of December, 1686, that the Company's agent, Job Charnock, wearied out by the oppressions of the Mohammedan ruler of Bengal, withdrew from the open factory at Hugli to Chátanati. A year later the Company was forced for a while to retire from all its factories and agencies in "the Bay" (of Bengal) to Madras. But "trusty" Job Charnock had, with the usual insight of the merchant adventurers of the seventeenth century, selected his new settlement on the Hugli river; and there in after years rose the imperial capital of Calcutta, which derives its English name from the native village of Kalikata, included, with the villages of Chátanati and Govindpúr, in the "Chattanuttea" of Job Charnock's letters to his London directors. It was owing to the persecutions suffered at this time from the Moguls in "the Bay" and "the Coast" (of Coromandel) that the Court of Directors determined in 1689 to consolidate their position on the basis of territorial sovereignty in order to acquire the status of an independent power in their dealings with the Moguls. To this end they formed the following resolution:—

"The increase of our *revenue* is the subject of our care as much as our *trade;* tis that must maintain our force when twenty accidents may interrupt our trade; *tis that must make us a nation in India;* without that we are but a great number of interlopers, united by His Majesty's Royal Charter, fit only to trade where nobody of power thinks it in their interest to prevent us; and upon this account it is that the wise Dutch, in all their general advices that we have seen, write ten paragraphs concerning their Government, their civil and military policy, warfare, and the increase of their revenue, for one passage they write concerning trade."

Sir H. Yule, in his extracts from the contemporary records of the Company explanatory of Hedges's "Diary" quotes several passages animated by the same prescient spirit as is here revealed; and he believes them to have been dictated or greatly influenced by Sir Josia Child, the ever faithful patron of "trusty" Job Charnock; and if this opinion be correct—in which the learned editor will have the concurrence of every one familiar with the writings of Sir Josia Child—we must also attribute to the latter the remarkable paragraph above transcribed from the court records of the East India Company. Yet it was not until another half century had passed that the directors, driven to it by the tyranny of the Moguls, the intrigues of the French, and the constant depredations of the Mahrattas, at length deliberately undertook the conquest of India. It is for the light which Sir Henry's second and third volumes throw upon "the factory period" that the present publication is chiefly valuable. The second volume contains notices regarding Sir William Hedges, documentary memoirs of Job Charnock, and other miscellaneous illustrations of the time in India; and the third volume supplies contributions to a biography of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, the

* "The Diary of William Hedges, Esq. (afterwards Sir William Hedges), 1681-7." Illustrated by Copious Extracts from Unpublished Records, &c., by Colonel Henry Yule. 3 vols. (Hakluyt Society.)

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honest purchaser, as Sir Henry conclusively demonstrates, of the "Pitt Diamond," the grandfather of Chatham, and great-grandfather of William Pitt, and, through his sons and daughters, the great *lar* of not fewer than five families in the English peerage. The third volume is also furnished with collections on the early history of the Company's settlements in Bengal and on early charts and topography of the Hugli river. Naturally, therefore, the interest of the reader is concentrated on these two volumes, wherein Sir H. Yule, by the simple magic of painstaking and research, and his instinctive sympathy with his subject, has for the first time given substance and life to the men who, toiling in the obscurity of a forgotten crisis of English history, by their wisdom, promptitude, and courage, and, above all, by their steadfastness in the discharge of their daily duties, laid the foundations of the slowly piled might of the British Indian Empire.

But the first volume, which is entirely taken up with the diary of Sir William Hedges's voyage to India and return journey overland to Europe, is also of great interest; and not only in regard to its contents, but on account also of its history and that of its writer. In the *Athenæum* of February 22nd, 1873, was published a letter, dated Newmarket, November 28th, 1619, addressed by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, "To my very loving friends the Governors and Company of the East India Merchants," in which the duke voluntarily restores to the Earl of Warwick the shares held by the latter in the East India Company, that on their forfeiture to the king had been bestowed on the Duke of Buckingham. The duke's seal attached to the paper was described as still perfect; and the history of the document was that, after the sequestration of the Company's imperial estate to the Crown in 1857, the new masters of the "India House" in Leadenhall-street, when about to remove their office to Westminster, made a clean sweep of the old records of the Company. In this way they turned over 300 tons of these records to Messrs. Spicer, the paper makers, to be reduced to pulp. From one of the cartloads on their way to the pulping tanks the Duke of Buckingham's letter was blown off by the wind, and picked up by a passer-by, of whom it was bought in 1873 for £5. The whole of the original records of the Indian Navy are said to have perished in this way; and the circumstances of their destruction show, as was remarked in the *Athenæum* at the time, that when work of this sort has to be done no one is so competent to do it thoroughly, to let nothing of value escape them, as your literary man; and the India Office has always been strong in literary men. Our readers, therefore, will not be surprised to learn that in Sir H. Yule's opinion it is possible that Sir William Hedges's diary "formed one of the papers which were carted away to be destroyed under a certain order issued by the Secretary of State in Council." Sir H. Yule suggests also that the quaint and curious diary of Richard Cocks, of the English factory in Japan, which was edited for the Hakluyt Society in 1883 by Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, may have been another of the mass of India Office records complacently doomed to destruction by, of all men, Mr. Herman Merivale and Sir John Kaye. The original MS. of Sir W. Hedges's diary was bought in 1875 by Mr. R. Barlow of a bookseller named Bohn in the High-street of Canterbury, who, it would appear, had purchased it at "a sale of some things belonging to the fourth Baron Sondes, who died in 1874." Mr. Barlow copied the MS. carefully and accurately, intending to have it printed for circulation among his friends, but ultimately gave up the idea; and on the late Rev. James Long happening one day to see, and evince a deep interest in, the diary, the transcript was transferred to him in the hope of his being able to obtain its publication. This was at length undertaken by the Hakluyt Society. The original MS., much of which is in Hedges's holograph, Mr. Barlow, Sir Henry informs us in his preface, has restored to the archives of the India Office, where the authorities have of recent years become aware of the desirability of preserving such contemporary records, and of affording the freest facilities for their study and reproduction.

The life of Sir William Hedges is a typical illustration of the manner in which in the seventeenth century the middle classes of England gradually rose to wealth and influence through the trade then newly opened with India and the East. Sir William was born at Coole, co. Cork, in 1632, and he, his father, and grandfather are always formally styled Lacy *alias* Hedges. The first we know of him is as a Turkey merchant. Next we learn that in 1681 he was elected one of the twenty-four "Committees" or Directors of the East India Company, and in the same year sent out to India as Agent and Governor in the Bay of Bengal and the subordinate factories at Kasimbazar, Patna, Balasor, Malda, and Dacca. A corporal of approved fidelity, with twenty soldiers, was to be a guard to the Agent's person at the factory at "Hoogly," and to act against interlopers. He was, indeed, to establish in "the Bay" an administration independent of Fort St. George, and this with a view to better preserve discipline among the Company's factors in the Ganges valley, and the more successfully to wage the war incessantly carried on there against "interlopers, or those Englishmen who traded in India without the licence or outside the service of the Company. Thomas Pitt was originally one of the most intrepid of them. Hedges, an honest, upright man, through want of knowledge of the world, and of tact and firmness in dealing with men, miserably failed in his appointed task, which was altogether beyond his powers, and was recalled in 1683, the occasion of his dismissal being his interception of a letter addressed by one of his subordinates to Sir Josia Child. He fell, however, with decency, making during 1685-6 a most interesting journey through Persia, Mesopotamia, Hindustan, and Syria to England. He was knighted, and became alderman and sheriff of London and a Bank director; and he died, in 1701, in the full odour of respectability. His cousin Charles, who was in the law, was also knighted on being appointed a judge in the High Court of Admiralty, and after serving in Parliament from 1698 to 1713, and becoming one of the Secretaries of State in 1700 and again in 1702, died as judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1714. His nephew Robert, who went out to India with his uncle, and returned with him, died in 1717 as "President" of Bengal. It was thus that middle-class families in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries became influential, and many of them great, through their direct or indirect participation in "the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind." With their accumulated riches they everywhere bought up the fee simple of the lands about them; and with the rise of these freehold Anglo-Indian estates in Middlesex began the marvellous extension of modern London, where the nomenclature of the streets largely reflects the social revolution wrought by the trade of the Company.

The general interest of Sir William Hedges's diary begins with his journey home *vid* Muscat and Persia. He landed at Muscat, where the English were represented, as they continued to be down to the last days of John Company, by an influential Mohammedan merchant. At Kishm he took a house for the monsoon, and was laid up in it for two months with fever; yet he managed to start off for Ispahan by the end of July, 1685. He arrived at Shiraz on Aug. 25. There he was visited by Padre Agathangelo, a Carmelite, formerly resident many years at Bussorah, to whom he delivered a letter from Padre Marc Antonio Santucci, chief of the Jesuits in Bengal, and from whom he received another for the superior of the Carmelites at Ispahan. His last day in Shiraz (Aug. 30) he spent in visiting the ruins of Persepolis ("Chihal Minar," *i.e.*, "Forty Columns"). On Sept. 9 he entered Ispahan, where he was warmly welcomed by the English there, and visited by the Carmelite and Dominican Friars, "and likewise by divers of the French Nation, as Jewellers and Watchmakers (some of them my acquaintance in Constantinople), Servants of the King of Persia," and by "Sigr. Fabricius, ye King of Swedeland's Envoy," and "Sigr. Van Havell, ye Dutch Commissarius." The latter had lived fifteen years in Persia. On Sept. 18 Hedges went out to view the King of Persia, Shah Suliman, "ride abroad to take ye aire." The king noticed him, and inquiring of Monsieur Sein, a French jeweller, who he was, and hearing that he was an Englishman, warmly welcomed him to court. Sir William, after expressing his appreciation of this honour, adds: "Indeed, the generality of mankind here are more respectful and civil to strangers than they are in any city in Christendome." On December 13 Hedges left Ispahan and began his journey towards Aleppo, by way of Baghdad, and in this part of his diary occur some of his most noteworthy entries. Under the date of January 8 he records that he "lay at Bisetoon near a very fine fountaine issuing out of a rock." This is the nearly perpendicular mountain of Behistan, near Kermanshah, famous for its bas-reliefs and inscriptions of Darius, the most valuable of all the Achæmenian remains in Persia. It is strange that Sir William Hedges, who had an eye for such things, did not notice these inscriptions, the decipherment of which by Sir Henry Rawlinson nearly fifty years ago afforded the students of cuneiform writing the clue to the restoration of the long lost history, literature, and religion of ancient Chaldæa, Assyria, and Babylonia. Hedges arrived at Baghdad on the 21st of February, 1686, and was there "most courteously invited and entertained by Padre Georgio di Vandosme," superior of the Capuchin Friars. There also he found awaiting him the "Imperial Command" procured at Constantinople by Mr. Samuel Lannoy, and forwarded to him by his cousin, Robert Wakeman at Aleppo, by which all the local Turkish governors were enjoined to afford him every assistance on his journey, and to exact from him "no more than was allowable by our Capitulation with ye Grand Sigr."

On the 11th of April he left Baghdad, crossing to the "Mesopotamian side of ye river Tigris. On the 13th his caravan proceeded westward "three hours riding toward Moosul or Ninave"; and on the 14th of April he visited "a great tower called Nimrod," built of sun-burnt bricks, lying close to his halting ground, which was evidently the great ruin eleven miles from Baghdad, now generally called Akerkuf,

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but also known as Tel-Nimrud, Minar Nimrud, and Kasr-Nimrud (the mound, or tower, or palace of Nimrod). April 16th he marched on "to Mansura six hours"; and on the 17th through cornfields all day, and halted among them; and so on day after day, until on the 30th he arrived at "Moosul or Ninave." He approached the city travelling for seven hours "over ye most pleasant fertile valley that we have yet seen, far exceeding any of the former, being full of three-leaved white, red, and yellow honeysuckle grasse, *i.e.*, white, red, and yellow clover. Of "Moosul" he says, "This Citty stands on the Mesopotamian side of ye River Tigris.....On ye other side of ye River are to be seen vast Ruines of Buildings, which ye Natives say was Old Nineveh: this is on ye Caldea side." Four miles west of Mosul he found "a great old Church," to which the Christians of the city, "most of them of ye Nestorian Opinion," resorted every Saturday in the afternoon, and lay there all night on carpets, to be in time for their devotions the following morning.

This it a remarkable passage. So completely did the city of Nineveh disappear from view after its overthrow by the Scyths and Medes, that from Herodotus, in the fifth century B.C., to Ammianus Marcellinus, who served in the bodyguard of the Emperor Julian against the Persians A.D. 363, none of the Greek or Roman writers is able accurately to define its situation. Xenophon (B.C. 444 354) marched past it without recognising it as anything more than "the Median city of Mespila," then in great decay, which had been built on the very site of the palaces of Sennacherib and Assur-bani-pal (Koyunjik mound). Alexander the Great, after crossing the Tigris opposite Djerizet-ibn-Omar, in following the left bank of the river to encounter the army of Darius at Gaugamela, must have passed over the ruins of Nineveh, but, excepting Arrian, none of his historians even so much as names the city. Yet the local tradition of the neighbourhood has probably always preserved a correct knowledge of its site. Thus the Roman colony of Niniva Claudianus, which subsisted throughout the first, second, and third centuries, undoubtedly occupied the actual position of "ancient Ninus." It was the people of the place who gave the name of the vanished city to the decisive defeat inflicted by Heraclius on the army of Chosroes II., near Moms, A.D. 627. Ibn-Athir, in his description of the campaigns of Abdallah-ibn-Mœtemer in Mesopotamia, A.D. 637, locates the two forts of "Ninawi" and "Mosul" on the Tigris, exactly in the relative positions of Mosul on the right bank of the river, and the Koyunjik and Nebbi Yunus mounds on its left bank. Ricold, who travelled in Mesopotamia towards the end of the thirteenth century, refers to the traces of Nineveh; and Marignolli a little later, writing of Nineveh, observes:—

"I have been there, and stopped a fortnight in the adjoining towns, which were built out of the ruins of the city. . . . And on the opposite side of the river [Tigris] is a city built out of the ruins of Nyneve which is called Mousol."

The very next mention of the city is that made by Hedges, and it is immediately followed by that of Assemani (A.D. 1687-1768), the Syrian Maronite who became Archbishop of Tyre and librarian to the Vatican, and, in the account he gives of the mission sent, A.D. 1552, to Pope Julius II. by the rival candidates for the Nestorian Patriarchate of Mesopotamia, after describing Mosul, adds: "Two thousand paces distant from it, on the other bank of the river [Tigris], is Ninive."

After this the site of Nineveh was completely shrouded from Europe, until it was again restored to our knowledge by the splendid explorations of Botta and Sir A. Layard, and the marvellous researches of Sir Henry Rawlinson into the cuneigraphy of the ancient monuments of Persia, Babylonia, and Assyria. So great was the ignorance of Europe in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of its site that even so illustrious a scholar as Niebuhr passed over it without observing it. Rich in 1820 actually examined the Nebbi Yunus and Koyunjik mounds opposite Mosul, and sent home a number of fragments from them to the British Museum; but he never suspected that they concealed the imposing palaces of the greatest of the Assyrian kings. It is most pleasing to find Sir William Hedges anticipating Sir A. Layard in his enthusiasm for the transient beauty of the plains of Mesopotamia about Mosul in the early springtide of the year. "We rode onward," writes Sir A. Layard on his departure from Mosul for the banks of the Khabour, "through a mass of flowers, reaching high above the horses' knees, and such as I had never before seen." And again: "Sutton rioted in the luxuriant herbage and scented air. I never saw him so exhilarated. 'What *kef* [delight] has God given us equal to this?' he continually exclaimed, as his mare waded through the flowers. 'It is the only thing worth living for. *Ya Bej!* What do the dwellers in cities know of true happiness, they that have never seen grass nor flowers!'"

The Hakluyt Society is indeed to be commended for the publication of this diary, and cordially congratulated on having found for it an editor in Colonel Yule, who since the recent appearance of the third volume has been made by the Queen a knight of the Order of the Indian Empire. And in conclusion we take the liberty to suggest that the romantic, and in many ways heroical, life of Sir Josia Child's "right trusty Job Charnock," as sketched by Sir Henry Yule, affords a subject for a novel altogether suited to the tastes of Mr. Walter Besant.

ELEPHANT-CATCHING IN MYSORE.

The Government of India has, at the request of the Government of Mysore, placed the services of Mr. Sanderson, of Kheddah operations fame, at the disposal of the Mysore Durbar, for a period of two months, to superintend a hunt for the capture of the elephants now roaming about in large numbers in the hills and jungles of the State. In November last Mr. Sanderson paid a preliminary visit to Mysore, and laid down a scheme, the work of which has been carried out by the local authorities during the hot weather months. The scene of the hunting operations is to be the Billigirirungun Hills, with which, writes the *Englishman*, most sportsmen must be familiar from reading "Thirteen Years among the Wild Beast of India." The trap in which it is hoped the elephants will be taken is situated in a gorge in the hills, which are here so steep for many miles of their frontage that the gorge in question and another road or two—which will be cut off and guarded—are the only means of communication with the low country that the wild elephants have. The site of the kheddah is, in fact, in a sort of Khyber Pass. Gates have been arranged at each end, closing a portion where the sides are so precipitous as to require but little artificial aid to make them impracticable to elephants. In the low country into which the pass debouches, paths have been cleared for beaters to occupy as steps to guide the elephants in the direction of the pass. All these works have been carried out while the elephants have been away in their cool hot-weather retreats in the depths of the hills; but since the rains have set in, more than one herd has passed through the gorge. Gates have been arranged overhead between trees at each end of the gorge, and it will only be necessary to drive a herd back when it visits the low country, and to drop the gates in the pass before and behind it to secure it. The work of getting the elephants into a small enclosure, and of securing and removing them, will then be carried out. Twelve elephants, thoroughly trained in kheddah work, were supplied from Dacca to the Government of Mysore, and shipped from Calcutta to Madras, in January last; and as there are few elephants in Mysore fit for the work but these, only a limited number of wild ones can be taken charge of, say under fifty, and if a large herd is captured, probably a number of the animals will be released. Mr. Sanderson has already left for Mysore, and probably a capture may be effected this month or early in July. Beyond his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, the Resident, Sir Oliver St. John, and Mr. Ricketts, the Inspector-General of Forests, no visitors to the kheddah will be allowed. A few years ago a drive was spoilt, after thousands of Government rupees had been spent, by a gentleman nearly tumbling out of a tree and dropping a large sun-*toppee* in front of a herd of elephants in the Dooras just as they were entering a stockade.

THE Chief Justice of Madras has applied for the permanent addition of a fifth Judge to enable the High Court to dispose of arrears and to keep abreast of current work.

A SUM of Rs. 1,31,569 has been subscribed for Lady Roberts' homes in the hills for nursing sisters, and for Pundita Rukhmabai's Home for Hindoo Widows, which supports eighteen inmates. Most of the fund was subscribed in America.

THE Egerton Mills at Cawnpore have failed, the liabilities being 9½ lakhs, namely six lakhs to debenture holders and 3½ to banks and general creditors. The share capital is nine lakhs. The stock in hand and outstandings are valued at four lakhs. The buildings, machinery, &c., stand in the books at thirteen lakhs. It is possible a new company may be started to buy up the concern; but it is feared that the shareholders will fare badly. It is impossible yet to say how things will turn out. A good price may be got, as the company had several valuable contracts, which may be kept going.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were inquired for. Mysore rose 1-16, Nundydroog and Gold Fields of Mysore 1s., and several other descriptions, including Mysore Reefs, 3d. to 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 11-16 to 5¾, Nundydroog 21s. to 23s., Indian Consolidated 4s to 4s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 1¾ to 2, ditto Preference 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 10s. to 10s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-East Mysore 6s. to 7s., Indian Glenrock 1s. 9d. to 2s., Gold Fields of Mysore 20s. to 22s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., and Eastern Mysore 2s. to 3s.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL.

"Some minds improve by travel, others rather
Resemble copper, wire, or brass,
Which gets the narrower by going farther."
—HOOD.

"STANDS Scotland where it did?" This is a question which may ere long have to be asked by the electors of Kirkaldy if Parliament persists in imposing upon the land of piety and porridge a certain English holiday—called Good Friday. Sir George Campbell, who has represented the "lang toon" since 1875, has protested against this impious imposition. "He was not," he told the House, "a Scotch Nationalist—he did not want to legislate for Scotland as a separate nation; but that country was an ancient Kingdom, and at least a large province of the Empire, and he thought it could never be intended that her institutions should be Anglicised by surprise. New Year's Day was by far the most important holiday in Scotland; and it was notorious that Good Friday was a day entirely unknown in shops or places of business in that country. He therefore hoped that that question would be reconsidered, and that what had been done by inadvertence in that House would be set right when the Bill went to the other House." The Commons, however, only laughed at the hon. member, and refused to listen to the persuasive tones of a voice which the late Lord Beaconsfield once likened to the rasping of a file against a nutmeg-grater. This obstinacy on the part of the House roused Sir George to further action, and so on Wednesday last he gave notice —"That unless the Government very seriously reconsidered their position in regard to violently imposing on Scotland the English Episcopal and Papistical institution of Good Friday, in utter disregard of the spirit and intent of the Act of Union, he would on an early day move—he would not say repeal of the Union, but for such a re-arrangement of the relations between England and Scotland as should make such an outrage impossible in the future."

After so terrible a threat one might be inclined to exclaim with Baillie Nicol Jarvie "Ma conscience!" but the House only inclined to further merriment, and received Sir George's warning with shouts of laughter. Such an insult to Scotland in general, and to Kirkcaldy in particular, cannot be paralleled in Parliamentary history. What now is to be done? Will Kirkcaldy bear tamely this affront to itself and to its honoured member, of whom it has been written:—"There are few men in Parliament better able to instruct it, and on more subjects than he, and none whom a perverse House (with no ear for the charms of a corncrake voice) is less inclined to listen to." Verily the House of Commons, like the world outside it, fails sometimes to recognise its greatest men. For nearly a decade and a half has Sir George Campbell been instructing it on every topic, political, social or financial, that has come before it, and yet it still continues to act the part of the deaf adder which will not list to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. Nay, more, it insists on forcing an extra holiday on the land which did itself the honour to produce Sir George Campbell. That New Year's Day is held by Scotchmen to be a sacred institution will be allowed by all who have passed that day in Scotland. It is a day on which every true Scot says with His Majesty in the old and well known burlesque—

"To-day it is our pleasure to get drunk,"

and he does so. Whether he might (with an effort) manage to get drunk on Good Friday too, if that day were made a national holiday also, may not even be surmised, for Sir George will not permit the "Papistical institution" to be forced upon his country. Scotland has wrongs enough to bear without adding this one. She has to put up with Christmas Day—but Good Friday, never. Perish the Union rather! And yet the House of Commons laughed at Sir George Campbell when he fulminated this threat!

It is sad to think that this "superior person" is thought so little of at home; but it is sadder to know that he is thought just as little of in India, where he also tried to make his mark. The mail brings us a copy of the leading paper in Bengal—that province over which Sir George once held sway—and this is what it says of him:—

Our ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Campbell is positively indefatigable. There is not a subject that crops up in the House of Commons that is too great or too small for his comprehensive intellect. He has tackled the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the reduction of the National Debt. He assails the Postmaster-General, suspecting him of committing a job, in connection with the Foreign Telegraphs, the main ground for his suspicion being that he himself was once an unwitting party to a great job in Indian Canals. Sir George looks askance at Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir Roper Lethbridge. When they champion the wrongs of India in general, or of the Uncovenanted Service

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in particular, Sir George regards them as poaching on questions with which he could deal much more effectively.

A writer in the London *Globe*, commenting on a certain case, observes:—"If Sir George Campbell takes twenty-four hours to get an idea into his head he is not quite the right person to ask questions on the subject. We fear that Sir George Campbell is only playing to the ignorant gallery." This commentator is very severe on Sir George, but he evidently does not know his man. Sir George never took twenty-four minutes, much less twenty-four hours, to make up his mind on any point; and if he plays to a gallery it is to a gallery in which his own conceit and vanity occupy all the front seats.

Irreverence for a past Pro-Consul could hardly go further. It is very sad, but—shall it be said also?—very true.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, June 29.)

HARRISON, Mr. H., commandant of H.H. the Gaekwar's Local Battalion at Dhari, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Baroda, in charge of Okamandal, and as commandant of the Waghir Corps, during such time as Colonel W. A. Salmon may officiate as political agent in the Mahi Kantha.

BARWELL, Lieut. A. R., officiating wing officer (on probation) Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed, temporarily, to be station staff officer at Deoli.

MILITARY.

NELSON, Lieut. F. J., Madras S.C., wing officer, 29th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be officiating squadron officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

MARQUIS, Second-Lieut. T. S., officiating wing officer, on probation, 7th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be wing officer, on probation, 1st Infantry.

DANIELL, Lieut. F. W., Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Infantry.

FOWLE, Captain T. F. T., R.A., ordinance officer, 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is reappointed to the Ordnance Department in India for a further term of five years, from Feb 25, 1890.

RANKEN, Lieut. G. P., Bengal S.C., 24th Bengal Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty; pension service, 19th year, commenced Aug 13.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

HENDERSON, Surgeon-Major G., M.D., (p.a.) for one year and 150 days, embarking on and after July 16.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, June 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

TURNER, Lieut. N. G. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Battalion 4th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to Corps of Guides.

MAXWELL—The six months' language leave granted to Lieut. H. G. Maxwell, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled at his own request.

FURLOUGH.

MONTRESSOR, Captain W. F., 17th Bengal Infantry, to Muree and Naini Tal, on private affairs, for three months.

June 28.

MAUDE, Captain F. N., is appointed to the staff of the Cavalry Camps of Instruction, which will assemble at Delhi and Lucknow during next winter, in connection with the work of cavalry pioneers.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SHAKESPEAR, Second Lieut. F., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 14th Bengal Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity to 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Gordon, appointed to 15th Bengal Cavalry.

BRANDRETH, Lieut. E., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Sikh Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 5th Punjab Infantry, vice Lieut. Luard, transferred to 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.

CAMBBELL—With the sanction of Government, Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, C.B., commandant Corps of Guides, is appointed to the temporary command of the Punjab Frontier Force, during the absence of Brigadier-General Sir J. W. McQueen, K.C.B., A.D.C., on furlough.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 3.)

NEWBOULD, Mr. B. B., assistant magistrate and collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Dacca, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

REBELLO, Mr. P. T., sub-deputy collector, Supul, Bhaugulpore, is appointed temporarily to be a special deputy collector for employment on Batwara work in the district of Patna, vice Moulvi Wajid Hossein.

ENGELBREGT, Mr. J. W., is appointed temporarily to be a sub deputy collector of the 4th grade, and is posted to Supul, Bhaugulpore.

FORDYCE, Mr. C. A. W., officiating deputy collector, Howrah, is transferred to Purneah, and is appointed to have charge of the Kissengunj sub division of that district.

THOMPSON, Mr. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, is transferred to Hooghly, and is appointed to have charge of the Serampore sub-division of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. G. Ritchie.

NOLAN, Hon. P., secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue, General, and Statistical Departments, is allowed leave for three months.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., officiating secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue, General, and Statistical Departments during the absence, on leave, of Hon. P. Nolan.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., officiating magistrate and collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Buckland.

COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., officiating magistrate and collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. W. Bolton.

FRASER, Mr. A. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Kendraparah, Cuttack, is transferred to Puri.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 27.)

FURLOUGH.

WARNEFORD, Rev. T. J. L., M.A., chaplain of Kasauli, has obtained furlough for two years.

GRIFFITHS, Rev. T. M. M., chaplain of Sitapur, is appointed chaplain of Kasauli.

DALE, Rev. T. F., chaplain of Hazara, is transferred to the chaplaincy of Sialkot.

SWYNNORTON, Rev. T. F., chaplain of Sialkot, is transferred to the chaplaincy of Hazara.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 29.)

FURLOUGHS.

KILVERT, Mr. F., deputy collector, Tarai district, is granted furlough out of India for 15 months.

JERMYN, Rev. E., chaplain of Jhansi, is granted furlough out of India for two years.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 2.)

GALL, Major C. D. M., District Staff, Royal Fusiliers, is appointed to be District Staff officer, 1st class, vice Colonel G. Rowlandsson.

BURN, Captain A. G., Madras Staff Cops, is appointed to be District Staff officer, 2nd class, vice Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Rolland.

MACLEOD, Lieut. H. J., South Wales Borderers, wing officer, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 4.)

BOMONJEE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. K. R. Bomonjee, C.S., to be assistant collector, Broach.

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H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. Robertson, C.S., and Sayad Nur-ud-din Khan, C.S., to be assistant collectors in Sind; Mr. J. W. A. Weir, C.S., to be assistant collector, Kaira; and to remove the names of Messrs. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S., and Dayaram Gidumal, C.S., from the list of the Sind Commission.

QUIN—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. H. O. Quin, C.S., at the disposal of the Chief Secretary to Government.

MILITARY.

HODGSON, Major G.R., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

BALFE, Capt. E., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor:—

FORBES, Captain A. W., 4th Bombay Cavalry, to be acting Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut. Brooke, 7th Hussars, rejoined his regiment.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel H. M. Repton, S.C.; Lieut. G. F. H. Dillon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. H. D. Thring, S.C.; Lieut. E. L. Holloway, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. W. C. Bell.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. M. Reily, S. H. T. de la Courneuve.

Madras Estab.—F. W. Ditmas.

Bombay Estab.—C. E. Frost (Cov.), E. C. Howell.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.B., S.C., one month; Lieut. H. C. Nanton, R.E., 183 days; Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth, three months; Lieut. H. E. Boileau, S.C., six months; Captain C. C. Chenevix-Trench, S.C., two months; Colonel J. D. Macpherson, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Brigade-Surgeon D. J. McCarthy, M.D., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. M. Congreve-Schneider, S.C., two months; Lieut. C. A. Kemball, S.C., two months.

Indian Marine.—Mr. G. A. Lye, two months; Mr. W. H. Crozier, six months; Mr. R. Wood, Chief Engineer, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. C. Hankin, fifteen days' furlough; S. J. Douglas (Cov.), seven weeks' furlough, and to return; J. H. Harrison (Cov.), two months' m.c.; W. A. E. Lake, special leave commuted to leave on m.c. for eight months; R. J. Wood, two months' m.c.; K. D. Lyall, two months' s.c.; C. R. Marriott (Cov.), four months' furlough; A. Monro, privilege leave commuted to furlough for five months and one week, and to return; C. Rogers, one month's extraordinary leave; C. Duffin, twelve months' furlough; G. W. MacGeorge, twelve months' furlough; R. R. Pope (Cov.), two months' furlough; A. V. G. Allen, eighteen months' furlough; C. E. P. Montressor, one month's furlough.

Bombay Estab.—R. B. Joyner, six weeks' extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain A. Montanaro, S.C.; Lieut. W. S. Mardall, S.C.; Captain J. H. Young, S.C.; Surgeon-Major J. C. G. Carmichael.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. L. B. Acton, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel R. Westmacott, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. Rose (Cov.), C. G. Stock, A. Forbes (Cov.), W. Wiseman.

Madras Estab.—F. D'A. O. Wolfe, H. A. D. Wathen.

Bombay Estab.—J. T. Hathornthwaite.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ABUD—June 19, at the Vicarage, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, the wife of Captain H. M. Abud, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BETHELL—July 22, at Chelsea Lodge, the wife of the Hon. Slingsby Bethell, C.B., of a daughter.

GARDINER—July 21, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of J. W. Gardiner, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

GERARD—July 23, at 28, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Col. Montagu Gerard, C.B., of Rochsoles, Lanarkshire, of a son.

GLENNIE—July 18, at Eastbourne, the wife of Captain Edward Glennie, R.E., of a son.

GORDON—July 24, at 2, Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Major-General J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., of a son.

JAMESON—July 20, at Ardullie, Dingwall, N.B., the wife of Captain S. B. Jameson, Adjutant 3rd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, of twin daughters.

PHILLIPS—July 21, at Brecon, the wife of Major H. W. Phillips, A.P.D., of a son.

POULTER—July 25, at Ewell, Surrey, the wife of Lieut. F. E. Poulter, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HADOW—FREEMAN—July 17, at Christ Church, Southgate, Gilbert George Lloyd, only son of the late Gilbert Bethune Hadow, Surgeon-Major Bengal Army, and of Mrs. G. B. Hadow, to Florence, younger daughter of the late Robert Freeman, of Southgate, and Amoy, China, and of Mrs. R. Freeman, Southgate.

HOLLAND—WARDROPER—July 23, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Richard Charles, youngest son of the late James Holland, of Seaford, Sussex, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Major F. B. Wardroper, B.N.I.

HORNIBLOW—SCOTT—July 18, at St. Stephen's Church, South Dulwich, Frederick Horniblow, Captain Army Service Corps, third son of George Horniblow, M.D., late 72nd Highlanders, to Ellen Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Scott, H.E.I.C.S., of Glendore, Dulwich-wood-park, S.E.

LUKE—TEPPER—July 23, at St. Mary's, Alverstoke, Hants, Captain Edward Vyvyan Luke, R.M.L.I., eldest son of Colonel H. F. Luke, A.P.D., to May Jessie, widow of the late C. W. R. Tepper, Esq., daughter of the late Benjamin Francis Hallowell Carew, of Beddington, Surrey.

MORE-MOLYNEUX—MATTHEWS—July 18, at St. John's Church, Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, Captain George Hand More-Molyneux, B.S.C., eldest son of the late Colonel More-Molyneux, to Alice Julia, youngest daughter of Charles P. Matthews, Esq., of The Bower, Havering-atte-Bower, and 23, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

PALIN—SWINHOE—July 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Anerley, Lieut. Gilbert Walter Palin, B.S.C., son of Lieut.-General Palin, to Florence, daughter of Colonel Swinhoe, B.S.C.

ROCHFORT—DAUNT—July 19, at St. Peter's, Hammersmith, Colonel T. Rochfort, late of the Bengal Cavalry, to Alice, widow of the late Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—July 20, at Grindelwald, Switzerland, Sir Francis Ottiwell Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B., aged 63.

MACLEAN—July 17, at Ryde, Sarah Mary, widow of Sir George Maclean, K.C.B., aged 84.

MELVIN—July 18, at 77, Chesterton-road, North Kensington, of congestion of the brain, Alexander Cecil, only son of the late Captain A. Melvin, 42nd Assam Light-Infantry, aged 11.

PADDON—July 17, at Moranuedd, Llanddulas, North Wales, from cerebral apoplexy, whilst bathing, Amy, the wife of George Paddon, L.R.C.P. Lond. M.R.C.S. Eng., late of Putney, Surrey, and elder daughter of the late Robert Roberts, of Calcutta, aged 40.

STARK—July 22, at 20, Sigdon-road, Hackney, James John Stark, of 7, Fenchurch-street, aged 53.

STEWART—July 18, at 32, Batoum-gardens, W., Captain N. Stewart, R.N.R., late Commander P. and O. Company, aged 77.

THUNDER—July 16, at Roslin, Terenure, Charlotte Mary, relict of the late Michael Thunder, Esq., D.L., Lagore, county Meath, and daughter of the late Colonel Dalton, East India Company's Service.

WILLETT—July 18, at Petticomb, North Devon, Letitia Margaret, the wife of John Saltren Willett, late Captain Royal Artillery, aged 57.

WISE—July 23, at Thornton, Beulah-hill, Upper Norwood, Thomas Alexander Wise, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 87

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—July 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Blood, of a son.

BROUGH—June 29, at Dinapore, the wife of J. Brough, Medical Officer, E.I.R., of a son.

GORDON—July 17, at Naini Tal, India, the wife of Captain A. Hamilton Gordon, R.A., of a daughter.

HOGAN—July 17, at Kelvin-grove, Simla, the wife of J. P. Hogan, P.W.D., of a son. (By telegram.)

SINKINSON—July 1, at Simla, the wife of E. J. Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

SWETENHAM—June 25, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Swetenham, 27th P.L., of a daughter.

THATCHER—July 1, at Deolali, the wife of Captain J. F. C. Thatcher, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WARD—July 2, at Calcutta, the wife of W. W. Ward, L.G.S.N. Company, Limited, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENSON—MANNING—July 1, at St. Mary's, Poona, J. J. Bourne Benson, Civil Engineer, Bombay Municipality, to Katie, third daughter of W. W. Manning, Esq., of Stoneleigh, Cheltenham.

BERNARD—WHITE—June 28, at St. Mary's, Benares, James Henry, eldest son of Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., to Mabel Milton, youngest daughter of R. F. White.

GARRETT—MCNAMARA—July 2, at St. Saviour's Church, Arrah, James Hugh Eliot Garrett, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Geraldine,

RITCHIE—HODSON—July 2, at St. Philip's Church, Georgetown, British Guiana, the Rev. W. B. Ritchie, M.A., Senior Minister of St. Andrew's

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Parish, to Annie Louisa, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel B. Hodson, M.N.I.S.C.
daughter of Mr. J. M. McNamara.

PRETYMAN—LOCKE—June 25, at Simla, Colonel G. T. Pretyman, R.A., to Winifred, younger daughter of F. Locke, of Hartlip, near Sittingbourne, Kent.

TEMPLETON—SHERIDAN—June 29, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras, A. N. Templeton, of Calcutta, to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of the late Conductor F. Sheridan, of the Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—June 26, at Murree Hills, Ada, the wife of Major J. A. Barlow, Manchester Regiment, D.A.A.G. for Musketry.

CAMERON—June 8, at Allahabad, J. Cameron, Retired Apothecary, aged 55.

GONSALVES—July 5, at Mody Bay, Bombay, Maria Clarina, wife of A. V. Gonsalves, Esq., Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph, aged 41.

MAYER—June 30, at Calcutta, Louisa Ione, the wife of G. H. Mayer, late of the Customs Preventive Service, aged 39.

ROWE—July 8, at Girgaum, Bombay, Paul Valentine Rowe, B.A., Head Master, Antone de Silva's School, at Dadur, aged 33.

VIBART—June 16, at Dalhousie, Emily Frances, the wife of Colonel E. Vibart, 15th Bengal Cavalry, aged 44.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 25.

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THE INDIAN DRINK TRAFFIC.

Mr. CAINE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that in the official *Gazette* of June 30 last the Bombay Government published a resolution prohibiting the removal without permit of more than one gallon of the fresh juice of the cocoanut and other palms (called toddy) from place to place in any part of the Presidency; and whether it was the intention of the Bombay Government to place similar restrictions on the removal from place to place of mowra and other Native spirits, the large quantities of strong malt liquors brewed within the Presidency, and the various cheap alcoholic liquors which were being imported into Bombay in steadily increasing quantities.

Sir J. GORST: Yes: save that the regulation applies to fermented toddy and not to fresh juice. The Bombay Government have not communicated any such intention.

Mr. CAINE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could lay upon the table of the House, print, and circulate to members the agreements of the Bombay Government with those Native States within the area whose Abkari department had either been taken over by the Bombay Government or otherwise assimilated.

Sir J. GORST: These agreements are not in the possession of the Secretary of State, but a synopsis of them is to be found in the Bombay Abkari reports for 1886-87 and 1887-88. Their general purport is to assimilate the system of the various Native States with that of the adjoining British districts.

Mr. CAINE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would grant a return for the last ten years showing the gallonage of country spirits issued from sudder and outstills in the various provinces of British India with the revenue resulting therefrom, the quantities of spirits and malt liquor imported into India, and the quantities of malt liquor brewed in British India for each year respectively.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State could not assent to such a return without previous communication with the Government of India, as the information would have to be collected in India, and he believes that the information as to the outstills could not be given even then.

INDIAN FAMINE INSURANCE.

Mr. CAINE asked the Under-Secretary for India whether, in spite of the refusal of the Parliamentary Committee of 1884 on Indian Railways to sanction the appropriation of any portion of the famine insurance fund to guarantee interest on capital raised for Indian railways, a portion of that fund had, in 1886-8, been hypothecated to pay interest charges on capital raised by the Indian Midland and Bengal Nagpore Railway Companies.

Sir J. GORST: There is no such thing as a famine insurance fund, which cannot, therefore, have been hypothecated. But in December, 1885, the then Secretary of State sanctioned the charge against the famine insurance grant during the ensuing five years of the interest on capital raised by the Indian Midland and Bengal Nagpore Railway Companies.

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

The House having resumed

Sir J. GORST moved the second reading of this Bill, the object of which, he said, was to effect a saving in the whole charge of the Indian Revenue. The Secretary of State and the Council of India were of opinion that the charge might be reduced, thereby effecting a considerable saving to the Indian taxpayer, and nothing but the opposition mainly of the hon. member for Kirkcaldy prevented that valuable reform.

Sir G. CAMPBELL argued that under the guise of economy this Bill proposed to alter the constitution of the whole Government of India. It was impossible he could consent to so great a change being made without any discussion at all, and no discussion was possible on the stroke of midnight

It being now twelve o'clock the debate, by reason of the standing order, was adjourned.

JULY 26.

THE PROJECTED DOCK AT BOMBAY.

Admiral FIELD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state what progress had been made towards the completion of the long-promised first-class dock at Bombay for ironclads of Her Majesty's Fleet; had the site been selected; had the estimate of cost been approved; if so, what was the amount, and had the contract for its completion been given out; had the Indian Government and the Admiralty come to an agreement as to the portion of the cost of construction to be borne by each; and, if the above questions received answers in the negative, would he then state the cause of delay in carrying out the recommendations of successive naval commanders-in-chief for the last fifteen years, that a dock for first-class battleships should be constructed as a matter of vital necessity, and thus avoid the risk of sending ships in a disabled condition to Malta, distant 4,000 miles, to be docked and repaired, as was done in 1882.

Sir J. GORST: No progress has been made with the Bombay dock. A site was selected and estimates made, the cost amounting to £221,000. The Secretary of State in Council offered to contribute a moiety of this sum out of Indian revenues, but this offer has not yet been accepted by the Admiralty. In the meantime the Bombay Port Trust have offered to construct a dock which in the opinion of the Government of India will be sufficient to meet all Indian requirements.

Admiral FIELD asked whether the Treasury had refused the money, or whether the fault lay with the Admiralty.

Sir J. GORST could not answer that question.

MAILS TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Mr. KING asked the Postmaster-General, with reference to evidence given before the Select Committee on the Revenue Departments Estimates with regard to the revision of the arrangements with the French and Indian Post Offices for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails to and from India, Australia, &c., whether he had been able to take any steps in the direction indicated; and whether he could hold out any prospect of a reduction in the rates fixed in July, 1887, or of improving any of the other conditions of the arrangements then made.

Mr. RAIKES: I am glad to inform the hon. member that I have been able to take such steps as he refers to and have succeeded in obtaining from the French and Italian Governments a further reduction of the transit rates payable for the special conveyance of the Eastern mails through France and Italy. It may interest the House to know that this reduction of rates, which will come into operation on January 1, 1890, is estimated to represent in the aggregate a saving of between £5,000 and £6,000 a year over and above the very large saving secured in July, 1887. Further, the porterage at Calais connected with these mails, hitherto separately paid for by this country at the rate of about £1,000 a year, will in future be provided by France free of special charge; and among other advantages recently gained I may mention an acceleration by two others of the special train service from Modane to Brindisi—an acceleration already in force—and the establishment of a special branch service from Foggia to Naples after the close of this year with a view to accelerating the mails for Australia carried by the Orient Steam Navigation Company from Naples. The House may also be interested to learn that under the arrangements made in July, 1887, and June, 1889, the Post Office Department is placed in a position to send, if it requires to do so, all classes of correspondence to the East by all sea routes at lower rates of postage than by the overland route. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the courteous attention which the French and Italian postal authorities gave to my representations, and the spirit of conciliation in which they eventually complied with my application for the foregoing concessions.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON asked whether the changes would admit of the rate to India being reduced from 5d. to 2½d.

Mr. RAIKES: No, Sir.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON asked the Postmaster-General whether he was yet in a position to give any information to

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the House as to the future dates of departure of the Australian mails for England from Adelaide.

Mr. RAIKES: The subject of the day of departure of the homeward Australian mails from Adelaide is still under the consideration of the Government. I may, however, say that the latest proposal is that the mails should leave Adelaide on Wednesday, thus arriving in London on Wednesday instead of on Monday as at present. This would involve a departure from Bombay on Sunday instead of on Friday; and I have therefore felt it necessary to consult the India Office, who are communicating with the Indian Government on the subject. I am also endeavouring to ascertain the views of merchants and others engaged in the Indian, Australian, and China trade as to the feasibility of such a change.

COOPERS-HILL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The annual "public day" at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers-hill, Egham, Surrey, has been celebrated. The large company of ladies and gentlemen who travelled from Waterloo-station by special train were received at the college by General Sir A. Taylor, the president, among them being Lord Cross (Secretary of State for India), Sir J. Coode, General Sir A. Alison, General Sir W. Olpherts, Sir J. Hooker, General Strachey, and General H. S. Stanton. The prize distribution was presided over by Lord Cross, who first of all called upon the president of the college for his annual report.

The President, in the course of his summary of the work of the college for the past year, said he was glad to say that his general report was a fairly satisfactory one. Lord Cross, acting upon the recommendation of the college board, had been pleased to appoint one of their students, Mr. E. G. Coutts, a Fellow of the college. That was the highest honour that could be conferred there in connection with good work. Mr. Coutts had made 83·8 per cent. of the marks that it was possible for him to make, which was a number that had not been reached, certainly for the last nine years, by any student of the college. At the beginning of the past session there were 136 students in the college, of whom somewhat less than a third were leaving that day, some (the majority) for engineering appointments in India, and some for posts in the Forest Department of that country. With the work of the Forestry Probationers at the college he was fairly satisfied, but he regretted that the length of their course remained at two and-a-quarter years only, since from practical experience they had found that period too short. The instruction, too, in that line had been seriously injured by there not being a forest near for the suitable and practical illustration of the subjects of the study. The matter had been represented officially, and he hoped Lord Cross would do what he could for them. An examination of the college had recently been held by outside examiners, and, although some of their criticisms were perhaps a little sharp, most of the reports were very favourable.

Lord Cross then distributed the scholarships and prizes. Mr. J. A. Craven won the Argyll Scholarship, given by Lord Cross, for natural science; Mr. F. E. Bull was awarded the scholarship in applied mechanics, given by the Vice-President of the Council of India; Mr. E. G. Coutts received the scholarship established by the Fellows of Coopers-hill; for the second year students, the scholarship in engineering on the Coopers-hill endowment fund, established by the civil engineers of the Public Works Department, was won by Mr. A. R. Walsh; Mr. R. H. Reid was appointed to the scholarship in applied mechanics, given by the Vice-President of the Council for India; the Chesney Scholarship, for mathematics, fell to Mr. W. E. G. Belcher; and Mr. A. P. Grenfell won the scholarship given by the president for proficiency in forestry. Among the first year students Mr. G. Richards was elected to the Foundation Scholarship established by the civil engineers of the Public Works Department.

At the conclusion of the distribution General Sir A. Alison addressed a few words of congratulation and advice to the students.

Lord Cross in the course of his concluding remarks said he must congratulate the college and everyone connected with it upon its present state. The report they had heard, he thought, was satisfactory in almost all its bearings, and it was quite clear that very excellent work was being done. It was very satisfactory to him, as Secretary of State for India, to find that the college was now becoming self-supporting, not simply because it saved the funds of India but because it showed that the education given there was being appreciated. It was a great delight to him to find that it was not the mind simply that was educated, but also the body. He entered heartily into all their games. But beyond that in the educational part of the business he was struck by the fact that they were taught in what he might call a sensible manner—they were taught to observe for themselves. They were not taught by mere book learning, but they were taught to think for themselves, and not simply to read what other people had thought for them. It was that habit of thinking for themselves which would come out in their after life. They were most of them going out to live in India. He envied them the career that was before them. He could not think of anything more hopeful; they had a grand field before them which they must plough and work for themselves. He prophesied a high career for some of those to whom he had delivered prizes. At the present moment amongst other great works they were in the south of India turning a great river through a mountain for the purposes of irrigation. And, indeed, they had every variety of engineering before them; they had a field that was worth ploughing. There was another thing also with which he was very satisfied; they had at last got a school of forestry established in England. In that matter they were far behind other countries, such as Germany and France. He should be delighted if he could further the president's view in finding an area of forest somewhere near the college; he would do all he could in the matter. The last word he would say to them was that they were going out to a great field where it was absolutely necessary that the British supremacy should be maintained—the British supremacy had given to India all which she at present enjoyed. And if they wanted to add to our power in India, if they wanted to add to the building which he had built up there, if they wanted to add to the happiness of the people of India, then they must be true to themselves, true to the traditions of their college, and true to their country. What he meant was that they must show themselves Englishmen in the character of Englishmen, for it was the English character which had wrought much good in India.

Three cheers were then given for Lord Cross, and after luncheon had been served in the school the party returned by special train early in the afternoon.

DUST TEA.

An authority on the subject says:—

Dust tea say contemporaries is such a common commodity everywhere, and spoken of as being the real spirit of the beverage, that it is as well to explain what it really is. Everyone goes in for the economy of it, unsuspicious of the fact that its use is merely carrying into fulfilment the ancient law that a man shall eat a peck of dirt during his lifetime. First of all, and least harmful, is dust from the fires. Then we have the usual dust of a factory; a good deal of dust off coolies' feet, then the dust generated in breaking "red leaf"—a good deal of it. The real tea dust, which is really valuable, supplies but a small portion. Tea is gathered, rolled, fermented, and fired, then sifted. The unmanageably large leaves are picked out and rubbed through a large-meshed sieve. The larger pieces go to form low grades of tea; the small goes to the dust-bin. The better qualities are sieved and go to the bins "Pekoe See," "Pekoe," and "Broken Pekoe." When these three last bins are full, the contents are rolled in a thin cloth, separately, of course. The dust falls through and the tea is boxed. A certain quantity is put into the chests, a cloth put over, and a "mild Hindoo" packs it down with his feet and weight of body. During the process much of the dust on his feet gets on to the cloth, which is then taken off to allow more tea being put in. The cloth is shaken, put in, and again pressed until the filling is complete. When the whole of the tea is thus disposed of the floors are swept, and *these sweepings form "dust" tea.* To those who know its composition a nice tasty infusion it is. Nothing pleases proprietors more than selling this refuse, and all it realises is clear gain. Curious it seems that if you send to a plantation where they retail tea they will charge you as much as their product of the best commands in London, and fob you off with a second or third-class article. The reason to outsiders may seem hidden, but not to the initiated; the more of the low class you can get rid of locally the larger will be the proportion of high class to be put into the market in Mincing-lane and higher will the "average" (price of the shipment) be made to appear. It is very easy to learn to distinguish good from bad tea; and if you like flavour, a small quantity of good will give more than twice the quantity of low class. A-1 tea, clear and bright on infusion, gets muddy on cooling. Dust, on the contrary, will deposit its mud on standing.

AN EXPLOSIVE STILTON.—According to a local correspondent of the Simla paper, it is a dangerous thing to purchase the renowned Stilton cheese in jars—at any rate from some of the Simla purveyors. He says:—The other day I got a jar of Stilton cheese from one of the principal Native shopkeepers, and was gently and slowly opening it when the jar exploded, the pieces flying all over the room. Half of the contents was on the floor, and fizzing for some time, showing that fermentation had begun. I had a narrow escape, and one of my children, who was standing by, was very much startled by the loud report. I think it will be the last time I shall try a jar of Stilton cheese

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 24, Rufford Hall (s), Kurrachee.
BOMBAY.—July 19, Domenico Balduino (s), Marseilles; 22, Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—July 18, Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 20, City of London (s), Calcutta; 24, City of Khios (s), Calcutta; 25, Legislator (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 1; from Brindisi, August 11.

For Gibraltar: Surgeon-Major Thompsett, Capt. Kellie, Surgeon W G. Bedford, Sergt. Duggan, Bombadier R. Bell, Mr. Tucker, Mr. B. R. Sullivan, Masters Recano, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Barry.
For Bombay: Mrs. A. Gaxelle, Major Evetts, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Shilstone, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mr. J. Marsden. *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. M. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. Swa Ram, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. C. R. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Heathly, Mr. E. H. Mann, Mr. V. Phillips, Dr. Jilhayir J. Cursetjee, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. R. B. Sanders, Mr. E. Grant.
For Aden: Lieut. C. H. Simpson.
For Madras: Mrs. G. Hare.
For Brindisi: Mr. E. P. Arnold Foster.
For Ismailia: Colour-Sergeant and Mrs. Harrison, Corporal Green.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, August 9.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Lloyd.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and infant, Herr G. Kuhlmey, Mr. G. Barber.
For Malta: Lieut. R. L. Carnegy, Mr. and Mrs. Bramley, Mr. D. L. Wilson, Mr. R. A. Barlow.
For Kurrachee: Dr. Young.
For Port Said: Mr. Chincota.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 9; from Brindisi, August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. F. J. Pert, Mr. S. Hayman, Mr. Caunsell. *From Brindisi:* Capt. B. Burton, Mr. J. G. Tait, Mr. C. E. Brazier, Col. Weldon, C.I.E., Mr. A. H. Oliver, Mr. S. Smith.
For Malta: Mr. J. F. Fisher, Lieut. Wreford Browne, Capt. Spencer, Col. Gosset, Capt. Bald, Mr. Scott Turner, Mr. Finch, Lieut. Burnett, Capt. Turner, Capt. Peyton, Lieut. Foley.
For Gibraltar: Mr. A. Campion, Lieut. Tomkins, Private Bauce, Lieut. C. E. Lewis, Mr. G. Spratt, Lieut. Walshe, Lieut. Copeland, Col. Bayley, Mr. Smither.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, August 15; from Brindisi, August 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Jas. Packup, Mr and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mr. and Miss Woolley, Mr. E. E. Leggatt, Major C. Pulley, Mrs. Turner, Miss Cochrane. *From Brindisi:* Col. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. Ammonine, Mr. T. A. Wadia, Mr. M. E. Morris, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Mr. Topham, Major Hewitt.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, August 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Yorke, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenburg and family, Mr. W. Moorhouse, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. Chadwick.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, August 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. H. D. Davies, Mr. T. Harwood, Miss Davies, Mr N. G. Munro. *From Brindisi:* Dep. Surgeon-General Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. A. Eaton.
For Alexandria: Mr. Withers, Capt. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. Tristian.
For Gibraltar: Major-General R. H. L. Newdigate.
For Madras: Mr. McPhail.

S. s. *Oriental*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and two infants, Mr. J. H. James, General and Mrs. Lane. *From Brindisi:* Major A. G. Impey, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Major P. R. Martin, Capt. W. G. Renton, Mr. A. Murcott, Mrs. Hogarth, Rev. H. Rowntree, Mr. M. Hussan, Mrs. K. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. J. Smyth, Col. and Mrs. Grierson.
For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Wynne, Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett, Mr. and Miss Bedford, Major Wylie, Hon. Mrs. Wylie.
For Kurrachee: Mr. J. A. Walter.
For Ismailia: Major Kekewich.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London Sept. 5; from Naples Sept 14.

For Colombo: Lady Bovile, Miss Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and children, Mr. Prior.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Maclaggan, Mr. and Mrs. Prike and two infants, Miss Oldfield, Rev. Bruce and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Coswell, Miss A. R. Taylor. *From Naples:* Mr. Preston.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Mein, Mr. Caws, Mr. and Mrs. Auketell Jones, Miss Sharp.
For Madras: *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Pascor.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds.
For Ismailia: Sir D. Duckworth.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Sept. 6; from Brindisi, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Rev. P. J. B. Austin. *From Brindisi:* Col. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calman, Major Creagh, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd. *From Venice:* Mr. T. Robyns.
For Alexandria: Mr. Morice.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker, Mrs. Hogul and two friends, Mr. F. A. Walker. *From Brindisi:* Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Oung, Mr. F. Leach, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hussan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Garnani, Mr. C. R. Marindin Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. T. Hudson.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw.
For Madras: Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Mrs. Vesey Westmacott, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. F. Heilgers.
For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden.
For Aden: Rev. L. M. Haslope, Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Betts.
For Colombo: Rev. E. F. Perry.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Mrs. Kuper and sister, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Miss Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant, Miss Frizille, Miss Emmens. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lousada, Messrs. Yarde.
For Malta: Lady Dingle and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macnaught.
For Aden: Mr. G. A. F. Bennett.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Miss Annesley, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Ortel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tulhill, Mr. C. V. McIvor. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Colonel H. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Miss Erskine, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane.
For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Ramsay.
For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Anderson.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Lady Burford Hadcock, Miss Hancock.
For Madras: Miss M. Reid.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Rutlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. G. W. Place, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Dr. V. and Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley. *From Naples:* Captain Lindsell. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.
For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay.
For Gibraltar: Mr. P. Mosley.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Plowden, Mr T. Begbie, Colonel W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst. *From Venice:* Mrs. and Miss Brodie.
For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.
For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer.
For Ismailia: Mr. Compton.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Ward, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mr. C. White. *From Marseilles:* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Lawrence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mrs.

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C. H. Hill, Mr. E. Short, Col. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. T. A. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said:* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.

For Madras: *From Marseilles:* Mr. C. L. Huson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Rose and two children, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Dellcluse.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Wilkie.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle.

For Colombo: Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger.

For Madras: Miss Potterton.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Hon. Justice Trevelyan.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. More, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Seely, Mr. G. A. Lyle, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. R. S. Anfield and child, Miss Anfield, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover. *From Marseilles:* Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Schmidt, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Mr. G. Bruckner, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Mr. Sinclair Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason.

For Madras: Mrs. L. Smith.

For Ismailia: *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton. *From Port Said:* Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Betts.

For Madras *(viâ Bombay):* Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children.

For Malta: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Colonel Graham Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mr. W. Birkmyre.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mrs. C. Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Sowerby

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8; from Marseilles, Nov. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. C. V. Toor, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. Ford, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and children. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. J. Campbell, Dr. Parker, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and son, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Aug. 1.

For Madras: Surgeon and Mrs. Ronald Ross, Mr. L. V. Diehl, Mr. H. Waddington.

For Colombo: Mr. M. H. Codd.

For Calcutta: Mr. M. E. Lyons.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Pelham Hill, Mrs. d'Esterre.

For Madras: Miss Leaf.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tall and child, Mr. J. Strachan, Mr. J. Bowman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman.

For Colombo: Mrs. Stevenson and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.

For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess.

For Calcutta: Miss Finch, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mas. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange.

Per Anchor Line s s. *Nubia*, to sail Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Lieut. W. J. T. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ham mond.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Mrs. Bennett, nurse, three children, and Dr. Bennett.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. A. M. Ker, Mrs. Ker and child, Mrs. Hardy, nurse and infant, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillan, Mrs. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Cumberlege.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, sailing Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Miss Bristed.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Aug. 28.

For Kurrachee: Surg. J. F. Greig, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Chree, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mardall, Mr. J. Bell, Captain W. Doran, Mr. Disney.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss Isabella Plumb.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Miss Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De. L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach.

Per Hall Line s s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 29.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 14.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. N. Jameson and two children.

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Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, for Fombay from Liverpool, July 9.

For Port Said: Lieut. W. G. Madon.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, for Calcutta from Liverpool, Luly 22.

Mrs. Cook, Miss Loder, Mrs. Riddle.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, from Galle for London.

Mrs. Felgate and Miss Felgate.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer, to sail October 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. H. Solomon, Mrs. Douglas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, June 21.

From London: Mr. Coleman, Captain Stewart, Mr. Foord, Captain and Mrs. G. B. Smith, Mr. Luckstedt, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Bennett, Mr. J. Glassford, Mr. G. Glassford, Mr. West.

From Brindisi: Mr. Lewis, Mr. Cox, Mr. Westland, Mr. Carstairs. Mr. Stack, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Butts, Mr. Cook, Major Thomas, Mr. Webster, Mr. Brown, Major Lindsay.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, at Liverpool, July 16.

From Bombay: Mr. Browne, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. S. Brennan, Major and Mrs. Grogan, Miss Formen, and three children, Mrs. Ring, Mr. J. Butler.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, at Marseilles, July 16.

From Kurrachee: Mrs. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley de Brath and two children, Lieut. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell, Mrs. Brunson, Major Heath, Lieut. Hailey, Lieut. A. S. Baker, Captain Yate, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Bensley, Lieut. Whymper, Captain Campbell, Surgeon-Major W. A. C. Roe, Mr. Beechey. *For Liverpool*: Mr. H. K. Disney Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill, Mrs. Maunsell aud infant, Mr. W. E. Curry, Mr. Haydock, Mr. Waterhouse.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, from Bombay, July 9.

For London: Miss Smith, Colonel Lane, Mr. A. Bleasley, Miss Saxby, Mr. G. M. Harriott. Mr. T. Graham, Col. F. W. Grant, Mr. Khuda Bukhsh, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. D. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. G. N. Cave, Captain and Mrs. Vernon Garrett, child, and infant, Rev. E. Jermyn, Mr. Henry Cousens, Surg.-Maj. W. A. Gilligan, Col. Mackesy, Mr. A. C. Hiron, Rev. A. Norton, Lieut. A. W. Warden, Mr. Dermott, Mr. Walshe, Mr. J. N. Clayton, Mrs. Chope, child, and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Mein, Mr. B. Samuel, Mr. G. E. Howse, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. W. Christison, Mr. C. H. Hampden, Mr. J. Freeman, Mr. W. J. Gault, Major F. H. Blanshard, Hon. Phillip and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. A. Stuart, Lieut. G. C. Birdwood, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Reade, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. Attwill Ellis, Mr. Peppe, Mr. Claxton Peppe, Col. and Mrs. Wylie and two children, Mr. J. H. Alexander, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. Rainford, Mr. E. Zollinger, Mr. Hanney, Mr. W. B. Riddock, Mr. F. C. Fabricius, Major Wyghton, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Geo. T. Jackson, Mr. A. Lyle, Major S. Rawlinson, Mr. R. L. Campbell.

S.s. *Parramatta*, Capt. R. G. Muvray, R.N.R., from London, July 26; from Brindisi, August 4.

For Gibraltar: Major H. Cummings, Lieut. R. E. Curtis, Staff-Sergt. Bicknell, Mr. Coleman, Lieut. H. L. Barrow, Mr. C. F. Sewell, Staff-Surg. H. Beaumont, Col. Holley, Major Horsburgh, Capt. Minchin, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Monson, Private Clements, Mr. Hindley, Gunner Daft, Rev. F. Amigo, Col. Featherstonehaugh, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Brown, Gunner Woodhouse, Messrs. Moreno, Bonifazio, Mendoza, Halliday, Casola, Masters Parodi, Maiti, Bado, Mr. Hawkins, Capt. Myers, Masters Garcia and Vasquez, Mr. Winitour, Private Davies, Mr. and Mrs. M. Tombs, Mr. Cabessa, Sapper Jones, Corpl. Leggett, Private Byrne, Corpl. Walsh, Mr. Abrines, Mrs. Arbitbol, Master Francia, Bomb. Jephson, Gunner Flint, Colour-Sergt. Weeding.

For Bombay: Maj. Poignand, Miss Taylor, Lieut. Hall, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Mr. E. Cheetham, Mr. P. Neild, Mr. Crompton, Mr. W. Duckworth, Mrs. Goldie, Mr. Scaly, Mr. W. Spencer, Mr. P. Martindale. *From Brindisi*: Mr. T. Conry, Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Mr. V. Bayley, Col. M. Evans, Mr. M. S. Taylor, Lieut. P. E. Dixon, Capt. Digby.

For Colombo: Rev. S. W. Tipple, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and child, Mrs. F. E. Hutson.

For Alexandria: Vet. Surg. Finlayson, Lieut. A. F. Pullen, Surg.-Maj. A. L. Browne, Mr. Kelk, *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. F. Perry. *From Venice*: Mr. A. H. Perry.

For Ismailia: Mr. Strathcarn, Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. Baldock, Drummer Lloyd, Mr. Mackay.

For Karachi: *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. McRae.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Redman, Mr. C. Freeman, Mr. Cooch, Mr. Hume, Lieut. Benson, Lance-Rergt. Cobb.

For Port Said: Mr. T. Safe.

Eor Brindisi: Mr. Fallett.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 16.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Home, Surgeon-General Costello, Mr. F. G. Monahon, Hon. W. Benett, Hon. J. W. Quinton, Mr. W. Bain.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. H. C. Dunsterville, Rev. W. Hooper, Dr. R. A. S. Chord, Mr. W. H. Oakes, Col. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. C. Seton Lindsay.

For London: Miss Halsey, Mrs. Hamilton Low, Mr. F. T. Paine.

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, July 23.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and child, Mr. T. A. Junes and brother, Rev. W. H. Bray, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Col. Palmer, Col. H. H. Hallett, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Innes, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Rev. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Capt. Blyth, Mr. G. A. S. B. Broune, Mr. W. Fox Strangeways, Mr. W. G. Wood, Mr. C. H. Espley, Mr. R. A. S. Moore, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Dr. Henderson, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Meilkejohn, Mr. W. R. Phillips.

For London: Mr. H. E. Thompson.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain J. Orman, Aug. 6.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Mr. and Mrs. Pedler, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. C. R. Martindin, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, C.S., Mrs. J. Kennedy, Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. J. H. Monro, Mr. R. Morris.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1889.					
Malabar ...	4 Sept.	— Q'nstown	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	19 Sept.	1 Oct.
Crocodile...	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	— Q'nstown	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	— Q'nstown	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec. 1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec. 1890.	2 Jan.
Serapis ...	18 Dec. 1890.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	— Q'nstown	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates ..... (Calls Aden.)	23 Nov.	4 Dec. 1890.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
Malabar	28 Dec. 1890.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has protested against a too rigid enforcement of the Merchandise Marks Act. Section 10, requiring that the place of manufacture, as well as the country, shall be conspicuously indicated on all goods of foreign manufacture bearing the name or trade mark of any trader or dealer in the United Kingdom or British India, would, it is urged, work unfairly if enforced, and it should be rescinded.

THE health of both troops and police in Upper Burma continues unsatisfactory. The Norfolk Regiment is still among the Chin hills, suffering severely from scurvy and fever. At Lashio, in the Shan State of Southern Theinnee, where 300 of the military police are stationed as the escort of Lieutenant Daly, superintendent of the Northern Shan States, the men are suffering severely from fever, a large percentage of them being in hospital.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100 9-16		—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	987½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	980
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	130
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	380
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,100
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,500
French	all	...	60	...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	440
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	225
New Berar	500	...	35	...	555
New Indian	125	...	10	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	380
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	425
Volkart	all	...	75	...	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	325
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	585
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	...	20	...	430
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	96
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	770
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,120
Cooria Mills	1,000	...	40	...	540
D. Spinning	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,035
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	710
Framjee Petit	1,000	...	25	...	590
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	145
Hindustan	1,000	...	85	...	325
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	...	25	...	685
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	570
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	1,050
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	710
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	1,015
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	665
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	725
Leopold	100	...	5	...	144
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,060
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,215
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	140
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,675
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	270
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	750
Oriental	625	...	15	...	420
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,325
Soondersdas	1,000	...	30	...	470
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	175
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	280
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	35	...	375
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	575

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,390
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	83
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,425
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping ...	300	100
Kemp & Co.	175	387
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	213
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	23
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,200
Thacker and Co.	15	140

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 100	9 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	104	6 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104	6 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	105 12	to 106	0
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	105 12	to 106	0
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106	0 to 106	8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106	8 to 106	12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	190	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	990	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	125	to	—
Mussoorie	100	110	to	—
National of India	£12½	155	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	196	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	80	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills	£10	180	to	182
Barnagore Jute	£10	113	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,730	to	1,740
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	14½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	190	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	350	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	79	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	95	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	170	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	125	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	110	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	95	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	145	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	59	to	60
Equitable Coal	250	160	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	75	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200	to	—
Gourepore	100	140	to	142
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	132	to	133
India General Steam Navigation	100	91	to	92
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	79	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	250	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	145	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	145	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	104	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	200	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64	to	65
Riverside Press	100	77	to	78
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	85	to	86
Strand Bank Press	100	94	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	110	to	111

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	70	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	65	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	43	to	44
Do. contributory	80	33	to	34
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38	to	—
Central Cachar	200	110	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	82	to	83
Chota Nagpore	100	34	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	22	to	—
Darjiling	100	140	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	49	to	50
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	82	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)	100	48	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	30	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	34	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	64	to	65
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	27	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	72	to	—
Indian Terai	500	500	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100		per	
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	65	to	68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6	to	7
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	100	to	—
Do. contributory	200	80	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	110	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19	to	20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	11	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	103	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5	disct.	
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	91	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	60	to	65
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72	to	73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	96	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103	to	105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	170	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—July 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...		100½	to	101
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931		107½	to	108½
4 Do. October 10, 1888		—	to	—
4 India Enfaced Paper		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1885		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1893		—	to	—
4½ Ceylon, 1882		106	to	108
4 Do. 1886-90		106	to	108
4½ Mauritius, 1881		105	to	107
6 Do. 1895-96		113	to	117
4 Do.		102	to	104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...		107	to	109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	10	119	to	121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	133	to	138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121	to	123
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104	to	107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	128	to	132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	90	to	92
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½	to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	178	to	180
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24¾	to	25¼
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	26	to	25½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	28	to	28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113	to	115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	166	to	168
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	145	to	147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137	to	139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129	to	131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	105	to	107
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½	to	25½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27	to	27½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	182	to	184
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113	to	115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119	to	121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	115	to	117

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited	all	13½	to	13¾
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15	to	15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	108	to	111
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc ...	100	108	to	110
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	13¾	to	13¾
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100	to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	39	to	41

BANKS

Agra	all	7¾	to	8¼
Chartered of India, A. and C. ...	all	27½	to	28½
Chartered Mer. of L., L. and C. ...	all	23¼	to	24¼
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	53½	to	54

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Acworth, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 20 mos. 16dys., Mar. 10, '88.
Aganoor, S. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 7, '89.
Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom., Judl., 2 yrs., Apr. 14, '88.
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '89.
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14 dys., Feb. 15, '89.
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comr., Punj., 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Andrews, G. A., B n. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Anketell-Jones, P. W., Ben. Marine, 11 mos., Nov. 8, '88.
Annesley, F. C., Burma Police, 12 mos., Feb. '89.
Aplin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 15, '88.
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O.. 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Atkinson, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 22, '89
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 5, '89.

Babington, Lieut.-Col. S., Bo.S.C., Bom. Police, 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Babonau, J. T., Bon. Rev. and Gen., 16 mos., July 18, '88.
Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 6, '89.
Baker, E. C. S., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13 dys., Sept. 25, '88.
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Barratt, C. H., P.W.Dept., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Barrow, R. P., Co. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 19, '89.
Barry, W., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
Bartlett, H. F., Ben Cov., N.W.P.&O.Judl.,8 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Batten H. G, Burma Comn., 24 mos. Nov. 11, '87.
Baudry, G. E., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '88.
Bayley, Col. C. A., B.S.C., Ben. Political, 6 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 12 mos.
Beattie, M. H., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos , June 22, '89.
Beatty, C. A. B., Bo. Police, 12 mos , May 3, '89.
Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad Judl., 8 mos., May 10, '89.
Bestic, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
Bianchi, L. F., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Bickerton, C H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben.Political, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., May 1, '88.
Bird, H. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 10 mos., Jan. 18, '89.
Bishop, I. M. M., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Blair, R. W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Blennerhassett, W., Ben.Cov., N.W.P.&O., Judcl., to Apr. 1, '89.
Blood, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Boddy, Capt. O. V., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec.1, '88.
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Booth, W., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., May 25, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Bowden, H.J.A., P.W.Dept., Rajputana, 21mos, Mar.14, '88.
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P.&O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Bremer, A. G. N., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Brereton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 6 mos.
Brereton, H. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., May 17. '89.
Bright, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Apr. 12, '89.
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., May 3, '89.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Broun, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Comr., 18½ mos., April 20, '88.
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Bullock, F. D. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 ms., Apr. 1, '89
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comn., Ben. Cov., 12 mos. Jan. 28, '89.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
Burney, R. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Butcher, H., Ben.P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 28, '8S.

Cadge, Surg.-Major W. H., N.W.P. Prison Dept., 15 mos., Sept. 21, '88.
Calder, S. A. McD., Mad. Rev., 6 mos., June 29, '89.
Calnan, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Campbell, Capt. A W D, N.W P. & O., Judl., 21 mos. 2 dys., June 4, '89.
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben.Cov., Burma Dy.Commr., 24mos. Nov. 22, '88.
Campbell, J. M., Bo.Cov., Bom.Rev.&Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Cantopher, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.
Carrel, E. M., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Carry, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '83.
Carey, A.E.C., Bn.Cov., N.W.P.Rv.&Gen., 44ms., Ap.16, '86.
Chadwick, W., Burma P.W.D., 15½ mos., June 5, '88.
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89.
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Cherry, J. W., Mad. Forest, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., to Sept. 17, '89.
Christie, W. B, Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 23, '89.
Clarke, H. S. S., Ben. Police.
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
Clendening, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Cloete, H. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos , Apr. 17, '89.
Clogstoun, H. F., Mad. Cov., Acct. Genl., India, 18 mos. Apr. 19, '88.
Close, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Coard, A. R., Ben. Survey, 12 mos., Sept. 25, '88.
Cole, C. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.
Conduitt, H. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '88.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E, Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '87
Corder, A. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Corkery, H., Bo. Police, 8 mos., May 3, '89.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
Court, F. W., Ben. Police.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 28 mos. 21 dys, Sept. 30, '87.
Cox, G. W. S., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Aug. 1, '89.
Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 20 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
Cradock, H. E., Ben. Police, 3 mos., Ap. 1, '89.
Crawford, C. E. G., Bo.Cov., Bo.Judl., 22½ mos., Feb. 1, '88.
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 18 mos. June 12, '88.
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Crooke, W., Ben.Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Cullen, Bde.-Surg. P., C.P. Medl., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Cumberlege, N. K, Hyderbad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Cumming, R. C.
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Cunningham, W. J., Bo. Cov., Under Sec. to Gov. of I., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Currie, Col. F., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 19, '89

Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 23 mos. 29 dys., Mar. 6, '89.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 33 mos., June 28, '87.
Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 18 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Nov. 24, '88.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P.&O.Police, 12 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.
Day, C. E, Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
Deas, J., Ben.Cov., Ben.Judcl., 7 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Deighton, K., N.W.P. & O. Educl., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
De la Courneuve, S. H. T, Burma Commn., 20 mos., June 24, '89.
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant.Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89
De la Chevois, Capt. D. L., Burma Police, 12 mos., Sept. 30, '88.
Devenish, J. A., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 12, '89.
Dodd. A. J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., May 10, 89.
Douglas, S. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21¾ mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 39 mos., July 27, '86.
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
Drysdale, W. McG., Punjab Pol., 12 mos., July 24, '88.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comr., 16 ms., July 24, '88
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos , Mar. 22, '89.
Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comn., 22 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
Duke, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Dymott, Surg.-D. F., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.

Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '88.
Eales, H. L., Ben.Cov., Burma Cov., 21 mos., Feb. 17, 88.
Eaton, Surg. J B., Bo. Medl., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Edge, W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 19, '89.
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 8 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Elliot, A., Ben. Opium Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sur., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Elliott, J., Ben. Educl., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Ewart, Col. C. H, B.S.C., Ben. Police, 6 ms., May 17, '89.
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.

Fagan, A. M., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 12, '89.
Faichnie, A. G., C.P., P.O., 8 mos.
Farmer, H. R., Mad.Cov., Mad.,Judl., 16mos., Apr.19, '88
Fendall, J. L., Ben. Postal Dept., 18 mos., May 13, '88.
Ferard, H. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos.
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. May 15, '88.
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
Foord, A. W., Ben.Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Forbes, A, Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 15mos., July 13, '88.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov.
Forbes, W. W., Burma Police, 15 mos., Aug. 9, '88.
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.
Fraser, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys., May 17, '89.
Fuller, Surg. H. K., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 26, '88.
Fuller, J. B., Ben. Cov., C. P. Comr., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Fulton, E. M. H., Bo.Cov., Bo.Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '88.

Gardiner, Maj. R., R.E., Bom.P.W.D., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Gilbert, W. N., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 89.
Gleadow, F., Forest Dept., Bombay, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Goodburn, C., Ben. P O., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Goodricke, G. M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 20, '88.
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '89.
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest. 20 mos. & 10 dys., Dec. 1, '87.
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D, 24 mos., Dec. 5, '88.
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos, Mar. 20, '89.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Gray, P., Ben.Cov., N.W.Provs., Rev.&Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Groves, G. B., Ben. Postal Dept.
Guthrie, W. J., Ben.Cov., N. W. P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos.. Jan. 22, '89.
Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Hamilton, Comp. R.E., C. P., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Hammick, S, Bo.Cov., Bom. Judl., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 18 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Handcock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Hankin, A. C., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Hannah, T. H., Acct. Genl's. Office, Bombay, 19 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Harris, R. L., B. Cov., Pun. Comr., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Harrison, C. L., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 24 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
Harrison, J. H., Ben.Cov., N.W.P.&O., Settlement Officer, 19½ mos., Apr. 3, '88.
Harvey, J., Punj. Educational, 24 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 21mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo.Cov., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Hathornthwaite, J. F., Bombay Educational Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom.P.W.D., 12mos. 19 dys., Nov. 17, '88.
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D, 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.
Healey, H. J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Hearle, N., N.W.P.&O. Comr. Forests, 15mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Heath, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos. 6 dys., Feb. 15, '89.
Henderson, J. P., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., July 8, '88.
Henderson, W. G. A., Surg.-Maj., Bom. Medl., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 15 mos., Aug. 28, '88.
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '89.
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 28, '88.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 15, '89.
Hewetson, J., Mad.Cov, Mad.Rev.&Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89.
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 9, '89.
Hill, A. P., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.
Hill, Maj. J., R.E., India Survey, 17 mos., May 18, '88.
Hill, S. A., Ben. Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 9, '89.
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 13, '89,
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Hoerule, O., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec 28, '88.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Hogg, Sir F. E, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Dir.-Gen. of P. O., 3 mos. 7 dys., Apr. 7, '89.
Holbrook, C, Ben. Marine, 6 mos., June 12, '89.
Holmes, W., Ben.Cov., N.W.P.&O., Dy.Commr, 18½ mos., May 4, '88.
Holmwood, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Feb. 3, '89.
Horsley, W. H., Bo.Cov., Bo.Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Dec. 28, '88.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Howell, E. C., Bo. Secretariat, 6 mos., June 25, '89.
Howell, M. S., C.J.C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judcl., 8 mos., Mar. 29 '89.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 30 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Hullah, A., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 13 mos. and 11 days. Oct. 19, '88.
Humphreys, E. C., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., May 1, '88.
Hunt, E. L., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 31 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Hynes, G. J., Burma P.O., 3 mos., May 1, '89.

Inglis, T., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89
Innes, T. E. D., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Ireland, W. De C., B rma Comn., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
Irvine, G. D., Mad.Cov., Mad Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Irvine, R. H. G., Ben. Police, 6 mos., June 25, '89.

Jacob, E. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Jacob, S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secret., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
James, G. A., Ben. Tel., 12 mos., Nov., 15, '88.
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., May 10, '88.
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos; May 23, '89.
Jones, O. R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., India, 18 mos., May 4, '88.

Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Johnstone, H. J., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 28, '88.
Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 25½ mos., Sept. 1, '87.

Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 12 mos., Feb. 14, '89.
Kaye, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Kemp, F. E., Ben. Police, 4 mos., Feb. 21, '89.
Kennedy, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos.
Kidd, J. C., Tel. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 24, '88.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Kirkman, J. D. D., Ben. Pilot, 9 mos., Feb. 7, '89.
Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.
Knowlys, H. B.
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '88.

Laing, J. J., N.W.P. & P. Police, 7 mos., May 22, '89.
Lake, W. A. E., Burma Police, 8 mos., Apr. 16, '89.
Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89

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Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Landon, H. J., Bo. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 4, '89.
Lang, R. D. M., N.W.P.&O., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Larminie, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Lash, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 11 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Laughlin, R. C., Ben. Teleg. Dept., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
Learmouth, A. C. L., P.W.Dept., Punj., 18mos., Apr. 13, '88. May 24, '88.
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.
Lee-Warner, W., Bo. Cov., Bom. Sect., 12 mos. 10 dys., Mar. 15, '89.
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos. '88.
Lloyd, Maj. R. O., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos & 11 days, Dec. 1, '88.
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.
Long, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 8, '89.
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 18 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 44 mos., July 26, '85.
Lowis, E. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Comr., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Ludlam, A. F., Punj. Fincl., 24 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys., Apr. 3, '89.
Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Lyle, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 300 dys. Jan. 6, '89.
Lyle, J. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '88.

MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
Macaulay, C. P. L., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept., 7 mos., May 10, '89.
Macdonald, W., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
MacEwen, R. S. T., Ben Judl., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
MacIvor, C. V., Bom. P.W.D., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Mackenzie, A. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Mackenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Macmillan, M., Bo. Educl., to Sept. 30, '89.
Maconchy, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., May 18, '88.
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., 24 dys., May 10, '89.
Madge, P. M., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., Sept. 7, '88.
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 8, '89.
Marriott, C. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Dec. 21, '88.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 15 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comn., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Masters, W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 30, '89.
McAndrew, J., Ben. Police, 9 mos. & 306 dys., Apr. 19, '88.
McDonell, R. G., Burma Police, 6 mos., Jan. 19, '89.
McIver, C. W., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
McLeod, Bde.-Surg. K., M.D., Ben. Medl., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
McMinn, C. W., C.P. Dy. Commr., to Dec. 31, '89.
Mead, Col. H. R., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Meade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., to Nov. 1, '89.
Menneer, R. R., Bo. P.W.D.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, 89.
Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Millard, F. T., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., May 17, '8
Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 18½ mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Millett, H., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 19 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
Monro, H., Bon. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Montresor, C. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 27, '83.
Morrison, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Morrieson, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. 18 dys., Mar. 20, '89.
Moule, H. F. D'O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Moung, H. Ja Oung, Ben. Asst. Comys. Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 17, 89.
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Muir, J. W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 7½ mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 17 mos., May 29, '88.
Mulock, W. B., Bom. Cov., 12 mos., Nov. 2, '88.

Nailer, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.
Neil, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 19 mos., July 18, '88.
Newcombe, A. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Newnham, W. A., 12 mos.
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182 dys., Apr. 7, '89.

Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
O'Brien, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 11 mos., Nov 18, '88.
O'Donnell, C. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, 89.
Oldham, W. B., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '89
Olphert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 26, '88.
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 8 mos., Feb. 8, '89.

Pank, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Patten, T. A., Indo-European Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.
Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.
Pearson, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 14, '89.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., 18 May, '88.
Perrin, C. A., N.W. Provs., D.W.P., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Perry, Surg. F. F., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
Peterson, F. W. V., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Petterson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Pinkey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Phillips, F. A. T., Ben. Cov., C. P. Asst. Comnr., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18 mos. Apr. 27, '88.
Pollen, Dr. J., Bo. Commn., 6 mos., May 18, '89.
Pope, R. R., Asst. Comr., Assam, 21 mos., May 1, 88.
Porter, J. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 3, '89.
Power, I. O., Ben. Fin. Com. Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., July 24, '88.
Pritchard, Lieut. A. B., B.S.C., Burma Commr., 15 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Pritchard, Lt. C. H., Bo. S.C., Asst. G.-G.'s Agent for C.I., 6 mos.
Prothero, M. E. D., Ben. Educl., 29 mos., Ma 11, '88.
Purchase, E. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov, Pun. Comr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., Ben. Medl., 6 ms., May 1, '89.
Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Med., 24 ms., Oct. 15, '87
Quinn, C. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 25, '89

Ratton, H. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Rattray, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.
Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., to Nov. 15, '89.
Rees, J. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Sect., 6 mos., 89.
Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 18m., Apr. 20, '88.
Reily, H. M., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 25, '89.
Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
Reynolds, G. B., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov.
Richard, H. J., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '89.
Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov.
Robb, Surg.-Maj. J., Bo. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Robinson, W. H., 6 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Robyns, T. T., Ben. Salt Rev., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. & P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88
Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, to Oct. 29, '89.
Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 23 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rooper, P. L., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Rose, E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rose, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. & Gn., 18ms., Apr. 28, '88.
Rumsby, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos.,
Salmon, A. M'D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Sandeman, Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., Agent to G. G. Baluchistan, 6 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Sanders, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
Scott, R. C., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Scott, S. P. C., Mad. Police.
Seagrim, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 34 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Setterfield, Condr. J., Bombay Marine, 12 ms., Mar. 16, '89.
Shakespear, J. Y., Persian Gulf Tel., 8 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.
Sherlock, O. J., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
Shields, H., Adjutant Genl's Office, Ben., 4 mos.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 7, '88.
Sim, H. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., '88.
Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Skipwith, Lt.-Col. G. T., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Smith, C. M., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., June 23, '89.
Smith, C. S., Mad. Consr. of Forest, 18 mos., July 14, '88.
Smith, G. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '88.
Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Smith, L. G., Ben. Consr. of Forests, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Smith, W., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Smyth, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88
Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Squire, S. N., Bo. P.W.D., 7 mos. 15 dys., Apr. 17, '89.
Stanbrough, A. W., Ma. Forests, 18 mos., May 13, '88.
Steedman, E. B., Ben. Cov., Punjab Agricult., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Stephen, K. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Stevens, H.F., Telegraph Dept., India, 18 mos., April 28, '88.
Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. 2 dys., June 22, '89.
Stevenson, R. E., Burma Commr.
Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 4 mos, June 4, '89.
Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos. 17 dys., Dec. 30, '87.
Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 8 ms., Mar. 22, 89
Stuart, H. R., C.P. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 25, '88.
Stuart, W. B, Burma Police, 12 mos., June 13, '89.
Sturrock, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 5, '89
Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Thomas, G. E., Burma Rails., to Oct. 27, '89.
Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.
Thompson, H. M., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '89.
Thomson, A., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos, Oct. 3, '88.
Thomson, Surg. S. J., N. W. P. & O. Commn., 244 dys, Mar. 29, '89.
Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Thurston, J. N. G, Burma Commr, 12 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 18mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 24, '88.
Toynbee G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '89.
Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., to Nov. 23, '89.
Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Tulloch, H., Bengal Postal Dept.
Tuohy, Surg. J. F., M.D., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89.
Tuson, F. E., Ind. Tel., 17 mos., 20 June, '88.
Tweedy, G. A., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.

Udny, R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Umá Shaukáar Misra, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.
Unwin, A. H., Bo. Cov. Bo. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 18, '89.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.
Vertannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87
Vincent, R. H., Bo. Police, 8 mos., , '89.
Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos.

Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.
Walker, S. N., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Wallace, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb 20, '89.
Ward, G. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 12 mos., Feb. 18, '89.
Warden, F. H., Bom. Police, 18 mos., 18 May, '88.
Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 19 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 2, '89.
Weir, Surg.-Maj. P. A., Opium Agent, Benares, 19 mos., April 4, '88.
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 21 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 12 mos., Jan. 5, '89.
Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 12 mos, Apr. 19, '89.
Western, R. W., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Western, R. W., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos. Dec. 9, '88.
White, Capt. W.W., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88.
White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Nov. 15, '89.
White, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, 88.
Whitwell Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Wickes, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 30, '89.
Wilkinson, T. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 ms., May 17, '89.
Williams, C. B. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Wilson, F. J., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '89
Winter, H. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 11, '89.
Wiseman, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '88.
Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Wolfe-Murray, F. D'A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms.
Wood, R. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 24, '89.
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Woodburn, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.
Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Apr. 1, '88.
Woolbert, Surg. H. R., M.B., Ben. Medl., 3 mos.
Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 29 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.
Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.
Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Jan. 10, '88.

Young, Col. G. G., B.S.C., Pun. Comr., 6 ms., Apr. 30, '89
Young, Surg. L. T., Bengal Med. Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '87.
Younghusband, R. E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Sect., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 12 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.
Beasley, Rev. E. M., Ben., 16 mos., June 30, '88.
Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
Cumine, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
Durham, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
Dyer, Rev. J. P., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '88, Ben.

English, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.

Ferrier, Rev. Alex., 8 mos., Apr. 20, '89, Ben.

Gothard, Rev. G., 6 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.
Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89, Ben.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 19 mos. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88
Kitchen, Rev. W., 12 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.

Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.
Lochee, Rev. A. C., 13 mos., Sept. 11, '88, Bo.

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Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 21 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
Morley, Rev. S., 15 mos., May 7, '89, Ma.

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Olyat, Rev. W., 33 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.
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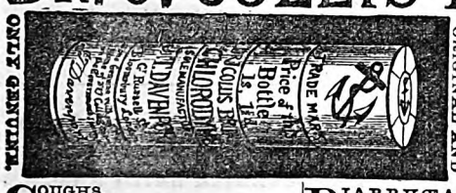
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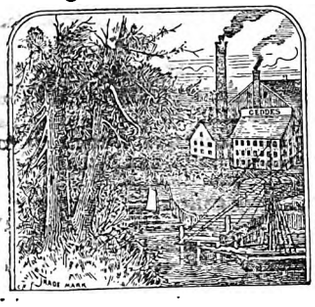
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OPINIONS.

he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta R view* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminste Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 16th July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 14th July; and from Calcutta to the 14th July.

IN the Legislative Council, July 10th, the Bill amending the Steamship Act was referred to a Select Committee, and the Bill making better provision for the organisation and administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces was introduced.

THE next meeting of the Council was fixed for the 31st July.

IT is not unlikely that discussion on minor heads of the Provincial Budgets will be permitted where Provincial Legislative Councils exist. This is a natural extension of the principle of allowing discussion upon the Imperial Budget in the Supreme Legislative Council.

THE Committee appointed to reorganise the administrative arrangements of the North-West Provinces has completed its labours and written its report.

THE Viceroy's reply to the Maharaja of Kashmir's letter was sent direct to his Highness at Jammu, a copy going simultaneously to the Resident at Srinagar.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State regarding Mr. Beames' promotion to the Board of Revenue has been received by the Government of India. As in Mr. Phillips' case, it simply draws the attention of the Government of India to the question put in Parliament, and it will be handed on to the Bengal Government for report.

THE Government of Madras have informed the Government of India that the earthwork of the proposed East Coast Railway, which was to have been put in hand at once as a relief work in the Ganjam district, does not require to be started for the present.

THE Government of India's views on the report of the jail inquiry conducted by Drs. Lethbridge and Walker will be shortly communicated to the Local Governments.

A SUCCESSOR to Sir Comer Petheram as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has not yet been nominated. The Hon. Mr. Scoble was offered the Vice-Chancellorship, but declined, on the ground that the working head of the University should be a permanent resident of Calcutta.

MAJOR J. MILEY acts as Controller of Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Cautley, who has been granted fifteen months' furlough.

CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, of the King's Dragoon Guards, whose overland journey from China to Kashmir stamped him as one of our foremost explorers, is about to proceed to Leh, whence he will examine the northern passes of Kashmir.

MR. GRIESBACH was expected in Simla early in August from Mazar-i-Sharif.

NO further details have been received of the rebellion in Badakshan; but the Amir expresses little anxiety regarding the outbreak, Afghanistan generally being quiet.

BOH NGA TOKE, a notorious dacoit leader, who had given much trouble in the Eastern Division of Upper Burma, met with his death in Yetago lock-up on the 9th of July. He induced his fellow-prisoners to make an attempt to escape, and headed an attack on the guard, disarming and wounding two. The reinforcements who came up had to fire on the gang, and Boh Nga Toke was shot dead.

THE Phunkan Tsawbaw has paid up the last rupee of the fine inflicted upon him; and the Kachin chief, who was detained at Bhamo as hostage for the payment, has been released. The effect of last season's operations in the north of Burma is now beginning to be seen in the revival of trade. Quite recently jade stone to the value of Rs. 20,000 and about 10,000 viss weight of India-rubber arrived at Bhamo from Mogoung within the space of three or four days.

MR. POLLARD, of Messrs. Symes and Co., Simla, well-known in racing circles, was found dead in bed on July 10th. The cause of death is supposed to be an overdose of chloral. His brother died from a similar cause last year.

OWING to serious floods in the Indus the main line of the North-Western Railway is in great danger. The height of the river at Attock has reached fifty feet. One of the Sind Canal protection bunds has given way at Larkana; forty men have been drowned, and the country is ten feet under water. The heaviestflood that has been known in the Bokan for some years occurred on the night of the 4th July. The High Level line above Hirok was completely breached in many places, and the entire length between Horok and Rindli has been either breached or blocked with boulders. Considerable damage has been caused to the permanent way, and the line will be closed to traffic for a month at least. The railway beyond Quetta is also damaged this side of Killa Abdulla.

IN accordance with Sir Lepel Griffin's suggested settlement in Cashmere several military officers in Simla intend to apply to Government for leave to take up the land jointly. They propose to purchase a nullah outright, with forest and all other rights, and to devote themselves to sheep farming and other pursuits.

THE publication by the *Bombay Gazette* of a telegraphic summary of Mr. Ommaney's Memorandum, which is included in the Blue-book relative to the Crawford case (laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 26th ult.), has created an intense sensation in Bombay.

A SAD affair has occurred at Simla. A Mr. Daly, clerk in the Military Works Department, and one of the Simla Volunteers, shot himself with his rifle in a most deliberate manner. He placed the muzzle against his heart, and pushed back the trigger with a stick. The deceased left a letter declaring his fatal intention.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL RICE has been appointed to succeed Sir Benjamin Simpson as Sanitary Commissioner and Surgeon-General to the Government of India upon the latter's retirement.

NEARLY half-a lakh of rupees had been subscribed towards Lady Roberts' Fund for establishing homes in the hills for Nursing Sisters when the last statement was issued, and since that time about Rs. 29,000 have been added. In regard to work done, "Homes" are now ready at Murree, Kasauli and Wellington. At Murree the house is large enough to admit of its being used in part as an officers' hospital, for rooms being set aside for this purpose. Remembering the wave of sickness which has swept over military cantonments in Upper India, we need not be surprised to hear that these quarters have been almost constantly occupied both last year and this. The Kasauli Home, not being required as yet for Lady Nurses, is prepared for the reception of sick officers, and is under the charge of a qualified nurse, Miss James. The proposed increase in the number of Nursing Sisters in India has been postponed by the India Office for a time—a very short time only it is hoped—and meanwhile Lady Roberts trusts to be able to supplement the Government nurses by employing two or more qualified nurses at stations where they are much needed. This will entail extra expenditure, and to help in meeting this further subscriptions are urgently needed. Those who know what splendid service the Nursing Sisters have already done in India will, it is hoped, give their aid to a Fund the purposes of which are admirable in every way. A statement will shortly be published showing what the Homes have cost up to date, and what is the general financial position of the Fund.

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NOTES.

THE latest news from India will be found in the telegrams from the *Times* correspondents, which will be found in another column. The chief items are that grain prices have fallen in Ganjam and brought about an improvement in the situation there, and that all cause for anxiety regarding famine in Tirhoot has disappeared.

DISASTROUS landslips have occurred in Simla and its vicinity; but it is satisfactory to learn that although the meeting of the Legislative Council has been postponed until the 15th inst., this fact and all other facts "have had no influence in checking the season's gaieties."

THE correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing from Calcutta on Sunday gives also the gratifying intelligence that the Government of India is taking matters easy about the Sikkim business. There being no prospect of a settlement, we are informed that the Government is disposed to leave the business to settle itself, and (so the correspondent complacently informs the public) it is not believed that the Thibetans will give any further trouble.

REUTER, however, sends a little "ruffling" intelligence from the City of Palaces on Sunday also, to the effect that the Indian Government has received official information that the Transvaal Government has decided to class British Indian merchants with Turks and Chinese as aliens, and accordingly ordered them immediately to leave the towns within its territory. The Indian Government, it is said, is communicating with the Home Government on this breach of international obligation. We do not insinuate that Reuter's agent evolved this information from the depths of his inner consciousness, but it seems strange that we should first hear of "this breach of international obligation" from Calcutta. Who are the British "Indian merchants" who have been classed with Turks, Chinese, and other infidels? Parsees or Bengalee Baboos?

A MANIFESTO by the would-be Boulanger of India—Dhuleep Sing—will hardly turn out a profitable speculation for him either pecuniarily or politically. He is wise to bid for popular favour by declaring the repudiation of the public debt, by abolishing taxation, prohibiting cow killing, and letting all jail-birds go free—but he is *other* wise in asking in lieu of these blessings that his subjects in lower India should each give him a pice monthly, and his beloved Punjabis one anna. Both peoples will give him nothing but laughter; and so no evil is likely to follow from the publication of his absurdities in the Native Press.

OLD Anglo-Indians who remember the exciting time of the Port Canning Reclamation Scheme in Calcutta will read with a little interest, perhaps, if with little surprise, the statement of the *Times* correspondent, to the effect that Calcutta is being poisoned by the attempt which then met with so much favour, of reclaiming and fertilising the salt marshes in the vicinity of the Port of Canning. If it be true, as stated, that the suburban statistics show an increase in the mortality bills some 20 per thousand, an outbreak of plague may well be dreaded, and the City of Palaces considered in a perilous state. But, after the many years' expenditure of several millions of rupees in making Calcutta perfect as regards sanitation, it is curious that it is only now discovered that there is a risk to health in throwing daily in the immediate vicinity of the town 25,000 cubic feet of putrescent filth to foster in its moisture under a tropical sun.

IT is to be hoped that the Volunteer movement in India is not altogether in so disorganised a state as the writer to an Indian newspaper describes. The men, he says, "want coaxing to come to parade. Very often nothing will draw them out but draught beer. When a Volunteer dons his uniform he considers himself licensed to commit any excess either in eating, drinking, swearing, or bearing. As to language the Volunteer considers himself a unit of the English Army in Flanders a century ago. A Volunteer Camp is a big drunk." Surely an enemy—or a Bengali Baboo who would be a Volunteer but cannot—must have been the author of this calumny.

THE Indian authorities are very properly interesting themselves in fortifying the North-West frontier of India; but there are other places of the British Empire in the East which require guarding. "Burma should be fortified," said Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., in one of his addresses delivered in India, and that he was right may be judged from the following extract from a letter from an officer of the Salvation Army in the East to his Chief at Home:—"Rangoon must be bombarded, and Hell and the Devil routed at once. It is money that is required to do it, so send the needful along quickly."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 4.

The latest report from Ganjam shows some improvement in the situation. Grain prices had fallen. The imports of food grains amounted to 381 tons, and there were available for sale 1,400 tons. The number employed on relief works was 13,400. Fifty-eight relief inspection circles had been constituted, and 45 kitchens established, which were feeding 9,000 persons, mostly children. The number on the village relief lists was 49,400, of whom 12,500 were women, and 29,700 children. The rainfall was excessive, and the crops in two districts had been attacked by insects. The deaths from cholera numbered 641.

All cause for anxiety in Tirhoot has disappeared.

Cholera of a virulent type has broken out in the Coimbatore central gaol.

An appeal by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, of an extraordinary character, addressed to the Natives of India, is published in the Press. In provision of the future, and as his Royal decree, he demands a monthly subscription of one pice from each of the 250,000,000, but from each in the Punjab one anna. The public debt of India is (in this document) repudiated; the payment of taxes is forbidden, cow-killing is prohibited, prisoners are to be released, and all persons who have suffered from tyranny and injustice, caused by the British Government, are to be reinstated in their rights. He purposes entering India with a European army, with the material support of Russia.

There is no news of importance from Afghanistan. Umra Khan of Jundol is reported to be rapidly consolidating his hold upon the conquered territory of Dir. The Kamdesh tribes of Kafirs inhabiting the Lahori Pass have made submission to him. He intends to construct a fort at Harnai, in Dir.

The birthday of the Maharajah of Cashmere has been celebrated with the usual pomp, notwithstanding his virtual deposition. A number of prisoners were released by the Council in honour of the occasion. The Viceroy has formally recognised the Maharajah's brother, Rajah Amar Singh, as president of the Cashmere Council, in place of Rajah Ram Singh.

Captain Durand and his party will winter at Gilgit. They arrived at Astor on July 15. The Government has it in contemplation to re-establish a permanent Agency at Gilgit, so as to control more effectively the frontier policy of Cashmere.

The meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla has been postponed to the 14th inst. A rather serious landslip has recently occurred at Simla, blocking up the Mall, but it does not seem to have had much influence in checking the season's gaieties. A disastrous landslip is also reported, which carried away an entire village at Jutogh. The rains generally have proved excessive.

A serious boat accident lately occurred on the Indus. A party of sixty Natives was proceeding from Nowshara to Shamshidabad, when the boat was upset in a freshet, and fifty were drowned.

A cavalry camp of exercise will be formed at Miridhi in the cold weather. The force will be split up into two divisions, separated by a space of sixty miles, over which they will work against each other, under service conditions. Prince Albert

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Victor will join the camp, and take part in the field operations.

The preparations for the Lushai expedition are being rapidly completed, and some 2,000 Punjabi coolies have been specially engaged.

There has been a fresh outbreak of strikes in several directions in Calcutta. The railway coolies struck work because they were forbidden to swarm on the pontoon landing-stage at Howrah. The shopkeepers at Baroda closed their shops as a protest against certain provisions of the new Stamp Act. In Bombay the street scavengers have struck for higher wages. The epidemic has even spread down to Colombo, where the harbour boatmen have struck work, seriously inconveniencing shipping business.

A Native magistrate is being prosecuted at Indore for harbouring the famous freebooter, Tantia Bheel. The case is one of great interest, and has excited much public attention. A formidable gang of Mahratta burglars was lately captured at Bombay, and all were tried and convicted. They had been concerned in no less than forty-five burglaries, mostly carried on in daylight. A Native Treasury clerk in Bombay has been suspended, being charged with extensive defalcations with public money.

The Parsees have finally determined to hold a public meeting, and draw up a protest on behalf of their community against the unfounded and wholesale aspersions on it published by the Bombay Government with reference to the Crawford Commission. Copies of this protest will be sent to the Government of Bombay, the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State.

At the last meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Council Dr. O'Brien protested in emphatic language, supported by hygienic statistics, against the existing insanitary system of disposing of the refuse of this city. Sixty huge waggon-loads of the foulest refuse, he said, were borne daily by the municipal railway, and scattered over a deadly swamp, closely bordering on densely-populated suburbs. Thus 25,000 cubic feet of putrescent filth were daily flung into the marsh to fester in its moisture beneath a tropical sun. Hence the production of every form of disease. No words could possibly depict the loathsome conditions of these salt-water lakes. The air for miles round was poisoned with the deadly effluvia emanating from this noisome spot.

If these salt-water marshes continue to be polluted in this manner it needs no prophetic spirit to predict an outbreak of plague in the city. The suburban statistics show that this system has increased the mortality in the suburbs some 20 per thousand, and the evil is increasing every day. It is intolerable that a system so dangerous to the sanitary condition of a large and wealthy city like Calcutta should be permitted to continue.

The new Government rupee loan of Rs. 2,00,00,000 has been favourably placed at just under par. The amount tendered was Rs. 7,22,43,500, the average rate being Rs. 99 14 annas 11 pies.

BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 13.

It is unlikely that the Commander-in-Chief will visit Burma during the next cold weather, as had been anticipated. General Roberts fears that he will not be able to carry out his intention of making a tour in Assam, whence he was to proceed to Burma.

The military operations in the next cold weather will include the opening up of communication between Chittagong and Burma. The country between the Chin Hills and Chittagong is quite unexplored.

General Gordon has taken steps to relieve the detachment of the Norfolk Regiment which is suffering from scurvy and sickness in the Chin Hills.

The nomination of Mr. MacDonnell to officiate as Chief Commissioner has been very favourably received. It is generally recognised that he is specially well qualified for the difficult task of reorganising Upper Burma, owing to his large and varied experience and his proved ability. The *Rangoon Gazette* states that Sir C. Crosthwaite is not likely to return to Burma, but that he will probably be provided for elsewhere. In that case Mr. MacDonnell will receive the permanent appointment as Chief Commissioner.

Sir Edward Buck has returned to Calcutta, Colonel Strahan, R.E., remains to inspect the Survey Office. A complete scheme for the survey and settlement of Upper Burma has been drawn up, and work will be commenced in the Kyoukse and Mandalay districts in November. A topographical survey of Mergui has also been ordered, with a view to aid in the search for minerals, especially tin.

The power to act as sessions judges, recently conferred on some very junior members of the Commission, has been withdrawn by the local Government.

The Government apparently proposes to maintain for some time a large military force in various parts of Upper Burma. A plot of 451 acres is being taken up for a military cantonment at Myingyan as a central position on the Irrawaddy.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT RESIDENCES.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

In the present state of the Government finances it goes without saying that every possible economy should be exercised in the expenditure of public money. Many suggestions have been made by the Finance Committee and other public bodies for economy in the expenses of the Viceregal and other gubernatorial residences, but without, as far as our information goes, very much benefit to the Indian Exchequer. One of the gravest objections to the annual exodus to the hills is the expense which it involves, and we think it is incumbent on those responsible for the care of the finances to show not only that the exodus is conducted on as economical a plan as possible, but that all possible economies are made in other directions to keep down the expenses of the headquarters of the several Governments. The exodus to the hills involves, amongst other things, the provision of a Government House in the hills, and we have heard a good deal of the expense involved in the erection of the new Viceregal Lodge at Simla; of the silk hangings at Ootacamund, while our own Governor has lately informed us that his only extravagance in the Government House direction has been in sundry alterations at Bella Vista, Mahableshwar. Granted that these extra expenses at Simla, Ootacamund, and Mahableshwar are to some extent justifiable, we should like to inquire whether any endeavour has been made to effect a compensating reduction in the expenditure on Government residences at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. At Calcutta, when the Viceroy resided there all the year round, there was possibly some excuse for supplementing the palatial Government House with a suburban residence at Barrackpore, but there can surely be little need for such an arrangement now, and we think that in the interests of economy Barrackpore Park should be given up as a Viceregal residence. It is, of course, a pity to give it up, but it is clearly an extravagance to maintain it simply to enable the Viceroy to spend perhaps a dozen Sundays in the year there as a change from Calcutta. The place is large enough for some more useful purpose than this, and might perhaps be utilised as the residence of some high official whose duties require him to reside at Calcutta all the year round. At Madras, too, there can scarcely be any present justification for the maintenance of Guindy Park as well as Government House; and now the Governor has a summer palace at Ootacamund he should forego the luxury of one of the two palaces at Madras. At Bombay we have apparently the maximum of expense with the minimum of comfort to the Governor, and we think that true economy would be promoted were the Governor to entirely give up the Government House at Parell and Malabar Point as well as the Council Hall in the Secretariat for a suitable Government House to be built on the site selected for the purpose at the Cooperage. The Governor is resident here for at most four months in the year, and that at a season when limited house accommodation can easily be supplemented by tents on special occasions. The present arrangements are eminently unsatisfactory and very extravagant. Government House, Parell, has not been used at all by Lord Reay, and was seldom used by Sir Richard Temple. The situation is so remote and now so insanitary, and the building is in every way little adapted to modern requirements, that it is practically abandoned, yet it costs no small sum to maintain it. The bill for "water" for the vacant house is something alarming, and came under the notice of the Finance Committee; and the charges for putting the grounds in order after Sir Richard Temple's neglect of the place were, we understand, sufficient to build a moderately-sized family residence. Taking all these things together, the sooner the place is given up the better. Government House, Malabar Point, must of course be maintained until some more suitable residence is provided, and the same remark applies to the "Council Hall" and its appendages in the Secretariat. These occupy perhaps one-eighth of the whole building, and involve the sacrifice of office accommodation of the capital value of one and a-half lakhs of rupees, which is much required for office work. The provision of "Council Halls," apart from Government Houses, is apparently peculiar to this Presidency; no such arrangement exists in Calcutta, and it would be unnecessary at Bombay and at Poona had the Government Houses been built within a reasonable distance from the social and business centres of those places. In the interests of the Bombay provincial revenues the arrangement should now cease. The Gunnesh Khind site is so distant from Poona that it is difficult to understand on what principle it was chosen. A much cheaper building nearer the city would be far more convenient alike to the Governor and to the public.

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A STAFF CORPS ANOMALY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

From time immemorial the military authorities have had a very delicate task in making promotions in the service run smoothly; but at intervals they seem to raise obstacles in their own path. One of the latest anomalies that has come under our notice is the promotion of 2nd Lieutenants to the rank of Lieutenant on permanent appointment to the Staff Corps. In the British service it generally takes between two and three years, if not more, for a 2nd Lieutenant to obtain his Lieutenancy; but in the Staff Corps it is possible for a 2nd Lieutenant to be promoted to Lieutenant after less than six months' service. Many military men will probably wonder how: it is simple enough, however, according to the rules. There being no such rank as 2nd Lieutenant in the Staff Corps, a 2nd Lieutenant, on permanent transfer to that Corps, is given the rank of Lieutenant. Now, an officer's appointment to the Staff Corps reckons from the day he first joined a Native regiment on probation, so his promotion to Lieutenant is accordingly given with effect from the same date. But then it may be said that an officer must serve one year at least with his British regiment before he is allowed to join a Native regiment. This is the rule. It was, however, relaxed last year, owing to the difficulty experienced in filling up the large number of vacancies in the Staff Corps, and officers were permitted to be appointed, on probation, with only a few months' service in a British regiment, provided they had passed their drills. Thus it came about that 2nd Lieutenants joined a Native regiment with less than six months' service, and their promotion to Lieutenant and their appointment to the Staff Corps was regulated accordingly. Even now, without any temporary relaxation whatever, it is evident that, under these rules, a 2nd Lieutenant may be promoted to Lieutenant in the Staff Corps with effect from a date when he had only one year's service—which is less than half the time it would take the same officer to attain that rank in his British regiment. Promotion of this order is not also only an anomaly when compared with the promotion obtaining in British regiments, but it is likely to press hard on officers who join the Staff Corps. For instance, a 2nd Lieutenant of one year's service joins a Native regiment to-day, and a 2nd Lieutenant of eighteen months' service does the same thing to-morrow. On permanent transfer to the Staff Corps the "one year" officer will be a senior Lieutenant to the other, although the latter has more service than the former, and may also have passed all his examinations first. We are, of course, well aware that the promotion to captain in the Staff Corps is a time promotion (that is, all lieutenants are promoted to captains after eleven years' service from the date of first commission—four of which must have been in the Staff Corps), and that, therefore, the "eighteen months" officer will turn the tables again by being promoted to Captain six months before the "one year" officer. This, however, only makes it all the more an anomaly. For nine years or so the "eighteen months" officer will be deprived of his seniority; and if the two officers be in the same regiment, the "one year" officer will, if qualified, be the first on the roll for all regimental appointments, officiating or otherwise. Such an arrangement is a hardship as well as an anomaly.

MR. CAINE AND THE EXCISE ON BEER.

(Englishman.)

Mr. Caine is riding his hobby as to the drink question in India to the bitter death. His latest departure has been to address a question to the Under-Secretary of State for India, having for its object to urge on the Government to impose a tax on Indian brewed beer. The bottom is at once knocked out of this argument by the simple consideration that, even with Indian brewed beer, as at present, untaxed, practically not a single native of India ever indulges in the beverage. It is consumed solely by Europeans, and more largely among the British army in India than among any other class. As Indian brewed beer is wholesome, and cheaper than the imported article, the army authorities in India have of late years been enabled to effect a very considerable economy by its use. Mr. Caine can hardly desire to tax Tommy Atkins an extra penny for every glass of beer he consumes; but if he wishes to promote temperance among the natives he is simply attacking a shadow. It is a curious irony of fate that Mr. Caine, by putting his inane question in the House of Commons, is playing the game of the English and foreign breweries. Since Indian beer has come into competition with the imported article the army demand for the latter has largely fallen off. Where Englishmen are congregated, beer will ever be considered a necessary of life. This fact has nothing to do with the question of the abuse by individuals of beer or any other intoxicant. Beer by most Englishmen is looked upon as an article of food. The question then comes to this:—Is India to be allowed to brew its own beer, or is Mr. Caine to crush a rising industry, and compel us to bring all our supplies across the sea, thereby simply playing into the hands of the British and foreign brewers? The latter idea is preposterous. We are thus presented with the absurd spectacle of Mr. Caine, the arch-prophet of temperance, championing the cause of brewers in Europe.

LOOKING AHEAD.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Though all must know how ill we are prepared for the great war which may be approaching official routine goes on with an unconsciousness which affords a fine spectacle of unshaken nerve and confidence. Governments busy themselves with petty details of local business, Boards of Revenue spin out circulars, and with the aid of Commissioners worry the district officers out of all feeling of self-reliance and courage of initiative; the High Courts, the Lower Courts and the Bar proceed merrily with the litigation of the agriculturists; the spending departments abate no whit of their lavishness—throughout the Empire all but the military authorities appear sublimely indifferent to the fact that the fate of that Empire may presently, most probably before long, tremble in the balance. At this moment every part of the Empire is practically undefended and open to attack. The Native army, cut down to dimensions merely adequate for the internal garrison of the recently extended Empire, is still without a reserve. The scheme for utilising some of the forces of the Feudatory chiefs, and for so reducing the rest as to leave no source of danger therein, is still in its infancy. The Indian army is without organised transport, and is largely armed with obsolete weapons. The military communications on the Frontier are only now in course of construction. The immensely important chord line from Umballa to Bahawulpur, and that from Umballa to Delhi, without which the Delhi Bridge has no military significance—these have yet to be undertaken. India, in fact, is still quite unprepared for the war, and the cause of delay is in the lack of funds. Are not these facts to awaken every official Englishman to a sense of the magnitude of the emergency, and of the absolute necessity for directing all thoughts and energies to the forwarding of military preparations, especially facilities of transport, to the provision of funds by the exercise of the utmost economy possible, by the stopping of all leaks of expenditure, by the development to the utmost of all sources of income which his energies can increase?

THE BURMA OIL FIELDS.

(Englishman.)

One of the sources of future wealth in Burma has often been predicted as likely to be its oil fields, and it may probably be for this reason that Dr. Fritz Noetling, Palæontologist of the Geological Survey of India, was lately deputed to make a survey and report on the oil fields of Twingaung and Beme, which he has done in a very complete and satisfactory manner. These fields have hitherto been erroneously called the Yenangyaung fields; but they are situated at a distance of a mile and a-half to the east of that place, and neither of the two villages where the oil is actually found is marked on the large map of Burma. Besides, there are no hills in that part of the country, which is a tolerably level and flat plateau rising on an average about 260 feet above the Irrawaddy. The country is, however, intersected by long irregular ravines, which make it very difficult to cross, while in some parts communication by cart is utterly impracticable. The daily outturn of the 281 wells at present in work is 14,932 viss, a viss being 365 lbs. Mr. Noetling's opinion is that the future of the oil fields depends on the style of working and on geological conditions, and, as the Burmese cannot sink their wells below 310 feet, and most of the limited space is now filled with wells, he considers that the industry as at present worked will soon come to an end. But, with European supervision and the introduction of improved boring machinery, there is every reason to believe that all this will be changed, and that the oil industry will develop, and will rank among the most important minerals industries of Burma. All ideas of competing with American or Russian oil are strongly deprecated, as being only too likely to prove utterly illusory, and too exalted ideas of their productive powers should not be entertained.

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

(Pioneer.)

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has throughout taken a leading part in urging the reform of the Indian wheat trade, and its efforts cannot be too warmly recognised; but its latest deliverance on the subject is scarcely convincing. The "objection to improvement," we are told, "comes only from a minority of middlemen; and it is not surprising if the character of this obstruction should have given rise in some quarters to suggestions of legislative interference. These suggestions, however, the Chamber has never countenanced."

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At the same time, the only reason for the Chamber's attitude in this respect is said to be that "it is not advisable to force sudden and radical changes on the trade, but let improvement come in the trade of itself, taking it for granted that merchants, sellers, buyers, shippers, and consumers are too keenly alive to their interests to let any opportunity for improvement in their trade pass by." We are the first to deprecate legislative interference in the wheat trade or anywhere else when it is not absolutely necessary; but why, if the minority interested in sophistication be so small, should the wheat traders object to any change, however sudden, in the direction of improvement? It is all very well to speak of letting improvement "come in the trade of itself"; but the argument is exceedingly elastic—it might be urged against the Merchandise Marks Act, or indeed against any Adulteration Act—and the interests of the commerce of a country as a whole put a limit to the period of its validity. In another column will be found some extracts from an interesting paper read by Mr. John McDougall before the Society of Arts, which supply abundant grounds for this conclusion. He tells us that in one of the wheat districts of the Punjab alone there are ten or eleven villages whose sole employment is to mix differently coloured earth to suit the colour and size of the different sorts of wheat, their employers being the conveying traders—that is, the men who buy from the cultivators to sell to the agents of the shippers, and who, Mr. McDougall asserts, resort to these practices of self-protection against the shippers' tricks. Side by side with this take the statement that Indian wheat is much superior both to Russian and American as a flour produce could it only be procured clean, and we can see what a hindrance to the credit of our grain and the development of our agriculture and trade is the continuance of the present system. If the Chamber of Commerce do not want legislation, the sooner they set about coercing the "small minority" which exercises so extraordinary an influence the better.

THE TEA TRADE IN BURMA.

(Rangoon Times.)

We have no doubt that before long, now that Indian tea growers are turning their attention to local wants and supplying good tea in small packets at three pice each, that the local consumption will largely increase. It takes a considerable time to oust a trade which has long existed, and poor tea consumers in India and Burma have used Chinese tea obtainable in small packets for so many years that they cannot be expected all at once to take to Indian teas, which have been only so obtainable within the last year or two. We have no doubt the public health would improve if tea was more generally drank in India. The healthy condition generally of the Chinese in Burma, and their comparative immunity from fever, may be put down to their constant use of weak tea as a drink, rather than cold water. The Burmese are great tea-drinkers too, but have not, until recently, been able to get Indian tea in small packets, and have therefore generally bought the cheap Chinese variety which is carried in small packets by pedlars all over the country. Now that Natives of India have opened shops in most of the principal towns of Upper and Lower Burma Indian tea growers should have less difficulty in getting their brands into the markets here than hitherto.

LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS.

(Times of India.)

It is almost universally admitted that the present system of examinations in the Native languages, especially for military officers, is by no means satisfactory. Although something has been done of late years to make the lower examinations more of a test, and less of a farce, than they formerly were, yet great changes will have to be made before these examinations will fulfil the object for which they are, or ought to be, intended. One meets every day young officers who have recently passed the H.S., but are unable to speak two sentences correctly, or to understand the simplest report made by a sepoy. The first question that presents itself is, "What is the object of the H.S. Examination?" Probationers for the Staff Corps would probably reply that the H.S. Examination was instituted in order that they should not get into mischief when they first joined a Native regiment, and to enable them to get six months' leave to Bombay or Poona when they happen to be serving in an unpleasant station. There is no doubt, however, that it is really intended to ensure officers possessing a good colloquial knowledge of the language, together with sufficient acquaintance with the written and printed characters to enable them to read a fairly easy letter in the Urdu and Hindi characters. Under the present system, however, the greatest stress is laid on the least important parts of the examination. In every regiment there are plenty of sepoys and N.C.O.'s capable of translating well from English into Hindustani, and after once passing the examination an officer is never required to write a letter in the latter language with his own hand. Yet the translation from English into Hindustani is the part of the examination which is considered of the greatest importance, and which is the stumbling-block of the great majority of unsuccesful candidates. On the other hand, there are few Natives in any regiment that are able to make an intelligible translation into English, and an officer may often be called upon to translate a paper read by a Native from Hindustani into English. In the H.S. Examination, however, this is entirely ignored. By all means let an officer be able to dictate a letter in Hindustani, and anyone knowing the language well, colloquially, should be competent to do this. So much stress need not be laid on written translations into the language, while, on the other hand, more attention should be paid to translation into English and to the colloquial. The lower standard might be abolished, as being of no practical value even as an inducement to study the language; and the degree of honour, if considered necessary to retain it, might be left as it now stands. By this means a better practical knowledge of the language would be secured, and young officers would not be obliged to waste so much time in learning phrases and expression, which on this side of India are only used by Munshis and in books, and which they invariably forget a few months after having passed the examination.

THE PARSEES AND MR. OMMANEY.

(Times of India.)

What can the Parsee community have done to Mr. Ommaney that he should give them such a brutal and uncalled for slap in the face as appeared on Thursday morning in the most prominent position in the *Bombay Gazette*? From this precious communication it would seem that Mr. Ommaney declares that "the whole Parsee community, from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to Mr. Merwanjee, pleader," not only actively sympathised with Mr. Arthur Crawford, but were throughout strongly opposed to the action of Government, and were, every man Jack of them, from "Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to Mr. Merwanjee, pleader," either "passive or active obstructionists." The whole community, it would seem, did "much dirty work." And then comes the worst part of Mr. Ommaney's extraordinary indictment. Mr. Ommaney, we are told, "further states that the Parsees have no claim to superior morality. They, like Brahmins, low-castes, and Mussulmans, are all interested in asking for an inquiry." This reads like the nonsense it is, and we confess ourselves unable to make head or tail of it. What inquiry? And why should they not be interested in an inquiry if they want it? Surely there is nothing criminal or "dirty" or "low caste" or "obstructionist" in that. However, Mr. Ommaney's charges—that is, if he ever made them—are simply rubbish. The Parsee community, from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to Mr. Merwanjee downwards, had as little to do with the Crawford case as Her Majesty's household at Balmoral. The Deccan is not a Parsee *habitat*. That wonderful conspiracy of which we have heard so much and seen so little has hitherto been known as the "Brahmin conspiracy," and there is this to say for it—the Brahmins were on the spot, whereas the Parsees were not. "The Brahmin conspiracy," if we can believe our contemporary's version of what Mr. Ommaney says, is now to be known as the "Parsee conspiracy," and there is just about as much or as little truth in the one phrase as the other. The oddest part of the whole affair is that Mr. Ommaney is supposed to have written these malicious and ill-natured and uncalled-for remarks in India, and to have forwarded them to England by post, from which they are now returned to us in a London telegram, after having been laid on the table of the House of Commons. We should recommend "the whole Parsee community, from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to Mr. Merwanjee," to call upon Mr. Ommaney for an instant explanation of what he means by this wholesale and most wanton and unprovoked attack. If this gross libel has really been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, it must have been forwarded through the Bombay Government; and if Mr. Ommaney does not give a sufficient explanation, or contradiction, of what he is alleged to have written, or if necessary a formal apology, a remonstrance should be sent direct to Lord Reay himself as the head of the Government, and he should be asked to see that the obnoxious document is withdrawn.

THE SAME.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The Parsees not inexcusably take indignant exception to the somewhat sweeping statement which, as we stated yesterday, in substance charged that community, from its titular head down to the *Times of India*, with giving their sympathy to Mr. Crawford, and either actively or passively obstructing the inquiry instituted by Government. This presentment of the case cannot be regarded wholly at variance

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with historic verity. Undoubtedly, from whatever cause, the Parsees generally appeared to take a degree of interest in Mr. Crawford, which certainly was not accorded to any other member of the official hierarchy. This fidelity to old friendship was certainly not hidden under a bushel last year. Free utterance was given to the prevailing feeling in his favour in many of the newspapers edited or influenced by that versatile and enterprising race, though there were some notable exceptions. There was nothing to be ashamed of in this; whatever aspect it may have presented to Mr. Ommaney and his coadjutors, it was creditable to the community that it displayed a certain degree of independence, however inconvenient may have been some of its manifestations. Before pronouncing any judgment on the allegation that there was active or passive obstruction to inquiry, we shall wait to see the full text of the official Note. We shall then be able to estimate the force of the complaint, if complaint it be, rather than an intimation of an impression made on the mind of the Inspector-General when engaged on a very arduous duty. But there seems no reason to withhold an expression of regret that in appearing to include Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy amongst those who allowed personal sympathy with Mr. Crawford to operate in the direction of active or passive obstruction to the inquiry ordered by Government an injustice should have been committed. Sir Jamsetjee, when Mr. Crawford was brought back from Bombay and was temporarily staying in Colonel Portman's bungalow, not far from Sir Jamsetjee's residence, was informed by the Colonel that large bail was required, and asked whether he would become security for a sum of Rs. 25,000 This request, made on behalf of one who was an old friend, could not be disregarded; Sir Jamsetjee became security for Rs. 5,000 and induced his immediate friends and neighbours to subscribe for the rest. Beyond this act of kindness, Sir Jamsetjee in no way manifested bias of any kind. The very harmless allegation that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy sympathised with Mr. Crawford was, no doubt, well founded; but it cannot be said, and ought not to be implied, that he in any way obstructed the Government inquiry; the imputation of sympathy plus obstruction is applicable to the *Times of India*, which out-heroded Sathe in sustained, if for the most part unavailing, efforts to render inquiry abortive. Whether and how far Mr. Ommaney's allegation applies to the majority, or even to a minority, of the Parsee community, we cannot judge with equal confidence, until we have read his official note.

THE ATTACK ON THE PARSEES.

The following is the particular passage in Mr. Ommaney's Memorandum that refers to the Parsee community. Mr. Ommaney writes (and under date Feb. 25th, 1889):—

Before concluding this narrative of the inquiry, I think it will be as well to say a few words in further explanation of the opposition that I have referred to in various places. It must, in the first place, be clearly understood that the whole of the Parsee community, which includes all the people who know most about Mr. Crawford's financial arrangements, were in the opposition. From Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy down to Merwanjee, pleader and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald* every Parsee was a passive or active obstructionist. Mr. Nowrojee, the mail contractor, alone afforded me every facility for the examination of his books. I had occasion to make inquiries of Mr. Eduljee, a wealthy merchant of Kurrachee, who lives in Poona for his health, about a promissory note that had been sold to him by Mr. Spiers in connection with the Sawant case. Mr. Eduljee left me promising to let me know the date of the transaction—a very important point—but I received a letter from him regretting he could not tell me the date more exactly than that it was within a certain six months. The note was one for Rs. 2,000, and carried interest, and I say frankly I do not believe Mr. Eduljee was unable to trace the date of the transaction. I tried to get a footing among the class through a Parsee police inspector who was by me at the time, and I attribute my failure to something more than the inspector's stupidity. I do not think it necessary to go into further detail on this subject; but it deserves mention, lest the Parsees, who have succeeded in preventing themselves being mixed up with Mr. Crawford, should get credit, which they most certainly do not deserve, for superior morality.

The active obstructionists among the Parsees, as far as I can discover, were Merwanjee, pleader and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald*. They were hand and glove in a great deal of the dirty work of Mr. Crawford's defence. From the 22nd July I kept up a watch on Mr. Crawford's visitors, and Merwanjee was constantly there. The unfair attitude of the paper referred to, with its false and garbled reports and news, is sufficiently notorious.

Mr. Sitaram Hari Chiplunkar, the Secretary of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and proprietor and editor of the *Duyan Prakash*, was another active adherent of Mr. Crawford. The first open attempt to intimidate witnesses was made in the columns of the paper at the beginning of Hanmantrao's trial, and the efforts have been steadily sustained in this and other newspapers as well up to the present day. He would argue in private that whatever Mr. Crawford's methods may be his official acts have encouraged the aspirations of the people, and procured for them substantial benefits, and the present exposures must damage the reputation of the people of India.

BENGAL.

(*July* 16.)

A SUCCESSOR to Sir Comer Petheram as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has not yet been nominated. Mr. Scoble was offered the Vice-Chancellorship, but declined on the ground that the working head of the University should be a permanent resident in Calcutta.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Dr. James Laing, one of the medical officers attached to the Coolie Emigration Service. He died on Friday afternoon from cerebral hæmorrhage. Dr. Laing was for many years employed in looking after the welfare of coolies between Calcutta and the West Indian ports, and a few months ago, under the auspices of the Colonial Office, issued a most useful handbook for the use of surgeons-superintendent in charge of coolie vessels. Dr. Laing had only arrived from England a few days ago, and was to leave in the emigrant ship *Grecian*.—*Englishman*.

THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF ARMS.—The first meeting of the members of the recently-started School of Arms, which was postponed on Monday evening on account of the races, was held last night, at 171, Dhurrumtollah-street. The meeting was called for nine o'clock, but at that hour only a few members turned up. Later on, however, many more came in, and by the time the meeting commenced, over a dozen gentlemen were present. There are already about twenty members of the club, and the large and splendid hall, which has been specially fitted, can accommodate thrice that number, while all necessary appurtenances, parallel balls, trapeze, dumb-bells, gloves, &c., are liberally provided. Two rooms, one of which is fitted up as a lavatory, will add greatly to the convenience of the members. The indefatigable and ever genial Captain Horace Hayes was present, and with Professor Smith and a military gymnastic instructor from the army, went through several "exercises" with some of the members before the business meeting, which commenced at a little after ten o'clock. At this meeting a committee, consisting of Captain Hayes and Messrs. A. Apcar, Rees, Parker, and Turnbull (secretary), with power to add to their number, was formed. The subject of drawing up certain rules was next discussed, and the following rules were finally agreed upon, it being understood that the committee will submit further rules to a general meeting for their approval:—(1) That the name of this club shall be the School of Arms; (2) the objects of the club are as stated in the circular already issued; (3) any gentleman wishing to join the club will kindly send in his name and the name of his proposer to the secretary, who will submit it to the committee; (4) the entrance fee shall be Rs. 15, and the monthly subscription Rs. 5, payable in advance; (5) the hours of meeting are fixed at 6.30 to 8.30 in the morning and from 6 to 7 in the evening, according to the time of the year. Thus has been successfully started in Calcutta a School of Arms, with buildings and necessary appurtenances all complete. The military gymnasium instructor will probably attend twice a day on all days of the week, except Fridays and Sundays, and we have no doubt that these facts have only to be sufficiently well known to make the club widely appreciated.—*Indian Daily News*.

MADRAS.

(*July* 16.)

THE Freemasons at Bangalore are making preparations to welcome Lord Connemara as the District Grand Master. His Lordship goes there for the races and stays during the season.

THE Government of Madras have informed the Government of India that the earthwork of the proposed East Coast Railway, which was to have been put in hand at once as a relief work in the Ganjam district, does not require to be started for the present.

THE loss of human life from wild animals and snake-bite in Madras last year was altogether 1,642, being an increase of 151 over 1887. The increase was, however, entirely due to snake-bites, as there was a decrease of 41 in the number killed by wild animals. There was also a large increase in the number of cattle killed, the total number being 10,096. Tigers cause most loss of life among human beings, but the panthers and leopards caused much the most destruction among animals. On the other hand, there was a large decrease in the number of wild animals killed, with the exception of tigers and leopards, while there was an increase in the sums paid as rewards. This is accounted for by the fact that full,

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instead of half, rates were paid for cubs, and by certain special rates sanctioned for tigers in the Vizagapatam district.

BOMBAY.

(*July 16.*)

LIEUT. C. H. PRITCHARD, S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 9th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for 182 days.

LIEUT. P. A. N. ST. L. WOOD, S.C., Wing Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year.

MR. B. ROBERTSON, C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MAJOR W. I. LE BRETON, Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the Service from the 5th ult. on a pension of £365 per annum, payable in Europe.

MR. H. C. MULES acts as Deputy Commissioner, District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier District, during the absence of Mr. R. Giles on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

A MEETING of the Agri-horticultural Society was held at Poona on the 8th inst., when it was decided to hold a show in the middle of September. It was also resolved to re-introduce the vegetable and fruit department of the show.

THE Zenana Mission Fancy Fair, in aid of the Mission Girls' School and Women's Medical Mission was held at Poona on the 9th inst. Lord and Lady Reay and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present and evinced much interest. The sales were good.

LIEUT. A. FORDYCE, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed to be in charge of the office of Assistant Political Resident at Zaila, with effect from the date on which he received charge of that office until further orders.

THE *Deccan Times* mentions that the agent of the Deccan Mining Company has succeeded in making an agreement with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for supplying fifty thousand tons of the Singareni coal for use on that railway.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, the Bombay Government is like the lost sheep of the General Confession who are always leaving undone what they ought to do, and doing what they ought not to do. Its latest aberration from the path of duty is the withdrawal of the usual grant to the Poona Horse Show. When this was first inaugurated the Government gave Rs. 5,000 annually, but afterwards reduced it to Rs. 3,500. This year it has declined to give anything at all. The public subscriptions amount to only about Rs. 2,000, out of which Rs. 1,000 is expended in raising the temporary sheds used for the accommodation of the horses, leaving only Rs. 1,000 for prizes. We understand that the committee contemplate making an appeal to Government, asking it to reconsider its decision and to make the usual grant. Should the appeal be unsuccessful, the idea of holding the annual Horse Show in the capital of the Deccan will most probably have to be abandoned, for this year at least, and possibly for ever.

BURMA.

(*July* 16.)

MR. T. D. JAMESON, who had been in the Burma Police since 1865, and who had been officiating as Inspector-General of Police during General Stedman's absence on short leave, died at Rangoon on the 2nd instant through the bursting of a blood-vessel. The deceased had been laid up only three days. He was much liked by his subordinates, and was a general favourite everywhere in consequence of his genial and unassuming ways.

MR. POCKETT, Inspector of Police at Yetago, in the Pokoko district, very cleverly captured Boh Toke at Myingyan on the 1st instant. This is the man recently referred to in a telegram as one of the few dacoit leaders still wanted in this part of the country. The Boh was betrayed by his own brother, who informed Mr. Pockett that he was quietly hiding at Myingyan, where he thought to escape detection. There is a reward of Rs. 500 on his head. On receiving the information Mr. Pockett immediately went across to Myingyan, and arrested the offender.

The Phunkan Tsawbwa, against whom our troops were operating the other day, has paid up the last rupee of the fine inflicted upon him; and the Kachin Chief who was retained at Bhamo as hostage for the payment has consequently been released. The effect of last season's operations in the North is now beginning to be seen in the revival of trade. Quite recently jade stone to the value of Rs. 20,000 and about 10,000 viss weight of india-rubber arrived at Bhamo from Mogoung within the space of three or four days.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE DISTRESSES OF INDIA.

The following article, translated from the *Nazm Akhbar* (Lucknow) of the 20th May, shows how the teachings of the Bengali Press are coming to be imitated in cruder form by the Vernacular journals of Upper India:—

"How unlucky is India: how hard is her life! Her property has been robbed, her chattels sold, and her crown and throne wrested from her. She has neither her former grandeur nor pomp; neither her former courage nor enthusiasm; neither her former wisdom nor intelligence. The goddess of riches has disappeared and food has become poison (*lit.*—sting). She has neither a sword nor a shield, neither a bow nor an arrow. Good luck has deserted her, and she has no reason or sense left in her. She has no world-conquering army, nor is she respected and honoured, but she is treated with contempt. She has neither her former rank nor position; neither her former prestige nor good luck; neither territory nor wealth; neither her former ease, nor comfort. Her happy days are gone. She has neither her former bottle of liquor nor cup; neither her former happy mornings nor evenings; neither her former game nor trap; neither her former modesty nor fame. Misfortunes have befallen her, and she is overwhelmed with grief. She has been reduced to an abject poverty, having not even a shell left with her. Persistent rumours are afloat to the effect that she will be deprived of what is still left in her possession. The scarcity of grain, which is the cause of distress and misery, which is the grandmother of Dajjal's donkey, and which is an equal of the Angel of Death, has become a deadly enemy to her. Although she is very poor and afflicted by famine, grain is being sent to Europe, which is the crown or lord of the earth. She who grows grain and is loyal to the core has to starve every day, and her grief is not alleviated. The fat and the pot-bellied, who desire to deprive the poor even of their loin cloths, who enjoy themselves day and night, who have the power to supply wants, who receive large salaries, and who can fathom even the ocean, do not care for her, and eat up all the grain. They do not sympathise with the distressed people who are exposed to new calamities every day. She is afflicted by famine every year. The tax or taxation is another cause of trouble and distraction to her. Her heart has become a sieve with grief. She is depressed with sorrow, and she has neither wealth nor property. They have taken from her by force all she possessed, and have shown or taught her a new method. They have seized the riches of Qarun, and have not spared even the treasures buried underground. Sometimes a feast has to be given to the Viceroy, sometimes a war is declared against Burma and sometimes against Kabul. Sometimes aid is given to Englishmen, and sometimes military preparations are made. In this way all the money she had earned has passed by ill-luck into the hands of others, and she has become penniless. My God, protect me! What does this rage or severity mean? If God extends no helping hand, what can Government do? The black sky is not a friend: the friends have become strangers or enemies. They foment strife or sedition, and are cheats and great tyrants. They have made both the rich and the poor quite helpless. They are tutors to *Halaku* (*i.e*, worse than *Halaku*), and are executioners Injustice is always practised and new forms of tyranny are devised. Although they have placed *us* in a cage, they call *us* free. This is their justice and this their order. No complaints are heard. If even a sigh is uttered, a complaint made or justice asked for, increased tyranny is exercised, patrons become ill-wishers, severe misfortunes come, yes—and, no; speaking regiments of sorrow advance, drunk and with eyes wide open. . . . How long should Ufaq cry? He cannot cry any more, as his tongue is tied. He believes that even if a man died nobody would care for him."

LOYALTY OF THE INDIAN PRINCES AND PEOPLE.

(Rast Goftar.)

Sir Lepel Griffin is nothing if not outspoken. He is cocksure himself of everything he says, and the meaning of what he says can never be mistaken. Reuter sends a pretty full summary of a paper read by Sir Lepel at the Colonial Institute on the relations existing between the Native princes of India and the British Government. It appears from the telegram that the paper must be very interesting, and we shall anxiously await the receipt of the full text, in order to see how he has supported his conclusions on the subject of the loyalty of the Indian Princes and people. Loyalty there is, undoubtedly, resting as it does on the sure foundation of self-interest—sure, that is so long as the motive endures. The princes and people of India would be mad if they were not loyal in this sense to a power which alone would be able to maintain peace in the country and keep a host of hostile interests from clashing. On the other hand, it is idle to expect them to be loyal to an

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alien rule from sentiment, for that would be little short of a miracle. As for most of them, it is not an extravagant supposition that they would strike a blow, if they thought they could advance their interest by so doing. The States are loyal in the sense we have indicated, and we think it was not generally known until the lecturer informed the world of "the popular idea" that they were fretting to reconquer their lost autonomy. If there is such a popular idea anywhere it certainly does not exist in India, and we should be greatly surprised, if it exists, to any extent, in England.

OBITUARY.

—:o:—

SIR GEORGE RUSSELL CLERK.

Sir George Rusell Clerk, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., whose death occuared on the 25th ult., at his residence, 33, Elm-park-gardens, S.W., was the oldest son of Mr. John Clerk, of Worting House, Hampshire, by the daughter ahd co-heir of Mr. Carew Mildmay, of Shawford House, in the same county. He was born at Worting House in 1800, and educated at Haileybury College, and he entered the service of the East India Company in 1818. In 1830 he was made Political Agent on the Bengal frontier, and he became in succession Bristish Envoy at Lahore, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and Governor of Bombay. This last office he resigned in 1847. Returning to England he was created a K.C.B. in 1848, and was offered the Governship of the Cape of Good Hope, which he declined, though he undertook the duties of a Commissioner for settling the boundary question then in dispute in the colony. In 1856 he was nominated Permanent Under-Secretary to the India Board, on the reconstruction of our Indian Administration, and in 1858 he became Under-Secretary of State for India. In April, 1860, he was again nominated to the Governorship of Bombay, but he resigned in consequence of ill-health in 1861, and was appointed a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council in December, 1863. He held the latter appointment until 1876. On the establishment of the Order of the Star of India in 1861 he was one of the first created Knights of the Order, and on its extension in 1866 he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross. Sir George Clerk married, in 1632, the widow of Colonel Stewart. She died in 1878.

Captain Rawlinson, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief will probably proceed to England in October.

According to Dr. J. R. Wallace, Calcutta men are in a parlous state—at any rate, from a temperance point of view. They drink in an appalling way, as many as ten separate and distinct "pegs" vanishing under their influence per diem. The gruesome catalogue of these libations, *pace* Dr. Wallace, begins at 7 A.M. with an Eye-opener. At eight o'clock, after *chota hazri*, he takes a Steadier; at nine an Appetiser; at eleven (at the office, this) a Strenghtener; at two a Tiffiner; at four a Refresher; (after these arduous precedent duties he surely needs one) at six a Tenniser; at eight (he is home again, now), a Digester; at nine a Composer; and at ten an Eye-closer. "And next morning at seven o'clock the half-opened eye wanders in search of the bottle as before." Most ungallantly in his sweeping indictment the doctor includes also ladies. Had it not been for this indiscretion we would have concealed the fact that his fearful catalogue of drinks is cribbed from an American paper. Since Dr. Wallace's lecture exchange has gone down one-sixteenth.

Where, asks the *Pioneer*, is the line to be drawn in the matter of medals for service in Burma and elsewhere? The troops now serving across the Bay of Bengal are not eligible for the Indian medal which was given to those who shared in General Prendergast's expedition and in the operations which were afterwards undertaken to pacify the country, and yet the handful of men in the Chin Hills, for example have seen some fighting, and are even now in actual conflict with the tribesmen. In the ensuing cold weather there will be columns traversing the Lushai country both from the Indian and Burmese frontiers, and the expedition will be as much on the regulation pattern as that into the Sikkim Hills. The troops which will move from Upper Burma will, of course, get the medal if it is granted for "Lushai," but those who do not actually share in the operations across the frontier will not be eligible for it, though they may render useful service in rear. There must of course be a limit set to the issue of medals, but it should not be too narrow, for after all there is no great expense involved as compared with the grant of batta, and nothing pleases the soldier more than "another bit of ribbon." Perhaps when the Lushai country has been opened out and the whole country westwards from the boundaries of China and Siam to Assam and Eastern Bengal has become British territory the question of finality in the granting of the medal may be reconsidered.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE AGITATION.

A meeting of the Uncovenanted Services was held in the Town Hall, Simla, July 10, and was well attended by all branches of the services. The old committee was re-elected, and the places of those who had retired were filled. The recent debate in Parliament was discussed, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the progress made by the agitation was very satisfactory, and that it should be continued. The meeting adopted with slight alterations a reply to Sir John Gorst's speech, which had been prepared by the committee, and desired that it should be widely circulated. It was determined that the communication from the home association should be awaited before any definite line of action was determined upon. A vote of thanks to Sir Roper Lethbridge and other members of Parliament was passed.

The following are the heads of the reply to Sir John Gorst's speech on the subject of pensions. Taking the first argument, that the Indian tax-payer cannot be justly called upon to make good any deficiency caused by the fall in the rupee, it is shown that in three distinct cases the tax-payer is called upon to make good similar deficiencies in the case of pensions and salaries of the India Office, in the case of increased pensions to Royal Engineers, and in the case of that portion of the pensions of Covenanted Civilians which is subscribed for by a deduction from their salaries. Referring to the possible benefits suggested by Sir John Gorst as likely to result from the Public Service Commission, it is shown how shadowy and uncertain such suggestions are. The argument that the Services had no right to appeal to Parliament is analysed and completely refuted. Referring to the challenge to go to law, it is replied that the varying forms of contracts and the entire absence of written agreements in some cases make it impossible that any one test case could bind the Government to the equitable adjustment of all reasonable claims.

A rumour, which lacks confirmation, has reached Calcutta of the death of Rana Bhere Shumshere Bahadoor, Prime Minister of Nepaul. Bhere Shumshere's death might lead to important changes in Nepaul.

A new invention to permit of target practice being carried out in barrack rooms, &c., has recently been brought under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and has met with his Excellency's approval. It consists of a hollow rifled steel cartridge so contrived as to fire a small pellet by the explosion of a percussion cap. No subsidiary apparatus is required; the pellet does not touch the rifle barrel in its passage, and every soldier is thus enabled to practice with his own weapon. This invention is designated "Dreyse's steel cartridges" for barrack room practice, and the sole agent for India is Mr. R. Hotz, Simla, from whom cartridges, caps, and pellets can be obtained.

Charles Lamb divides the human race into those who borrow and those who lend. Among the former were to be classed, until the introduction of the Debtors Act into their country, a large percentage of Burmese women, whose joyous temperament is scarcely equalled by their forethought. As, however, they can no longer be arrested under the Act, the lenders are beginning to fight shy, or else the attachable property possessed by a female Burmese borrower must be microscopically small, for they are no longer found in the same number as defendants in the Small Cause Courts. This might, of course, be explained by supposing that they were in process of transition to the army of lenders; but the Judges of the various Courts do not incline to this opinion, and they are probably right. The Debtors Act is not popular among the Burmese ladies.

The Lushai correspondence is very satisfactory a ling. All the objects of the expedition, it seems, have been fully accomplished, and Colonel Tregear and the officers and men under his command are officially thanked for the excellent manner in which the work has been done. Howsata and Jahoota have been duly punished for the murder of Lieutenant Stewart; the road from Demagiri towards the Shendu country has been constructed, and an advanced post has been established and garrisoned. This stockade, which is situated at Lungleh, has accommodation for two hundred men, and there is a plentiful supply of water. The details of the expedition seem to have been attended to with great care, and Colonel Tregear, while warmly commending the forces all round, singles out for especial mention the names of Mr. D. R. Dyall, political officer with the force, and eleven officers and officials. Although a severe lesson has been taught the disaffected hill tribes, it is not impossible that operations will be resumed in the coming winter, and in that event the forces will find that the whole ground has been cleared for action. The *Times of India* doubts, however, if there will be any serious outbreak, for the tribes have long since manifested a desire to come to terms.

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WEDDING AT CUTCH (BHUJ).

On Saturday, the 6th July, a very pretty wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Cutch (Bhuj), the bride being Grace Alexa, daughter of Colonel Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., Political Agent, Cutch, and the bridegroom Surgon-Major T. E. Ferguson, M.B., I.M.D., in charge of the 14th Bombay Infantry. The Rev. W. E. Scott, B.A., officiated, and Lieut. Wilkins acted as best man. The church was prettily decorated with palms and white flowers, and the regimental colours were placed at the entrance of the porch. The road from the Residency to the church presented a most picturesque sight, being lined by the mounted police of H.H. the Rao of Cutch and by the 14th Bombay Infantry. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely dress of cream faille silk, with a long square train; front of skirt and bodice prettily draped with crêpe de chine, high Medici collar, and revers of silk. She wore a half-wreath of orange blossoms, jasmine, and myrtle, sprays of the same on the bodice, and a long tulle veil, fastened with pearl pins. Her ornaments were a pearl necklace and pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaid in attendance was Miss Moyle, who wore a myrtle green directoire costume trimmed with crimson silk, large hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white flowers tied with crimson ribbon. She also wore a gold and pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. After the ceremony, the regimental band, which was stationed outside the church, played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the bridal party adjourned to the Residency, preceded by the bride and bridegroom, who drove away in a four-in-hand, with an escort of mounted police. After the usual congratulations and inspection of presents, the health of the happy pair was proposed by H.H. the Rao of Cutch in appropriate terms, and Colonel Strong, 14th Bombay Infantry, added a few words to the bride of congratulation, on her becoming the wife of an officer of the regiment. The bride and bridegroom drove away for their honeymoon, in a shower of rice, and amidst the hearty cheers of those present.

THE SOLDIERS' BEER.

The following letter appears in the *Bombay Gazette*:—

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th inst., appeared a letter signed "Walter G. Treacher" under the sensational heading of "Is a soldier's life worth living," sympathising with poor T.A. at being forced to drink country brewed beer when he can get something far superior from Mr. Treacher. What a disinterested champion T.A. has found at last! "Remember Short's your friend, not Codlin." In the event of a rise in the price of material, or an increase in freight and insurance from disturbances in Europe, would Mr. Treacher be still so anxious to supply McEwen's beers? I fancy his customers then would be only too glad to get country brewed beers. Mr. Treacher is also not at all anxious to supply stations up-country, such as Dalhousie or Dharamsala in the Punjab. He likes an order in Bombay with no risk and no responsibilities. Would it suit him as well to supply under contract on the same terms as the Indian brewer, first deposit a large cash security, and keep up stores with agents at each station of supply with several months' stock, and then to depend on a most critical tasting committee to pass his beer. I fancy he would find McEwen's beers were not quite as much appreciated as he now tries to make out. As a matter of fact the contracts for supply of beer in India are open to McEwen and every other brewer in the United Kingdom, but the terms simply do not suit them. With regard to quality, we can at all times compete successfully with any of the home brewers shipping beers for canteen use.—Yours, &c.,

H. G. MEAKIN.

THE death is announced of Mr. Max Goldmann. He entered the Post Office Department in September, 1877. In 1879 he was placed on special duty in the office of Director-General. In 1881 he from choice was appointed Postmaster, Aden, and was there till January, 1887, when he was appointed Assistant Comptroller, which appointment he held till his death. During the time he was Postmaster at Aden, he was selected by Mr. H. E. M. James, Director-General, to accompany him as his Secretary at the Postal Conference held at Lisbon in 1885. He was especially deputed to Zanzibar to report upon postal arrangements in August, 1885. He was very popular with the delegates of the Governments at the Lisbon Conference, and became warm friends with some of them. Mr. Goldmann was an officer of much ability, and had every prospect of rising by it in the Department. He was beloved by his subordinates for the kind, considerate, and patient manner of behaving to them, and they much regret his loss. He was a most reliable official, and his death is much regretted by the Director-General and brother officers. He was a true friend

SHOOTING IN THE DUN.

The Allahabad paper would have some protection for the Dun. It says:—

When the Central Provinces Government the other day imposed a scale of fees upon shooting in Government forest reserves the money to be thereby obtained was probably the least of their considerations. It is doubtful if all the licenses taken out by all the sportsmen who visit the Provinces will cover the extra expense to the Forest Department of seeing that the rules are observed. But the principle asserted in those rules (and vainly combated in Bombay) that the Government is the owner of the animals in its forests, and the fish in the streams thereof, has been carried many steps further as to its practical application by Mr. F. Baker in the lately published report upon the Settlement of the Dun. The Dun, as everyone knows, is the favourite shooting ground of Upper India. Climate, scenery, and up till quite lately the abundance and variety of the game made it a veritable sportsman's paradise. But from the revenue officer's point of view it is the worst district in these Provinces. Even under the new settlement the Eastern Dun is assessed only at £800, the rent, as Mr. Baker says, "of a fairly good small-sized grouse moor," while "the whole land revenue of the Dun several times over would not pay for the lease of a first-class Scotch deer forest or for fishing on a single Scotch river." This comparison will indicate of itself what Mr. Baker's proposals are. Holding that the revenue cannot be expected to increase except with the very gradual increase of cultivation, and that it is undesirable that cultivation should increase to any great extent at the expense of the forests—since that would mean a decrease in the all important water-supply which the Ganges brings down to the plains—he thinks that the Government should face the situation and lease out the shooting and fishing rights by auction to the highest bidder. The State would certainly be the gainer: and this is not the only consideration in favour of the proposal.

The game all over India has been decreasing fast of late years: but nowhere has the process gone on so rapidly as in the Dun. The presence of a considerable European community, its vicinity to several large stations, and the permanent cantonment of a Goorkha regiment in its midst have made it heavy odds against the game, and in the absence of any restrictions it is only marvellous that any should have survived the indiscriminate slaughter going on at all times except just in the height of the monsoon. Yakub Khan, for instance, the ex-Amir, notoriously did nothing but shoot when he first went there, and shot everything he saw, without regard to sex or age: and with such an example before them it was not likely that others should forbear. As Mr. Baker says, "No one sees any advantage in exercising moderation for the benefit of those who come after him," so "the principle generally acted on is to let nothing escape if possible. I have heard of 20 sambhar stags being shot by a single sportsman in a week, and 70 or 80 chital stags in a fortnight not many years ago. Peafowl were shot by the cartload where hardly one can now be seen." From the sportsman's point of view it is now a simple question between preservation and extermination: and if preservation, the most effectual means as well as the most profitable to Government would be the letting out of sporting rights to private persons. For the first few years the prices forthcoming might not be high, but as soon as the game began to recover and the system began to be appreciated in England, one cannot doubt that many of the rich men who live to shoot would be only too glad to find a means for employing the spring months in their favourite pursuit, and that an Indian jungle might become as fashionable and by force of competition as expensive as a Scotch forest. From the point of the public here it would not be agreeable to see a plutocracy stepping in between the Indian sportsman and his pleasure: and a system of licenses like that of the Central Provinces might seem to meet the case. But the English shooting tenant, if he really took to the idea, would bring so much more money to the country (as look what he has done for the once worthless Highlands) that the Government would not be justified in hesitating between the two systems.

THE *Sahachar* states that a curious marriage ceremony took place at Bamundangah, near Jonai, Hughli district, a few days ago, a baby, eight months old, of the Brahmin caste, being married to a Charitri Brahmin, twenty-eight years old. The father of the bride gave the bridegroom a present of Rs. 200 in cash for marrying his daughter.

A MODERN Fagin has been unearthed at Bombay. This gentleman, by name Abdool Rayman Esmail, has been in the habit of teaching small boys of tender age the art of pilfering, and in return they have supported him in luxurious idleness by the fruits of their labour. This mutual obligation will now cease for the space of two years, which Esmail (who owned to nine previous convictions) will spend in the House of Correction.

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"Wondrous Nourishment."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1889.

THE FALL IN EXCHANGE: ITS ADVANTAGES.

IT could only be a bold man who would dare to advocate in India that the fall in exchange was anything but a curse to that country. Yet such a man has been found. He has written to an up country paper a letter bristling with arguments in favour of the present state of things financially, and, although he does not put his name to his letter the Editor must be in possession of it, and we may therefore give the writer the faint praise at least of having the courage of his opinions. But those opinions will shock the mind of every Indian official—civil, military or uncovenanted—who looks upon the rupee as a vanishing quantity and who denounces the Government as a robber worse than Barabbas. The writer in question holds that the present exchange is good for the country at large—good for the peasant, the artizan, the manufacturer and the zemindar—because it brings money to and keeps money in India, where it is wanted, instead of its going to England, which is already glutted with unemployed money. And he continues the argument thus :—

Believers in bi-metallism are not ignorant of, yet they blind their eyes to, the fact that since the rupee began to fall Indian industries have steadily risen. The deposits in all Indian Banks have enormously increased, which has led to cheaper money and to a stimulation of trade. Even the recent temporary tightness of money did not raise interest above the rates which were perfectly common when the rupee was at par.

The effect of any decided improvement in exchange would be disastrous. The large deposits now in Indian Banks would be withdrawn, and the Banks themselves would have to withdraw vast numbers of loans, and refuse further applications for advances to an extent which would paralyse trade.

The manufactures which have come into existence by a protective exchange would all suffer—many would collapse. It is almost certain that every cotton and woollen mill, every paper mill, every tannery, flour mill and brewery, would be in difficulties. Let any unbiassed person look at the accounts of these industries, and it will at once be apparent that they could not stand an improvement in exchange, which would reduce their prices by 30 or 40 per cent. Many other industries would suffer, every engineering firm and foundry in India would be badly hit, and all tea, coffee and indigo planters would very heavily feel how an improved exchange meant for them a decreased income. But it is not alone large industries which would be affected ; coach-builders, furniture makers, tailors and milliners would all sigh for the return of the happy days when the rupee was at 1s. 4d. No one much minds now-a-days paying Messrs. Dykes Rs. 1,500 for a carriage—it is only £100 after all, we say. Would Messrs. Dykes equally secure our custom if Rs. 1,500 was £150, or would our orders go to Long Acre ? Similarly our shirts would not be bought in Bombay, nor should we buy country-made furniture. We might even grumble at having to pay 6d. instead of 4d. for the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

All these matters might fairly be placed in the scale against the benefits a minority would derive by an improved exchange, but they are as nothing when compared with the effect on the mass of the people.

We imagine that it would not be difficult to detect more than one fallacy in the above arguments, and the example sum to be worked out in favour of dealing with Messrs. Dykes and Co. with the falling exchange is capable of being worked out in a very opposite way, for if Messrs. Dykes have to lose by the exchange in buying materials in England they are more likely to charge Rs. 2,000 than Rs. 1,500 for the required coach. In fact, the tradesmen who lose by the exchange will naturally recoup themselves from their customers for such loss.

The low exchange may benefit the Indian cultivator; but we take leave to doubt the writer's assertion that "the more exchange improves the less rupees zemindars and ryots will have for their crops," and that therefore the less easy it will be for them to contribute to the necessities of the State. Such an argument pushed to its logical conclusion means that the less valuable the rupee becomes the more valuable will become the land and its produce. But, after all, that very minority which the writer would ignore is the minority whose case must be taken into

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consideration. If the fall in exchange is to pauperise the handful of Englishmen who hold India it will be of little advantage to boast that it has enriched the Indian ryot. But the query is, Has it enriched him?

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 6.)

WESTLAND, Mr. J., secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is appointed to be chief commissioner of Assam, from the date on which he takes over charge of the appointment from Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I.

HOGG, Sir F. R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from May 13.

The following substantive promotions and appointments are made in the Berar Commission, from April 19, consequent on the retirement of Colonel J. Fitzgerald, deputy commissioner of the 2nd class :—

KNOWLYS, Mr. H. B., deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.

RENNICK, Lieut.-Colonel H. de P., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

DAVIES, Mr. C. A. W., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

BYMONJI, Dastur Edalji, assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.

MURRAY, Mr. Stanley, extra assistant resident in charge of the Residency Civil Offices in Hyderabad, to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd class.

In consequence of the introduction of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889, the following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, from July 1, unless otherwise stated :—

BULLOCK, Colonel R., deputy commissioner of the 2nd class (on furlough), to be civil and sessions judge.

OBBARD, Mr. R., C.S., special assistant commissioner, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as civil and sessions judge, during the absence on furlough of Colonel R. Bullock.

GARRETT, Captain R.V., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.

O'GRADY, Mr. J., inspector of police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be an extra assistant commissioner of the 5th class from the date of assuming charge.

MACKENZIE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie to be judicial commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from July 1.

DELAESSOE, Captain A. F., C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as assistant commissioner of Merwara.

MILITARY.

RIND, Major A. T. S. A., C.M.G., Bengal S.C., officiating commissary-general for transport, Commissariat Department, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel A. F. Laughton, C.B., Madras S.C., who has retired from the service.

JAMES, Surgeon R., medical officer 5th Infantry, to be medical officer Hyderabad Contingent, 5th Cavalry, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. E. McVittie, re-transferred to the Madras Presidency.

BROWN, Surgeon E. H., officiating in medical 2nd Infantry, to be medical officer 5th Infantry, vice Surgeon James, transferred to the 3rd Cavalry.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Quetta district :—

JACKSON, Lieut. S. C. F., Hampshire Regiment, to be aide-de-camp.

FURLOUGHS.

PREAYMAN, Major and Brevet-Colonel G. T., R.A., assistant adjutant-general for Royal Artillery (p.a.), for four months.

CAUTLEY, Lieut.-Colonel C. G., General List, Cavalry, military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, and officiating controller of military accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal (p.a.), for one year and 121 days.

WIGHTON, Major E., R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, Bombay (p.a.), for four months.

BELLASIS, Major G. M., Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, N.W. Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for two years.

GASTRELL, Captain E. T., Bengal S.C., commandant, Mandalay Police Battalion, Burma (p.a.), for one year.

SILVER, Captain G., East Surrey Regiment, adjutant Bengal-Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps (p.a.), for four months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

WARDEN, Lieut. A. W., Bengal S.C., 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for 182 days; pension service, sixth year, commenced Feb. 6.

BAINBRIDGE, Colonel F. T., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to reside out of India.

PICKERING, Conductor W. P., of the Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval :—

COLLEN, Major and Colonel (local Major-General) E. H. H., C.I.E., to be lieut.-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

GRANT, Colonel F. W., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service subject to H.M.'s approval.

BIDIE—On the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on Surgeon-General G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E., surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, from Feb. 10, vice Colonel (Brigade-General) G. C. Hodding, C.B., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, June 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GORDON, Lieut. R. F. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer on probation, 19th Bengal Cavalry, vice Tate, promoted squadron commander.

OBBARD, 2nd-Lieut. E. N., Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry.

PRIOR, Lieut. W., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, 13th Bengal Infantry, vice Justice, vacated on promotion to captain.

GILES, Lieut. A., wing officer, to be quartermaster, 13th Bengal Infantry, vice Prior.

EVANS, Surgeon J. F., M.B., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, 19th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon Morwood, transferred to temporary civil employment.

The following postings are made :—

RIDGEWAY, Major R. K., V.C., district staff officer, 1st class, to the Allahabad district.

LAWRENCE, Major R. C. B., district staff officer, 2nd class, to the Assam district, but to continue temporarily in the Nerbudda district.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

WOODHOUSE, Lieut. E. M., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 10.)

LYALL, Mr. D. R., commissioner, Chittagong division, is allowed leave for three months.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., inspector-general of police, on furlough, is appointed to act as commissioner, Chittagong division.

MAUDE, Mr. W., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrate, and to have charge of the Madhubani sub-division, in the district of Durbhanga.

GREER, Mr. R. T., officiating joint-magistrate, Madhubani, Durbhanga, is appointed to act as magistrate of Tipperah.

COLLINS, Mr. A. H., officiating magistrate, Tipperah, is appointed to act as judge of Dinagepore.

PRITCHARD, Mr. R. N. W., assistant superintendent of police, Shahabad, is transferred to Mozufferpore.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A., assistant superintendent of police, Pubna, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to the Sasseram sub-division.

LEGER, Mr. H. B. St., assistant superintendent of police, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 4.)

YOUNG, Lieutenant F. P., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Delhi District.

HALLIFAX, Mr. C. J., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Gujrat district.

MENZIES—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Colonel Oswald Menzies, Inspector-General of police, Punjab, to be Inspector-General of Police throughout the general police district embracing all the lands for the time being occupied by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system and by the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 29.)

QUINTON, Hon. J. W., C.S.I., junior member of the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months.

PENNEY, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Sitapur to Fyzabad.

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TUDBALL, Mr. W., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Budaun to Bareilly.

AIKMAN, Mr. D. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem. is, on relief by Mr. G. R. Bird of charge of the Mirzapur disrrict, transferred to Bareilly as district engineer, vice Mr. W. A. Marshall, overseer, 1st grade.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, June 15.)

BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Pakakko to the charge of the Ruby Mines district.

COLQUHOUN—Under the orders of the Government of India, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, is placed under suspension, from the date on which he is relieved of the charge of the Ruby Mines district by Lieut. H. A. Browning.

GRAVES, Major S. H. P., deputy inspector-general of military police, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of police, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Brigadier-General E. Stedman.

The following temporary appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Brigadier-General E. Stedman, C.B.:—

PEILE, Captain S. C. F., director of police supply and clothing, to officiate as deputy inspector-general of military police.

PARKIN, Lieut. H., assistant director of Police supply and clothing, to officiate as director of police supply and clothing.

HUDSON, Lieut. G. M., assistant commandant, is appointed to officiate as commandant of the Meiktila Battalion, Upper Burma, Military Police, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. H. F. Holland.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 9.)

THORNBURN, Mr. W. M., acting district judge, Cudapah, is granted furlough for ten months and ten days, from the 2nd Sept., 1889.

SHAW, Mr. P. D., barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as sub pro tem Chief Judge of the Court of Small Ccauses, Madras, during the employment of Mr. Hendley on other duty.

GRANT, Mr. W., barrister-at-law, to act as Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor for the town of Madras, during the employment of the Hon. Mr. Spring Branson on other duty.

MILITARY.

NORIE—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Colonel E. M. Norie, Staff Corps, to reside out of India on attaining colonel's allowances.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

FRENCH, Lieutenant A., Staff Corps, 33rd Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

ROBINSON, Surgeon-Major M., Indian Medical Service, 29th Madras Infantry, is granted leave for one year pension service—seventeenth year, commenced 28th June.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 11.)

FURLOUGH.

ROBERTSON, Mr. B., C.S., assistant collector, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MULES—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. C. Mules to act as deputy commissioner, district magistrate, and district registrar, Upper Sind Frontier District, during the absence of Mr. R. Giles on privilege leave.

MILITARY.

FURLOUGHS.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H., S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 9th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for 182 days, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; Pension service, seventh year, commenced Nov. 7, 1888. the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

WOOD, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., S.C., wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

BRETON, Major W. I. Le, S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from June 5 on a pension of £365 per annum, payable in Europe, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been completed in the Staff Corps, to be Majors, from July 7, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

ORR, Captain W. J., Staff Corps.
DOBBS, Captain G. C., Staff Corps.
REILLY, Captain B. L. P., Staff Corps.
BELL, Captain A. W. C., Staff Corps.
MACPHERSON, Captain A. W. C., Staff Corps.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel T. C. Lane, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. A. Ward, S.C.; Sub Lieut. E. Wintour, S.C.; Captain E. M. Lawford, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Major G. B. E. Radcliffe, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. De Bratt, A. P. Hill, J. L. Long, F. J. Cooke (Cov.), R. H. G. Irvine, W. R. Larminie, G. Stevenson (Cov.), B. C. Bensley, M. H. Beattie, G. F. Clendenning.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Bishop, S.C., seven days; Colonel W. J. Bax, Inf., fifty-two days; Captain E. H. Rodwell, S.C., six months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. H. Yate, S.C., two months; Captain R. F. Clothier, S.C., two months.
Bombay Estab.—Major J. W. Anderson, S.C., six months.
Indian Marine.—Captain E. Bishop, one month.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. H. O'Brien (Cov.), three months' s.c.; C. H. Barratt, furlough to Oct. 25.
Madras Estab.—F. D'A. O. Wolfe-Murray, two days' extraordinary leave (this does not cancel permission to return); H. L. Butcher, one month's s.c.
Bombay Estab.—M. Macmillan, furlough to March 31, 1890.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Bishop, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Manderson, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Colonel J. M. C. Galloway.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. L. M. Foster, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—N. R. Cumberledge, Major T. Gracey, R.E., P. W. Anketell-Jones, A. J. Hammond, Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, M.B., W. J. Cunningham (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—M. P Coode.
Bombay Estab.—F. H. Warden.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ALLAT—July 25, at Newport, Mon., the wife of H. T. W. Allat, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, of a daughter.

FOSTER—July 26, at Woolwich, the wife of Captain J. R. Foster Royal Artillery, of a son.

FRANCIS—July 12, at Woodhurst, Shorne, Kent, the wife of W. H. Francis, Captain late 28th Regiment, of a daughter.

GOLDNEY—July 26, at Ealing, the wife of Captain F. C. N. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, 43rd Goorka Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MERRIMANN—July 23, at The Elms, Egham, the wife of John H. Merriman, of a son.

REID—July 27, at 13, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Frank Lumsden Reid, Esq., prematurely, of a son.

TURNER—July 25, at Oakleigh, Camberley, the wife of Captain A. H. P Turner, R.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILL—HOWARD—July 29, at St. Marylebone Parish Church, William Gill, of Hopton, Hodnet, Shropshire, to Maud, widow of the late G. B. Rogers, Captain, H.M.'s 48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment, and youngest daughter of the late John Howard, of Oaklands, Southsea.

WILLIAMS—BUCKLE—Aug. 1, at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, Frederick Sims Williams, LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late Frederick Sims Williams, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Alice Temple, daughter of the late W. Boyd Buckle, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Cedarlea, Bournemouth.

DEATHS.

DANIELL—July 26, at 8, Beaufort-gardens, Lieut.-General Charles Frederick Torrens Daniell, C.B., of peritonitis, after a very short illness, aged 61.

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DENNISTOUN—July 28, at Cold Ash, Newbury, Basil Lamprey, son of James Lawson Denniston, Bengal Civil Service, aged 8.
HARE—June 26, at Durban, Natal, Frederick, the youngest son of the late Major George Hare, C.B., Hyderabad Contingent.
KEITH—July 27, at 14, Hans-place, S.W., Catherine Gertrude, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Keith, D. A. General, Bombay.
McCAUSLAND—July 28, at Portswood House, Kew, Emma, widow of the late Lieut.-General John Kennedy McCausland, C.B., of The Park, Cheltenham.
PEARCE—July 26, at his residence, 47, Gunterstone-road, West Kensington, Robert Webb Pearce, of the East Indian Railway Company, Howrah, Bengal, aged 57.
PUCKLE—July 24, at Steyning, Sussex, Ellen Euphemia, widow of the late Major-General James Puckle, of the Madras Army.
WATTS—July 24, at Colchester, John Ponsonby Watts, Lieut.-General Madras Staff Corps (late 27th Madras Native Infantry), aged 69.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CHESTER—July 2, at Port Blair, the wife of E. G. Chester, Forest Department, of a daughter.
COLLARD—July 4. at Bangalore, the wife of Conductor S. Collard, Commissariat Department, of a son.
CROWTHER—July 9, at Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev. F. N. Crowther, Chaplain, of a son.
DODERET—At Byculla, Bombay, the wife of W. Doderet, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
FRASER—June 29, at Raipore, C.P., the wife of of A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., of a son.
HISCOCKS—July 12, at Dhobie Talao, the wife of Henry H. Hiscocks, Bombay Police, of a daughter.
MALTBY—July 1, at Jalna, Deccan, the wife of Major F. G. Maltby, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
MILLER—July 28, at Barnes Court, Simla, India, the wife of Mr. J. O. Miller, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
MUNN—July 20, at Cherat, Punjaub, the wife of Major F. H. Munn, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son. (By telegram.)
NUGENT—July 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. Nugent, C.S., of a son.
OGDEN—June 29, at Simla, the wife of W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, P. W. Department, of a son.
PETERS—July 10, at Madras, the wife of C. J. Peters, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.
PRESSEY—June 29, at Roorkee, the wife of Lieut. Arthur Pressey, B.S.C., of a daughter.
RUST—July 6, at Darjeeling, the wife of R. Rust, B.P.S., of a daughter.
SMITH—Aug. 1, at Bangalore, Madras, the wife of Major W. Whitmore Smith, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son. (By telegram.)
THOMPSON—July 13, at Poona, the wife of Lieut. W. A. Thompson, 1st Bombay Lancers, of a son.
WAKEFIELD—June 10, at Punjab, the wife of G. E. Wakefield, Superintendent, State, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERNARD—WHITE—June 28, at St. Mary's, Benares, James Henry, eldest son of Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., to Mabel Milton, youngest daughter of Robert Faulder White.
BAKER—GREGORY—July 8, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Edward Baker, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., to Eliza Jane, daughter of Mr. Gregory, P.W.D.
CALTHROP—HARTLEY—July 4, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Surgeon-Major C. W. Calthrop, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to Alice Evett, second daughter of the late C. J. Hartley, Esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.
FERGUSON-HUNTER—July 6, at Bhuj, Surgeon-Major John Edward Ferguson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, to Grace Alexa, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., Political Agent, Cutch.
HEATON—CHURCH—July 8, at Bareily, W. Heaton, Major, South Wales Borderers, eldest son of the Rev. H. E. Heaton, of Plas Heaton, Denbighshire, to Florence (Flossie), only daughter of W. T. Church, C.S.

DEATHS.

DENNIS—July 10, at Mhow, of enteric fever, S. C. T. Dennis, Lieut. Royal Horse Artillery, aged 26.
GOLDMANN—July 10, at Calcutta, Max Goldmann, aged 37.
JOLLIE—July 13, at Madras, James Jollie, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, aged 45.
MAYER—June 30, at Calcutta, Louiza Ione, the wife of G. H. Mayer, late of the Customs Preventive Service, aged 39.
NUGENT—July 7, at Mussoorie, Florence, the wife of J. Nugent, C.S.
PEPPE—July 19, on board P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, in the Red Sea, after three days' fever, William Peppé, of Birdpore, Basti, India, N.W.P., aged 67.
RODRIGUES—July 6, at Madras, the Rev. M. E. Rodrigues, Vicar of St. Anthony's, Royapooram, aged 47.
STOUTT—July 3, at Madras, Mr. William Stoutt, late of the Government Telegraph Department, aged 32.

HER Highness the Nawab Shahjehan, Begum of Bhopal, has compiled a Dictionary in Urdu, English, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Turkish, which she has called "Khazinat-ul-lugat," or Treasury of Languages. This her Highness is now prepared to distribute, at her own cost, to all important institutions throughout India.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JULY 29.

—o—

COOPER'S-HILL COLLEGE.

The Earl of NORTHBROOK asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was proposed to offer a certain number of commissions in the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery to students at the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's-hill.

Lord HARRIS said perhaps the noble earl would allow him to reply to the question. It was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to offer thirteen commissions if there were that number of cadets available and qualified. At present the matter was being discussed between the War Office and the India Office.

Viscount CROSS desired to supplement his noble friend's answer by pointing out that the training for the year would begin in September next, and he hoped the commissions which were offered would be an inducement to gentlemen who wanted to enter the Army to go to that most excellent institution at Coopers-hill. He had satisfied himself that a more excellent education was not to be got anywhere.

In answer to Lord SANDHURST,

Viscount CROSS said he certainly hoped the offer of commissions would be continued from year to year.

The Earl of MORLEY asked whether that proposal would diminish the number of people at Woolwich.

Lord HARRIS said there was certainly no intention of reducing the number of cadets in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. If the Royal Military Academy, being full, could not supply the number of officers required, he had no doubt the War Office would again apply to Coopers-hill College. The noble earl was no doubt aware that the question was one of age, as pupils entered Coopers-hill College older than cadets entered the Royal Military Academy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 29.

POSTAGE TO INDIA.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referring to the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the hon. member for Canterbury dealing with the complaint of the latter that the postage to India from England is 5d. per half ounce for letters, while it is 2½d. per half ounce from France, Germany, and Russia to India, and also with the fact that the postage on newspapers to Ceylon is 1½d. each, while it is only 1d. to Australia, 5,000 miles further, whether he had received a report from the Postmaster-General, to whom he referred the correspondence, and what action was intended to be taken in regard to the question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: The point of the hon. member's question is as to what action is intended to be taken. No action is intended to be taken in the matter.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the First Lord of the Treasury, as they were now approaching the end of the Session, when the Indian Budget would be taken.

Mr. W. H. SMITH: I am very glad indeed to have an assurance from the hon. member that we are approaching the end of the Session. ("Hear" and a laugh.) I am afraid, however, that I cannot now state when the Indian Budget will be brought forward. Certain measures must be passed and further progress made with supply before the Indian Budget can be taken.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked that two days' notice might be given of the Indian Budget.

Mr. W. H. SMITH: Without entering into a pledge—the difficulty of doing which at this period of the Session the hon. member is aware of—I will endeavour to give the notice which he desires.

EVICTIONS IN CEYLON.

Sir E. WATKIN asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies why the returns of "vital statistics in Ceylon, formerly published as a Supplement to the *Gazette*, were stopped in 1887, whether it was the case that the deaths recorded in these returns under the item of "deaths by starvation" were mainly produced by the eviction of the cultivators from ancestral holdings for non-payment of rent or tax; whether these evictions had been and were now carried on by thousands in a year, and invariably followed by starvation and death; and would he grant a return of the number of evictions and deaths from starvation for each year, 1869 to 1889, inclusive.

Baron H. DE WORMS: It is not known why the statistics alluded to in the first paragraph of the question, which were printed in 1887, were not again printed last year in the

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Gazette. They are no doubt published in the administrative reports. As regards the second paragraph, it is not known here that the deaths from starvation, which were three in 1886 and nine in 1887, were the result of evictions. As regards the third paragraph, the Governor ascertained that the author of this grave statement could adduce no proofs in support of it, and it is believed to be at least a very gross exaggeration. The Governor is causing a searching inquiry to be made into the circumstances and results of the evictions, and will be requested to cause the return mentioned in the last paragraph of the question to be added to the report.

Sir E. WATKIN: Can the right hon. gentleman say when the information is likely to be received?

Baron H. DE WORMS: There will be no delay whatever in obtaining the information.

THE DOCK AT BOMBAY.

In answer to Admiral FIELD,

Lord G. HAMILTON said: The arrangement proposed as to the construction of the Bombay Dock was that the Indian Government were to build the dock and the Admiralty to bear a moiety of the cost. This division of cost raised financial considerations in which the Treasury necessarily had a leading voice. The delay which has occurred in settling the question arises from the inability of the Treasury to treat this as an isolated question of finance, but rather as one which carries with it necessarily a review of the general contribution which India makes towards the maintenance of an Imperial Navy.

A RETROSPECT OF THIRTY YEARS IN INDIA.

(Communicated to the *Statesman*.)

Thirty years have passed over my head since I first landed from an outward-bound vessel at Prinseps-ghât, and, with the exception of some few years in Upper and Central India, the whole of that period has been spent in Bengal, and about twenty years in Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood. In that long sojourn in this land I have acquired some knowledge of the language and of the ways of the people; but still, whenever I sit down to meditate on men and things, the humiliating thought forces itself upon my mind, how little, in spite of the opportunities we have had, do I really know of the inner life of the people among whom our lot has been cast. Yet we flatter ourselves, and those whose ignorance is even greater than ours, flatter us with the idea that we know more of their ways, manners, and customs than many others do. It is no uncommon thing for men to say, "Oh, you ask So-and-so, he has been here for years, and talks Bengali like a native; he knows all about it," and so So-and-so poses as an authority, when in his inmost heart he knows that he is but an impostor. No! humiliating as the confession is, we know absolutely nothing of the inner life, and the aspirations, thoughts, and feelings of the vast Native population of this great dependency of the British Crown. And why is this so? Why is it that neither the official, the merchant, the soldier, the Anglican parson, the Roman Catholic priest, the Denominational minister, the medical man, nor any European of any class or profession can penetrate the inner life of our Hindoo fellow-subjects? How is it that although the most intimate official or business relations may exist between an Englishman and Hindoo or Mahomedan for years together—although there may be the greatest confidence and trust in all matters affecting their daily official or business life, yet their private and domestic relations are sealed books. Their doings and belongings out of cutcherry or office are a total blank? A time comes when the deputy baboo or the moomsif mohasay brings to his collector, magistrate, or the district judge; or the banian or head book-keeper of a mercantile firm brings to his *burra saheb* a well grown lad bearing a fair resemblance to himself, and introduces him to his "ma-bap" as his son to be patronised and helped into the uncovenanted service or promoted to a stool in the office; but of the lad's mother or sisters no word is said, and like Topsy, he might "have growed" without any such domestic relationships. It is of course difficult for an Englishman to take a real interest in the welfare of a lad who has grown up altogether a stranger to him, however, much he may have valued his father's services, and his official or business integrity; and so the social gap widens instead of closing up. There is always a strange reticence between an Englishman and a native, between employer and employed, in regard to all domestic relations, and we are apt, seeing as we do only the *outside*, to consider natives callous and without feeling or affection.

Some day perhaps our head clerk or accountant absents himself from office on the plea that his wife, mother, or daughter is very ill, and in a day or two he comes to work and resumes his duties without remark; but instead of the neatly-folded turban cloth or tussar *chupkan*, white trousers, and patent leather shoes, he is bareheaded, shaven, clad in *dhoti*, *chudder*, and with bare sandalled feet. If we know anything of the ways of the people, we know what these signs mean—they are equivalent to the crape on the hat and on the arm of the office coat, the black tie, and dingy mourning which renders our grief so hideous; but we ask no question, nor does he volunteer any remark. We have known young and inexperienced office masters inquire in tones of anger what a clerk meant by presenting himself before him improperly dressed, but this again was ignorance. Wherever there has been social intercourse between European and Native it has been in the case of those of the latter race who have thrown aside caste trammels and adopted (not always the best phase of) European manners and customs; but even here the intimacy is only on the surface. There is always some other phase of existence, some other side to their life to which we are not admitted. Our civilian, legal or medical friend, who goes about his daily professional duties in black frock-coat and pot-hat, insists on being styled Mr. or Esq. instead of *Baboo* or *Rai Bahadoor*, and occasionally takes his wife to a Lieutenant-Governor's, Bishop's, or Judge's "at home," but does not invite us to a quiet family dinner, or afternoon tea and tennis with the ladies of his family.

We go to dine with our good friend Prince or Nawab ——, and our courteous and gentlemanly host takes his seat at the head of the table and dispenses his hospitality in right noble style, but the ladies of his household are conspicuous by their absence. Yet we know that our entertainer is no bachelor, nor widower, but a very much married man, and that only a wall divides us from fair and comely maids and matrons, whom to look upon would be profanation and to attempt to speak to would be an insult. Yet their husbands and fathers visit us and are received by our families as any other gentlemen of any other nation would be. Raja or Baboo (*phullana*) invites his European friends to dinner at his garden-house, incurs a lot of expense, hires steam-launches to bring his friends up the river; orders everything of the best from the Great Eastern, a large Europe dinner with a profusion of wines, liquors, and ices; Mahomedan kitmutgars, and an Eurasian steward. The host himself, if still too orthodox to sit down with his guests, wandering round behind their chairs, while every door and window is crowded up with brothers, cousins, and friends, come to see the *Sahib-logue* feed; while the entertainment winds up with a second-rate *nautch* (for the real thing is dying out of the land) and dramatic entertainment and the "Sham Bazaar Amateur Concert." Or we go with a general invitation, or without one, to the public Doorga Pooja *nautches* at the Sobha Bazaar *Rajbaree* or mansion of some wealthy banian. By the Griffin or globe trotter this may be looked upon as an insight into Native life and Native ways; but '*we others*' know better, and to me it has often been a source of annoyance and shame to see the want of politeness and courtesy which too often distinguishes the behaviour of our own countrymen on these occasions. I have seen men who claimed to be gentlemen rush for places at the table, as if they were in a railway station refreshment-room with fifteen minutes to snatch a meal in, order the servants about as if they had paid for their dinner at a *table d'hôte*, jostle past their host as if he were a coolie, or one of Madame Tussaud's wax figures, and made audible remarks about him and his family and surroundings that made us blush for our nationality. Of course a great deal of this apparent rudeness is due to the sheer ignorance of the people and their manners and customs, but it seems inexplicable that Englishmen can pass so many years of their lives amongst an Oriental people and yet remain so entirely ignorant and unsympathetic. An example of the gross *bêtise* of which English men and women are constantly guilty in their occasional interconrse with Natives came under my personal observation a year or two ago. A well-known Indian Prince who has had an exceptional European education, entertained a number of his English friends at dinner. After dinner the party adjourned to the drawing-room, where stood a grand piano; some of the ladies present played and sang, and a lady, who had certainly lived long enough in the East to know better, came up to her host with a simper and said: "Won't you sing something, Marahaja—can you sing us a Hindostanee song? Something funny?" The lady meant no harm, but everyone present felt the awkwardness of the situation. On another occasion I was dining in company with a Native gentleman who had long adopted English customs and *English dress*, held an appointment in Her Majesty's service, and was in all essentials except name and colour an Englishman. A European sitting next him, after several blunt and impertinent remarks and questions which we vainly strove to smother, capped his rudeness by asking in an audible tone: "Well, *Baboo*, I suppose your father wore a *dhoti*?"

Whatever may be the causes, and they are many, there is no disputing the fact that between the English and the people of the country there is a great gulf fixed, and time does not appear to lessen it; nay, to our eyes it seems to widen. We do not make the friendships we used to; a new generation is springing up that is not like the old. India to the class of

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Europeans that now flock to the country is becoming less and less a *home*. The competition civilian of the present day is as a rule a very different person to the Haileybury man of the past. He comes to the country full of preconceived ideas of his own importance and of the extent of his own knowledge. He does not come to learn; he is already crammed with learning on every conceivable subject relating to India and its Government, as an egg is full of meat; as a judicial officer the High Court cannot teach him anything, has he not studied every system of jurisprudence, from the laws of Rome to the American statutes? Sometimes he is an Irishman and a Home Ruler. As an administrator he has neither time nor, possibly, inclination to study the people and their wants and feelings. He is a bird of passage. He rushes from district to district, from magisterial work to revenue, from revenue to secretariat, from the Bengal Office to the India Office, from the finance department to the political agency; from Bengal to the Central Provinces, from Burma to Simla, and never remaineth in one stay until he finally finds rest on the heights of Jakko, and the stars of the firmament descend and rest upon his breast and he becomes as the gods! He knows nothing of the people, and they know less of him. He is a part of a machine which runs in certain undeviable grooves, which is governed from home. He is a penman and a desk-grubber, often weak-sighted, weak-chested, and undersized. He is not of the stamp of man who ruled the land in old days, and to whom the hog-spear and the rifle were as familiar as the pen and the *codes*; and then he seldom has the prestige attaching to the old names which smacked of Leadenhall-street and John Company Bahadoor. But what of that? Is he not destined to bear after his name the magic letters K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.? What are the humble C.B. and V.C. won by such men of the last generation as Alonzo Money, Ebenezer Couper, Ross Mangles, and Macdonell, to the glittering stars and enamelled jam-tarts which in the fulness of time must inevitably decorate those stiff-necked coats, without which existence in these days is impossible! To those of us who are old enough to associate the local magnates of Bengal with such names as D'Oyley, Prinsep, Lushington, Trevor, Plowden, Raikes, Grote, Bayley, Bell, Grant, Halliday, Jackson, Beadon, Cockerell, Mangles, Young, Pringle, Tayler, Stainforth, and others, the decadence is evident, the contrast is strong. Where, too, are our Calcutta merchant princes and the magnificent planters of the old days, the men who kept elephants and horses without number and built such palaces as "Mimluath" and "Baboo Coley," and kept open houses for all comers? Gone, with the might of John Company, and the old civilians and the old prestige! S.

(To be continued.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay Volunteer Artillery have been affiliated with the Royal Artillery and placed under the orders of the officer commanding the Royal Artillery in the Bombay District.

IT is notified in an Army Circular that tentage and horse allowance will be deemed liable to income-tax, unless an officer has his camp equipage in serviceable condition, and actually maintains the numbers of *bonâ fide* chargers prescribed for this rank.

SUBADAR KISHANBIR NAGARKOTE, of the 5th Gurkhas, who showed such gallantry when Major Battye and Captain Urmston were killed a year ago on the Black Mountain, has been granted a gold bar with the words "18th June, 1888" to be worn with his decoration of the Order of Merit.

ARRANGEMENTS are to be made to relieve the British troops in the Chin hills at the earliest possible date. Recent telegrams from that quarter have shown how much the men are beginning to feel the results of hard work and exposure now that the rains have set in.

IT has been decided to build a fort at Murga, at the mouth of the Zhob Valley. The site was decided on by a committee at the end of last April. Half a company of the 2nd Biluchis and twenty-five sabres of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, under a British officer, have left Loralai as an escort to the Executive Engineer and workmen to be employed on the construction of the fort.

THERE are to be only two Superintendents of Army Clothing for all India, viz., Calcutta and Madras. The Bombay Clothing Department will be abolished in the autumn, when Colonel Latouche, at present Superintendent, will be given the Madras appointment which recently fell vacant and which has not been filled permanently. Bombay will therefore be no sufferer in the way of appointments consequent on this change.

OWING to the pressure caused by service in Upper Burma, where many substitutes are wanted to replace the casualties due to sickness and wounds, the Madras Staff Corps is for the present to be interdicted from supplying any officers to the Punjab Frontier Force and corps under the Government of India. This will be a disappointment to many young officers who would in the ordinary course have been transferred, on selection, from the Southern Presidency.

TWO Courts-Martial have been recently held in the Allahabad District on soldiers who were charged with striking their superior officers while in the execution of their duty. In one instance it was Private John Bull of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, and in the other Gunner John Harris of 1-1 Scottish Division. The former has been awarded rigorous imprisonment for six months, and the latter, whose degree of offence was probably greater, to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to be discharged with ignominy from the service.

RULES regarding the tenure of office in the Judge Advocate-General's Department are published. Five years is laid down as the term for a Judge Advocate-General, but he must vacate on succession to colonel's allowance. Deputy and Assistant Advocate-Generals are subject to similar conditions, but they must also vacate on promotion to general officer. Transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list will involve vacation of all appointments in the Department. The tenure of appointment of present incumbents will be reckoned from the date of this order, June 28th.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

The proposed artillery, cavalry and district concentrations for the coming cold season are as follows:—An artillery Camp near Gurgaon will be held from 21st November to 12th December, and siege operations at Roorkee, allotment Rs. 6,000, and will be attended by artillery from Meerut, Umballa, Campbellpore, Saugor, Bareilly, Jhansi, and four batteries located at Roorkee. The Cavalry Camp near Lallamusa, or Gujranwalla, will be held from 1st to 28th January; allotment Rs. 8,000 Artillery from Pindi and Sealkote will be present besides Cavalry from Pindi, Sealkote, Nowshera, Jullundur, Dhera Ghazi Khan, Edwardesabad, and Kohat district. Concentrations: (1) Rawal Pindi, allotment Rs. 5,500. Besides the troops located at Pindi, Infantry from Meerut, Nowshera, Peshawur, Sealkote, Jhelum, and Abbotabad; (2) Meean Meer, allotment Rs. 6,000, outside troops from Ferozepore, Jullundur, Nowshera, and Bakloh; (3) Umballa, allotment Rs. 1,500, West Yorkshire Regiment from Meean Meer; (4) Meerut, allotment Rs. 4,000, outside troops from Agra, Delhi, Dehra Dun, and Roorkee; (5) Lucknow, allotment Rs. 3,500, outside troops from Fyzabad.

THE BOMBAY RELIEFS.

THE Bombay Presidency Reliefs for 1889-90 are out, and are as follows:—

Horse Artillery—G-B from Mhow to Secunderabad; and H-B Secunderabad to Mhow.

Garrison Artillery—2-1 Northern Division from Malta to Bombay; 1-1 Cinque Ports Division from Malta to Aden; 5-1 Southern Division from Bombay to England; 6-1 Southern Division from Aden to England; 7-1 Southern Division from Aden to England; and 1-1 North Irish Division from Malta to Aden.

Native Artillery—No. 1 Mountain Battery, from Poona to Loralai, Ruetta District.

British Cavalry—The 5th Lancers from Mhow to Neemuch; and the 18th Hussars from England to Mhow.

British Infantry—The 1st Battalion East Riding Regiment from Aden to England; the 2nd Battalion Leicester Regiment from Burma to Aden; the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment from Mhow to Kampti; the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment from Kampti to Mhow; the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry from Poonah to Quetta; and the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment from Quetta to Poona.

Bombay Cavalry—The 5th from Quetta to Jacobabad; and the 7th from Jacobabad to Quetta.

Bombay Infantry—The 3rd (Light Infantry) from Aden to Satara; the 9th from Satara to Mhow; the 12th from Ahmedabad to Quetta; the 17th from Mhow to Aden; and the 22nd from Quetta to Ahmedabad.

A DISTINGUISHED ORIENTAL LINQUIST.—Sergeant-Instructor W. J. Prendergast, H. V. Rifles, has just added another to his many honours and accomplishments. He is a clever linguist, having distinguished himself in Oriental languages in particular. Some time ago he passed the High Proficiency Standard in Urdu; it is only six months since he obtained honours in Persian; and now he has passed the Higher Standard in Arabic at the Civil and Military Examination in Bombay.

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CAPUA IN THE HILLS.

A correspondent writing from Simla to a home paper says :—

Lord Lansdowne has left Calcutta for the Himalayas, so his Excellency will be able before long to decide from personal experience on the rival claims of Calcutta and Simla as the capital of India. People who have never visited either place are apt to form a somewhat inaccurate estimate of their respective advantages. Simla too often suggests nothing more than a Capua in the mountains ; an earthly paradise of grass-widows and spring captains, where the women dance all night and dress all day, as Pope says, and the men, from the Governor-General in Council down to the officiating Assistant Under-Secretary in the Miscellaneous Department, do little else than ride gaily up and down the Mall, or "sketch" with Amaryllis in the shade of the pine-trees or in the seclusion of the "Kala juga." This view of works and days at Simla was fairly hit off in some encore verses written a few years ago for an amateur performance of *Patience* at the Simla Theatre. One stanza ran as follows :—

"Conceive me, if you can,
A Rockcliffe hotel young man ;
A kiss-and-don't-tell young man,
A take 'em to Pelliti's and stuff 'em with sweeties,
Adore-them-all-round young man."

The Rockcliffe, it should be understood, is a remarkably lively caravanserai on the hill-top, while the establishment founded by a certain Signor Pelliti, an Italian confectioner, is the chosen rendezvous for all the idlers and elegants of the place. And certainly, as long as one has nothing particular to do, Simla is one of the most delightful of watering-places. But real work can be and is done there ; whereas in Calcutta, even at the best of times, the worker is always being thrown out of gear by the terrible unhealthiness of the place. Calcutta, indeed, has been described as a cesspool with the lid on ; and the description is true enough, though it should be added that the lid is cracked in several places. The inhabitants again are utterly unlike the population of real India ; and the place is a hotbed of cowardice and sedition. Any other city of the plains would be preferable to Calcutta as the winter capital ; and the idea of staying there all the year round is pure madness.

If newspaper and magazine articles mean anything, the English public is not altogether indifferent to the subject of Indian frontier defence. Out here we seem to have travelled beyond the talking stage and to have made fair progress towards getting the decks clear for action. The cold season just ended has been a busy one for the soldier ; and a cavalry officer tells me that he has never been so hard worked since the Mutiny. Sir Charles Dilke's articles in the *Fortnightly Review* are a good deal criticised. He seems to have gone back with an absurdly exaggerated idea of the impregnability of Quetta. But no doubt this is what the fortifications there were meant for—to be talked about, and to give an air of finality to our schemes of frontier defence. As a matter of fact this fortress does not even defend the railway. It would take an enormous army to garrison it, and even then the position might be turned. The real *point stratégique* in this direction is Candahar and Candahar only, and no fortifications at Quetta will help us. The works at Quetta may even do infinite harm by keeping a number of men shut up in one place who would be better employed outside. But if the Russians do advance to the Hindoo Koosh, that is if they take Herat and Balkh, the danger will not be in the south but on the Balkh-Cabul line.

The discovery of the so-called Cashmere plot has made a considerable stir. Only a few months ago his Highness the Maharajah was entertaining a number of English guests at his capital right royally, and he gave a grand ball, also, to the residents of Sialkote. The cotillon on that occasion was quite a splendid spectacle ; the presents were marvels of Asiatic munificence. Speaking personally, I myself would rather not accept the hospitalities of His Highness Pertab Singh, and I cannot understand how Englishmen could let their wives and daughters dance at his ball ; but this, of course, is a matter of taste ; and there are ladies in Anglo-India who would take the devil himself as a partner if they thought he waltzed well. However, about this time it was politely believed that the Maharajah was at last appearing in a new and more favourable light. Then the story of the treasonable letters leaked out. The wildest rumours were in circulation ; but the real state of the case is simple enough. The Maharajah, who is more than half an imbecile, has had a mania for writing compromising letters. Some time ago, during the old Maharajah's lifetime, Pertab Singh, then heir apparent, was induced by his friend and mentor—a man of the worst type—to write certain papers in which he accused himself of murdering his brother and committing divers other crimes. These papers the Prince was induced to place in the hands of his friend ; and any treasonable correspondence that has now been discovered may be traced to the same sinister influence. But such a discovery would be absolutely without political significance and would prove nothing but what was known before—namely, that the Maharajah of Cashmere is a wretched imbecile, entirely in the hands of unscrupulous scoundrels. If the Government of India is anxious to get rid of him and to assume the administration, either directly or through the medium of a Council, it might easily have done so without unearthing an old scandal.

INDIAN FOLKLORE.

"An Unimaginative Witness" furnishes the Allahabad paper with interesting information :—

The Vaccinator.—Once upon a time there was a railway company who were building a line between places called Jubbulpore and Allahabad in India. About the same time the Local Government was benevolently starting vaccination in the Native States through which the line ran. The Natives of the country looked on the railway with awe and on the vaccinator with suspicion. Mothers hid away their children whenever the dreaded "narchirwa" came into the locality. The dreadful report was whispered in hushed accents over the land that the Sirkar required the vital strength of India's young lives to supply the iron demon with power, and that it was the duty of the newly established department to prey on the lives of their offspring, whose vital forces would wane as the iron monster snorted and throve. Thus children were not forthcoming, cocoanuts and plantains were offered up to the "Injinji," and small-pox is rife in those parts to this day.

Capital Punishment.—Another Brahmin hanged for the venial offence of cutting his old mother's head off because his enemy and creditor laid an embargo on his buffalo. Why didn't he kill a cow? A proceeding that would not have endangered his neck and would have fetched the bunniah awfully. The slaughter of a holy cow would have given the hard-hearted creditor a real scare, whereas the removal of an effete old lady would not weigh very heavy on his conscience. Had the Brahmin only given the matter his due consideration he and his old mother would probably be alive now and the bunniah a *poorer* man with a *very bad* conscience. But, then, if no hangings took place, whence would the "Malika Muazima Sahiba" get years to tack on to her royal life?

The Doctor Sahib.—European doctors are doubtlessly very clever, but they cannot do what any good Native "baid" or "hakim" can accomplish. The Sahib must see his patient and feel his pulse, asks all sorts of questions, applies "durbins" to his chest and back, and gives him all sorts of nasty medicines and vexatious injunctions. Native practitioners are much more advanced. They needn't even see the patient. In the case of a *purdanashin* a string attached to the lady's wrist was enough. The "baid" held the other end, standing outside the house. He was then at once able to diagnose the case, and prescribe without the slightest hesitation. What Sahib could do this? The woman died ; such was God's will!

A Cholera Cure.—Cholera was rife. My punkhawallah was seized with the malady and refused European science. The "baid" came and at once prescribed the following efficacious potions:—The eye in the feather of a peacock's tail reduced to ashes on a hot iron plate. A "mantra" written in Sanscrit on straw paper by the hand of a Brahmin whose parents are both alive ; also to be reduced to ashes. The calcined remains of the two above ingredients to be well stirred up with a stick of the tulsi plant in half a seer of the best Gangapani. When ready, to be drunk at once by the patient, while in motion three times round the sacred pipal tree close by on a charpoy carried by four Brahmins, who must all have male offspring living. That punkhawallah recovered. Such is the power of faith!

Miracles.—Miracles—of course they happen. About halfway between Jubbulpore and Allahabad I daresay you have observed a conical hill with a white building and a tree on its summit. This is the famous "Sarda Debi" shrine. Thousands of pilgrims toil up the 700 or so steps with much vexation of spirit and much spiritual edification. But this is not all. The more fervent cut off their tongues in honour of the local divinity, and after a certain number of days the missing portion of this organ and the power of speech are miraculously restored. The facts are perfectly true ; for though I have never personally assisted at an excision service, I have often seen the holy patients dumbly ascending and descending the 700 and odd sacred steps. *They wouldn't let me open their mouths.*

IT is expected that Dr. Andrew Duncan, of the Indian Medical Service, at present at home on furlough, will succeed the late Dr. Boyce Smith as Professor of Military Medicine at the Netley Hospital.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 26, Henzada (s), Calcutta; 27, Persia (s), Bombay; Aug. 1, Astronomer (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 27, Lycia (s), Bombay; 30, Clan Macdonald (s), Calcutta; 30, City of Khois (s), Calcutta; Aug. 1, Merton Hall (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, August 9.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Lloyd.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and infant, Herr G. Kuhlmey, Mr. G. Barber.
For Malta: Lieut. R. L. Carnegy, Mr. and Mrs. Bramley, Mr. D. L. Wilson, Mr. R. A. Barlow.
For Kurrachee: Dr. Young.
For Port Said: Mr. Chincota.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 9; from Brindisi, August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. F. J. Pert, Mr. S. Hayman, Mr. Caunsell. *From Brindisi:* Capt. B. Burton, Mr. J. G. Tait, Mr. C. E. Brazier, Col. Weldon, C.I.E., Mr. A. H. Oliver, Mr. S. Smith.
For Malta: Mr. J. F. Fisher, Lieut. Wreford Browne, Capt. Spencer, Col. Gosset, Capt. Bald, Mr. Scott Turner, Mr. Finch, Lieut. Burnett, Capt. Turner, Capt. Peyton, Lieut. Foley.
For Gibraltar: Mr. A. Campion, Lieut. Tomkins, Private Bauce, Lieut. C. E. Lewis, Mr. G. Spratt, Lieut. Walshe, Lieut. Copeland, Col. Bayley, Mr. Smither.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, August 15; from Brindisi, August 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Jas. Packup, Mr and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mr. and Miss Woolley, Mr. E. E. Leggatt, Major C. Pulley, Mrs. Turner, Miss Cochrane. *From Brindisi:* Col. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. Ammonine, Mr. T. A. Wadia, Mr. M. E. Morris, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Mr. Topham, Major Hewitt.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, August 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Yorke, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenburg and family, Mr. W. Moorhouse, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. Chadwick.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, August 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. H. D. Davies, Mr. T. Harwood, Miss Davies, Mr. N. G. Munro. *From Brindisi:* Dep. Surgeon-General Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. A. Eaton.
For Alexandria: Mr. Withers, Capt. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. Tristian.
For Gibraltar: Major-General R. H. L. Newdigate.
For Madras: Mr. McPhail.

S. s. *Oriental*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and two infants, Mr. J. H. James, General and Mrs. Lane. *From Brindisi:* Major A. G. Impey, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Major P. R. Martin, Capt. W. G. Renton, Mr. A. Murcott, Mrs. Hogarth, Rev. H. Rowntree, Mr. M. Hussan, Mrs. K. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. J. Smyth, Col. and Mrs. Grierson.
For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Wynne, Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett, Mr. and Miss Bedford, Major Wylie, Hon. Mrs. Wylie.
For Kurrachee: Mr. J. A. Walter.
For Ismailia: Major Kekewich.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London Sept. 5; from Naples Sept 14.

For Colombo: Lady Bovile, Miss Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and children, Mr. Prior.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Maclaggan, Mr. and Mrs. Prike and two infants, Miss Oldfield, Rev. Bruce and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Coswell, Miss A. R. Taylor. *From Naples:* Mr. Preston.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Mein, Mr. Caws, Mr. and Mrs. Auketell Jones, Miss Sharp.
For Madras: *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Pascor.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds.
For Ismailia: Sir D. Duckworth.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Sept. 6; from Brindisi, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Rev. P. J. B. Austin. *From Brindisi:* Col. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calman, Major Creagh, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd. *From Venice:* Mr. T. Robyns.
For Alexandria: Mr. Morice.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker, Mrs. Hogul and two friends, Mr. F. A. Walker. *From Brindisi:* Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Oung, Mr. F. Leach, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hussan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Garnani, Mr. C. R. Marindin Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. T. Hudson.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw.
For Madras: Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Mrs. Vesey Westmacott, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. F. Heilgers.
For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden.
For Aden: Rev. L. M. Haslope, Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Betts.
For Colombo: Rev. E. F. Perry.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Mrs. Kuper and sister, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Miss Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant, Miss Frizille, Miss Emmens. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lousada, Messrs. Yarde.
For Malta: Lady Dingle and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macnaught.
For Aden: Mr. G. A. F. Bennett.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Miss Annesley, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Ortel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tulhill, Mr. C. V. McIvor. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Colonel H. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Miss Erskine, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane.
For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Ramsay.
For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Anderson.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Lady Burford Hadcock, Miss Hancock.
For Madras: Miss M. Reid.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Rutlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. G. W. Place, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Dr. V. and Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley. *From Naples:* Captain Lindsell. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.
For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay.
For Gibraltar: Mr. P. Mosley.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Plowden, Mr. T. Begbie, Colonel W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst. *From Venice:* Mrs. and Miss Brodie.
For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.
For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer.
For Ismailia: Mr. Compton.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Ward, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mr. C. White. *From Marseilles:* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Lawrence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mrs. C. H. Hill, Mr. E. Short, Col. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. T. A. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said:* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.
For Madras: *From Marseilles:* Mr. C. L. Huson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Rose and two children, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major

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Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid.
For Ismailia: Mr. E. Dellcluse.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley.
For Malta: General and Mrs. Wilkie.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle.
For Colombo: Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger.
For Madras: Miss Potterton.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Hon. Justice Trevelyan.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. More, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Seely, Mr. G. A. Lyle, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. R. S. Anfield and child, Miss Anfield, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover. *From Marseilles:* Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Schmidt, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobel, Mr. G. Bruckner, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Mr. Sinclair Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason.
For Madras: Mrs. L. Smith.
For Ismailia: *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton. *From Port Said:* Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Betts.
For Madras *(viâ Bombay):* Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.
For Gibraltar: Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children.
For Malta: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Colonel Graham Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mr. W. Birkmyre.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mrs. C. Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Sowerby

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8; from Marseilles, Nov. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. C. V. Toor, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. Ford, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and children. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. J. Campbell, Dr. Parker, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and son, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Pelham Hill, Mrs. d'Esterre.
For Madras: Miss Leaf.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tall and child, Mr. J. Strachan, Mr. J. Bowman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman.
For Colombo: Mrs. Stevenson and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.
For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess.
For Calcutta: Miss Finch, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mas. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail August 8.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tait.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Lieut. W. J. T. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hammond.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Bennett, nurse and three children, Dr. Bennett.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and ayah, Mrs. Pike, Miss L. E. Foster, Major-General J. Hogge, Mr. A. M. Ker. Mrs. Ker and child, Mrs. Hardy, nurse and infant, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillian, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, sailing Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Aug. 28.

For Kurrachee: Surg. J. F. Greig, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Chree, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mardall, Mr. J. Bell, Captain W. Doran, Mr. Disney.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss Isabella Plumb.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Mies Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Miss Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De. L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Mrs Jonas. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 29.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 14.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. N. Jameson and two children.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer, to sail October 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. H. Solomon, Mrs. Douglas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, at Bombay, July 14.

From London: Mr. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Larkins and two infants, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Cook, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Hobday, Mr. Scott.

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From Brindisi: Sir Charles Gough, Mr. J. C. Duffus, Col. Thuillier, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. G. P. Greene, Col. F. J. Caldecott, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Mr. W. H. Welsh, Capt. McKintosh, Mr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pratt, Mr. F. H. Cope, Mr. Boutflower, Capt. Dunn, Major Nutt, Mr. L. C. Wait, Mr. F. G. Self, Mr. C. F. Self, Mr. Caghill, Capt. Pritchard, Lieut. Burne, Col. Crawley, Mr. W. Douglas, Major Bowles, Mr. Levick, Mr. Brewer, Mr. C. W. Hope, Mr. Sibthorpe, Mr. Morse, Mr. Warden, Mr. Dillon, Mr Euchede.

From Aden: Major Martin, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, July 16.

For London: Miss Halsey. Mrs. Hamilton Low, Mr. F. T. Paine, Mr. G. M. Harriott, Mr. J. W. Seymour, Mr. R. H. Atlas, Mr. R. W. Fuller, Surg.-Major C. E. Dwyer.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Home, Surgeon-General Costello, Mr. F. G. Monahon, Hon. W. Benett, Hon. J. W. Quinton, Mr. W. Bain, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. W. B. Riddock, Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe, Mr. E. J. Berkley, Mr. W. J. Ham, Moulvie Hidayat Ulla, Mr. Whymyer and child.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. H. C. Dunsterville, Rev. W. Hooper, Dr. R. A. S. Chord, Mr. W. H. Oakes, Col. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. C. Seton Lindsay, Mr. J. M. Harman, Mr. Robertson, Mr. H. R. Cook, Mr. J. B. Chrinside, Mr. B. Bell, Major Johnstone, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Smallwood, Mrs. Addis.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 1; from Brindisi, August 11.

For Gibraltar: Surgeon-Major Thompsett, Capt. Kellie, Surgeon W. G. Bedford, Sergt. Duggan, Bombadier R. Bell, Mr. Tucker, Mr. B. R. Sullivan, Masters Recano, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Barry.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Gaxelle, Major Evetts, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Shilstone, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mr. J. Marsden. *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. M. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. Swa Ram, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. C. R. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Heathly, Mr. E. H. Mann, Mr. V. Phillips, Dr. Jilhayir J. Cursetjee, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. R. B. Sanders, Mr. E. Grant.

For Aden: Lieut. C. H. Simpson.

For Madras: Mrs. G. Hare.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. P. Arnold Foster.

For Ismailia: Colour-Sergeant and Mrs. Harrison, Corporal Green.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson* for London, July 3.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Catchpole and infant, Mr. Hewat, Mr. A. Boyd.

From Madras: Mr. J. T. Thornhill, Mr. Wm. Holman, Mrs. Rant and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Elliott.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, for Bombay from Liverpool, July 9.

For Port Said: Lieut. W. G. Madon.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, for Calcutta from Liverpool, Luly 22.

Mrs. Cook, Miss Loder, Mrs. Riddle.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, sailed Aug. 1.

For Madras: Surgeon and Mrs. Ronald Ross, Mr. L. V. Diehl, Mr. H. Waddington.

For Colombo: Mr. M. H. Codd.

For Calcutta: Mr. M. E. Lyons.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, July 23.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and child, Mr. T. A. Junes, Rev. W. H. Bray, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Col. Palmer, Col. H. H. Hallett, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Innes, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Rev. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Capt. Blyth, Mr. G. A. S. B. Broune, Mr. W. Fox Strangeways Mr. W. G. Wood, Mr. C. H. Espley, Mr. R. A. S. Moore, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Dr. Henderson, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Meilkejohn, Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Arthur, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. C. L. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves, Lieut. F. F. B. Renny Tailyour, Mr. P. Pfleiderer, Colonel Fellows.

For London: Mr. H. E. Thompson, Mr. G. Manson, Mrs. Pollock, two children and infant, Mr. C. J. Sibold, Mr. C. W. Sibold, Mr. Stleger.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 30.

For London: Master Sydney Murrell.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain J. Orman, Aug. 6.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Mr. and Mrs. Pedler, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. C. R. Martindin, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, C.S., Mrs. J. Kennedy, Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. J. H. Monro, Mr. R. Morris, Mr. J. Cleighorn, Mr. A. C. Shadler, Mr. H. F. Holland, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. R. Castle, Mr. R. Wall, Surg.-Major and Mrs. E. W. Young, Mr. Copeland.

For London: Mr. J. R. Reid, Mr. R. Barton, Mr. Robert Roscoe, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kilvert, Mr. John Phillips.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	4 Sept.	—	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	19 Sept.	1 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

PUNJAB INDEBTEDNESS.

The Allahabad paper, in criticising the annual revenue report, says:—

"The most interesting portion of the present report is that which deals with the question of agricultural debt and of consequent transfers of agricultural right. The Financial Commissioner admits that his figures upon this subject are quite untrustworthy; but there is an almost universal concurrence of testimony that sales and mortgages are everywhere on the increase, and that this increase is, in some places, almost startling both in rapidity and amount. What are we to think of these things? This is the riddle of the Sphinx before which the revenue officer now stands at gaze, and upon his answer to which depend not perhaps the issues of prosperity or decline, but certainly both the speed and the direction of future provincial development. The Punjab Government has wisely ordered a special inquiry, of which the results will be formulated during the present year. What these may be it were vain to prophesy. But one thing at least is clear. In the questions at issue considerations of politics, economy, sentiment and morality are almost inextricably blended. National wealth is opposed to individual happiness, liberty to regulation, and antique custom to modern progress. Along with these discordant factors is the inevitable pity for ignorant men who, amid the wreck of their old habits, swerved from the dictates of a prudence which they had never learnt. All this is but a part of the problem, but it is enough to show what excellent material and facility it affords for sophistication and bewilderment. If we dwell too much upon local distinctions we may falsely conclude that no general answer to the question is possible. If we neglect these distinctions we may be taken in the net of some one-sided theorist. If we give free play to our feelings we shall injure those whom we wish to serve. If we shut ourselves up in a cold intellectualism we shall be accused of apathy, if not of cruelty, and we may give occasion for a formidable discontent. Never was there greater need for clear notions, for disciplined thinking and for an accurate sense of proportion. Above all, never was there greater need for the temper which can realise the future as well as the present, and can furnish not only a temporary remedy for a temporary distress, but an institute to govern, control and satisfy the coming generations."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100 9-16		—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	987½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	130
Colaba	1,380	...	25	...	380
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,100
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,500
French	all	...	60	...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	440
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	225
New Berar	500	...	35	...	555
New Indian	125	...	10	...	60
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	380
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	425
Volkart	all	...	75	...	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	325
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	585
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	430
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	96
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	770
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,120
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	540
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,035
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	710
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	590
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	145
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	825
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	25	...	685
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	570
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	1,050
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	710
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	1,015
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	665
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	725
Leopold	100	...	5	...	144
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,060
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,215
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	140
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,675
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	270
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	750
Oriental	625	...	15	...	420
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,325
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	470
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	175
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	280
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	375
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	575

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

. J. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,390
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	83
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,425
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	100
Kemp & Co.	175	387
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	218
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,200
Thacker and Co.	15	140

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.				
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 100	8	to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	0	to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	104	6	to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104	6	to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—		to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	105 12	to	106 0
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	105 12	to	106 0
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106	0	to 106 8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106	8	to 103 12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100	0	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	190	to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	990	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	125	to	—
Mussoorie	100	110	to	—
National of India...	£12½	155	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	106	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	80	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180	to	182
Barnagore Jute	£10	113	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,730	to	1,740
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	14½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	350	to	—
Bowreah-Cotton Mills	100	79	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	95	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	170	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	125	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	110	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	95	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	145	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	59	to	60
Equitable Coal	250	160	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	75	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200	to	—
Gourepore	100	140	to	142
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	132	to	133
India General Steam Navigation	100	91	to	92
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	79	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	250	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	145	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	145	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	104	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	200	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	64	to	65
Riverside Press	100	77	to	78
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	85	to	86
Strand Bank Press	100	94	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	110	to	111

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	70	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	65	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	43	to	44
Do. contributory	80	33	to	34
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38	to	—
Central Cachar	200	110	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32	to	33
Chota Nagpore	100	34	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	22	to	—
Darjiling	100	140	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	49	to	50
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	82	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	48	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	80	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	34	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	64	to	65
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	27	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	72	to	—
Indian Terai	500	500	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100	per		
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66	to	68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6	to	7
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	100	to	—
Do. contributory	200	80	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	110	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19	to	20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	11	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32	to	
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	103	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.		
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	91	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	60	to	65
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72	to	73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	96	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103	to	105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	170	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—August 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	100½	to	100¾
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107½	to	108
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	—	to	—
4	India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1908	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	106	to	108
4	Do. 1886-90	106	to	108
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6	Do. 1895-96	113	to	117
4	Do.	102	to	104
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	107	to	109

RAILWAY DEBENTURE

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	10	119	to	121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	133	to	138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121	to	123
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104	to	107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	128	to	132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	91	to	93
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5¼	to	5⅜
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	178	to	180
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24¾	to	25¼
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	25	to	25½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	28	to	28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113	to	115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	167	to	169
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	145	to	147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137	to	139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129	to	131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	105	to	107
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24¾	to	25½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27	to	27⅜
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131	to	133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113	to	115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119	to	121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	115	to	117

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Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102	to	104
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Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100	to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	40	to	42

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Agra...	all	7¾	to	8¼
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	28	to	29
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	24	to	25
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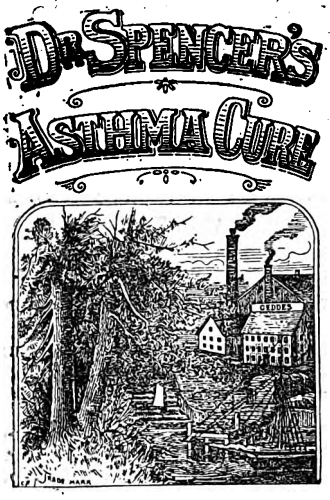
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MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 23rd July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 21st July; and from Calcutta to the 21st July.

WHEN the Viceroy visits Lahore next November his Excellency will be presented with the honorary degree of Doctor of Oriental Literature by the Punjab University. The last recipient of this honour was H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

LORD LANSDOWNE has offered for annual competition during his term of office five silver and two bronze medals in connection with the Countess of Dufferin Fund. The silver medals will be awarded to female medical students in the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, and Agra Colleges, and the bronze to those of Agra and Hyderabad. The Maharaja of Jodhpore has promised to endow two scholarships at the Agra Medical College, and two Brahmin girls will shortly proceed there for a course of training.

LORD AND LADY REAY will pay a visit to the Viceroy at Simla in September, while Lord Connemara will follow their example in October.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT presided on July 17th at a Masonic function at Poona, the occasion being the installation of Major Guyon as Worshipful Master of Lodge Orion in the West.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN on coming down from the Hills will pay a visit to Benares. Opportunity will be taken of the Lieut.-Governor's visit for holding the installation of the new Maharaja.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY left Calcutta on July 16th for Behar, in order to judge for himself the condition of the people in that Province.

SIR JOHN EDGAR, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, left Calcutta on July 17th for Orissa, to inquire into the condition of the Tributary Mahals.

CONSEQUENT on the appointment of Mr. Shephard to the Madras High Court, Mr. Branson will be confirmed as Government Advocate.

THE Honourable Baba Khem Singh, who has been appointed to succeed Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan as Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, has arrived at Simla.

GENERAL SIR G. WHITE left Simla for Quetta on July 16. He has prepared for the Government of India a report on the operations in Upper Burmah since the troops ceased to form a field force.

AS the garrison of Burmah is under the direct control of the Madras Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency will be asked to submit to army headquarters a plan of operations on the Chin frontier in connection with the opening out of the Lushai country in the cold weather. It is calculated that 2,500 men from the Burmah side and 2,000 from Chittagong will be required for the expedition.

THE plans of defensive works for the Khojak tunnel are now being worked out at Simla. During Sir G. White's visit the general measures required for holding the position about Chaman on the northern slope of the Amran range were considered.

COLONEL BIRCH, Deputy Superintendent of the Andamans, is posted to the Punjab as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate. He will be temporarily employed until November 30th, by which time he will have completed his service for pension.

CAPTAIN DURAND has reached Skardo on his journey to Hunza and Naga, having made good time in marching in spite of the difficulties of the road.

NEWS received *viâ* Chitral confirms the idea that the rebellion in Badakshan is not likely to assume dangerous proportions.

MORE of Ishak Khan's disbanded followers are reported to have reached Khorasan, but their number is not sufficiently great to cause any trouble to the Persian authorities.

THE blockade established last May against the Durkhanis and hill Lasharis for disturbing the Dera Ghazi Khan border by tribal quarrels has had satisfactory results. There has been no fresh fighting, and the raiding parties have returned to their homes. Both sides have now sworn peace on the Koran, and the Durkhanis have made complete submission, surrendering all men concerned in the murder which was at the head of their offences. The Commissioner of the Derajat has been authorised accordingly to raise the blockade when he thinks it expedient.

THE report of the Committee on Public Works Account has been submitted. Mr. R. G. Macdonald's report has also been completed, and will show a saving of some nine lakhs on the present expenditure. The members of the Committee who are at Simla on deputation return immediately to their ordinary appointments.

THE situation in Sikkim remains unchanged. It is unlikely, in the absence of any fresh development, that the Government will do more than maintain the *status quo*. The garrison may therefore expect to be gradually withdrawn.

LATEST reports from Dera Ghazi Khan speak of actual danger of the cantonment being washed away owing to the stoppage of the protective works against floods. The works will probably be resumed forthwith.

CAPTAIN B. DUFF, 9th Bengal Infantry, has received the gold medal of the F. S. Institute for the annual prize essay on the employment of Europeans and Eurasians as auxiliaries to British troops. Captain A. H. Mason was second.

THREE European lads, named Pearson, Lyle, and Harrison, pupils of the Bishop's School, Panchganni, were drowned while bathing in a tank on July 20th.

THE weather throughout India continues, on the whole, quiet, and of a normal monsoon character.

THE first quarter of the year 1889-90 was a prosperous one for Indian State Railways. The State lines worked by companies show an increase in the gross receipts of 16½ lakhs compared with last year, the State Railways worked by Government showing an increase of 15½ lakhs. On the other hand, the guaranteed companies earned 25 lakhs less. This deficiency, however, is partly normal, being due to the transfer of the Bhopal Itarsi line from the Great Indian Peninsula to the Midland. The increased earnings of the principal lines was as follows:—Rajpootana-Malwa and North-Western, each upwards of seven lakhs; Midland, five lakhs; Burma, four lakhs; Madras, two and a half lakhs; Eastern Bengal, two lakhs; East Indian, one and a quarter lakhs. The Midland has increased in mileage from 211 to 674 miles; Burma from 392 to 553; the Bengal-Nagpore from 186 to 305. The total receipts of the Bengal-Nagpore for the quarter amounted to six lakhs.

IT is stated that the Government of India are still discussing the terms on which the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway can be made with the Bombay Government. The latter are understood to be willing to be provincially responsible for the financial results, and when their reply has been received to a proposal that has been made for

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carrying out this principle, the matter will be submitted to the Secretary of State.

MR. SIMS, manager of an indigo factory, has been committed for trial at Mozufferpore, on a charge of causing the death of a Native employé.

NOTES.

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram which will be found in another column, the Lushai expeditionary force will be put in motion at the close of the rains. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the Thibetan negotiations resulting in a hopeless deadlock, the Government of India is disposed to rely on the hope that after the lesson of last year the Thibetans will leave Sikkim alone. He adds: "The whole Sikkim affair is regarded here as disappointing. Some papers even protest against a garrison being maintained at Gnatong." This is a little confusing. Does Calcutta want a row on that fertile frontier, so that the Indian tax-payers may have another "little war" to pay for?

BOMBAY will hardly be of that opinion, having a row already on hand. The unfortunately blunt remarks of Mr. Ommaney, to the effect that the Parsees have no "superior morality" to boast of, have caused a most terrible stirring of the fire latent in the brave bosoms of the Fire Worshippers. But the most awful consequence to be dreaded is the stirring up again of the whole Crawford case, of which the public in India have surely had enough. It was injudicious, perhaps, to publish Mr. Ommaney's opinions, but it is to be hoped that as they embraced not only Parsees in their condemnation, but "all sorts and conditions of men" who took part in the Crawford controversy, wrath may be appeased and gentle commerce once more resume her peaceful sway in the Bombay bazaars.

A "SOBER-MINDED" Parsee gives good advice to his fellow-worshippers in a letter to one of the local papers:—"The Crawford inquiry," he says, "has shown that the unfortunate victims to Mr. Crawford's corruption belonged to all races, and it is therefore not prudent on the part of any particular race or section to boast of superior morality, as after all human nature in its broad features is the same everywhere." So it is—but the pity of it—oh moral Parsee!

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* continues in his reckless way to carp at the British administration of Upper Burma. Constant exposure of his misstatements and malice has seemingly no effect upon him or his employers. In his telegram to-day he returns to the story of the Native woman "branded" by the police as an established fact. The *Rangoon Gazette* just arrived says: "In spite of our amateur detectives and their efforts the 'branded' lady has been found. But alas! and alas! and alas! There is no brand. There is only a faint illegible mark on the temple, which is alleged by the injured fair one to represent a tatoo mark." The falsehood appears likely to outlast the "brand."

THE want of a proper undertaker in Mandalay is causing dissatisfaction, and, as the local paper hints, if this state of things continues people are likely to go and die elsewhere at great inconvenience and expense. It seems that the want of an undertaker in Mandalay is due to a poor spirit of enterprise rather than to want of work. It is indeed said that "there is unfortunately plenty of room for a good undertaker in Mandalay, for the death-rate of Upper Burma can give the death-rate of Lower Burma considerable odds." However the merits of this rivalry of death-rates may lie, it is surely well to rely on private enterprise to find out a good field. It is complained that there are one or two individuals "who undertake" in Mandalay, but they do things in a loose and perfunctory manner, and give no satisfaction at all.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says that there are two peculiarities in Burma which it is very difficult to find a satisfactory explanation of. One is that joint-stock companies are very few and far between, and the other that the cultivation of the ground is so entirely neglected by capitalists:—"Here we have abundance of rich land suitable for tobacco cultivation and other similar industries, but no one takes up the work."

WHAT about the oil fields of Burma, which are said to embrace an area of not less than one hundred square miles? Dr. Noetling, the palæontologist attached to the Government Survey of India, is of opinion that in the coming future the oil industry will rank amongst the most important mineral industries of Burma. "Shareholders in Burma oil mines will," he says, "get a much better profit out of their shares than the 300 holders who are lucky—or may I say unlucky?—enough to be the owners of Burma ruby mine shares will get out of theirs."

THE benighted travellers in a strange land who exclaimed, on coming in view of a gallows, "Thank God! we're in a civilised country," will find that civilisation is extending rapidly in this respect to Kashmir—the new Native adminstration there having indented upon the Punjab Government for a supply of efficient goalers. The gallows will, it is to be hoped, not have to follow. In spite of all rumours to the contrary the new administration is working well. Besides several internal reforms, the Council of State have now arranged for giving the troops their arrears of pay, and for regularity of payment in future. This is a matter which needed prompt attention, as the so-called Kashmir "army" had suffered a great deal owing to the men being rarely paid. The action now taken will greatly facilitate the reorganisation of the regiments which have been selected to share in the defence of the North-West Frontier.

ONE of the subjects at present exercising the speculations of military men is, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the question of Sir Frederick Robert's successor as Commander-in-Chief in India. It is widely supposed that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is anxious to hold the chief command out here for a space of at least two years, previous to his taking up the mantle of the Commander-in-Chief at home when the time comes. Against the plan is said to be strong objection on the ground of its robbing the Indian army of its best and most glorious prize; but no Indian officer, we fancy, would grudge the Duke of Connaught a two-year's term of the office, as it would be certain to be to the advantage of the Indian army eventually.

VALUABLE COINS.—Mr. Chas. J. Rodgers, Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle, has just finished cataloguing the coins purchased by Captain de Laessoe in the Afghan Boundary Commission. The coins that are of numismatic value, over 2,500 in number, have been sent to the Indian Museum, whence duplicates will be sent to the Lahore Museum. Over 2,000 coins were valueless. Some very rare and valuable coins will be sent to the British Museum if the Trustees of the Indian Museum consent to the recommendations made.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES, LIMITED.—The Shares of this Company were last quoted on Saturday ¾ to ⅞ prem.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—No change occurred on Saturday in this interest. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 7-16 to 5½, Nundydroog 23s. to 24s., Indian Consolidated 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 1 13-16 to 1 15-16, ditto Preference 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 10s. 6d. to 11s., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-East Mysore 7s. to 7s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 6d. to 2s., Gold Fields of Mysore 20s. to 22s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., and Eastern Mysore 2s. to 3s.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 11.

The Lushai expeditionary force will commence operations immediately on the conclusion of the rains, and will co-operate with the Chin field force, moving from Burma. The primary object will be to open up the intervening country between India and Burma, and to bring into civilised subjection the various wild frontier tribes. The Lushai chief, Lingpunga, is expected to carry out his threatened raid into the Tunghi valley early in September. The captives who succeeded in escaping after the last raid into the Tunghi valley give a terrible description of the atrocities perpetrated. The children were ruthlessly butchered, and all those who were unable to keep up with their captors in their rapid eight days' march were deliberately murdered. These cruelties are the result of the somewhat injudicious clemency displayed during the punitive expedition of 1871-2, when this tribe was specially excepted from reprisals and punishment. Such shocking brutalities, inflicted on British subjects, call for prompt and stern punishment. Vandula, the most powerful of the southern Howlong chiefs, is reported to be dying. His death will probably remove all active opposition on the part of these tribes.

The Chinese Ampa persists in the claim of Chinese suzerainty over Sikkim, and the negotiations are therefore practically closed. Mr. Hart will now return to China, *re infectâ*. The Indian Government continues to maintain a small garrison in Sikkim, and will preserve its present attitude of passive protection, unless the tribes should initiate any renewed movement of aggression, in which event the Government would have no alternative but that of despatching a military force into Tibet, in order to compel the Tibetans to arrange peace on a permanent basis.

The Gilgit Political Agency has been formally re-established. Captain Durand arrived in Gilgit on July 27, and proceed thence to Hunza. The Cashmere Rifles will garrison Gilgit, and this arrangement will operate as another connecting-link in the system of frontier defence.

Forty Native regiments have been armed with Martini rifles. Eleven batteries have been equipped with the new 12-pounder breechloading guns, but the carriages are too light to resist the recoil. The three Commanders-in-Chief have each offered a cup, to be shot for this season by the batteries in their respective commands.

The latest telegram from Madras reports that the condition of Ganjam is improving. The imports of food grain for the week amounted to 824 tons, and the local stocks to 1,200 tons. There were on the village relief lists 40,900 children, 17,800 women, and 10,600 men, and the number fed in the relief kitchens was 11,300. The deaths from cholera numbered 479.

Sir John Edgar has returned from his tour of relief inspection through the Orissa districts now suffering from scarcity. The distress it is estimated will last till November. Special officers have been deputed to control the relief works, and a grant of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase of rice from Cuttack. In Daspulla 150 deaths are reported from starvation. An official summary has been published of the Lieutenant-Governor's tour in North Behar. The prospects would be fairly satisfactory save for the damage caused by heavy floods. In Durbhunga all anxiety is removed and the relief works are being closed. In Soorsund and Parihar gratuitous relief will be continued. In Mozufferpore the number in receipt of gratuitous relief is increasing. In Chamanorun extended arrangements have been made for gratuitous relief. Very severe floods are reported at Mozufferpore. A large portion of the city is under water, and the bridge at Akraghat has been partially carried away.

The indigo and other crops have suffered severely throughout the Chamanorun district. The Gopigunge Bund has been breached and a factory and Rs.9,00,000 worth of indigo were destroyed.

The final section of the Mysore State Railway was opened by the Maharajah on Monday. This will connect Mysore by direct railway communication with Bombay. The Maharajah, after the ceremony, entertained eighty Europeans at a banquet given in honour of the occasion. The Patiala-Bhatinda Railway has been completed, and the last link of the Indian Midland Railway Company system is finished, affording through communication from Jhansi to Manikpur, on the East Indian Railway.

It is in contemplation to tax Indian beer on the same scale as English beer.

The Government has directed that the Merchandise Marks Act shall be construed by the Executive Officers with careful liberality, so as to avoid interfering unduly with legitimate commerce. The Secretary of State, in his reply to the memorials forwarded by the Viceroy, protesting against the continuance of English duties on imported silver plate, acknowledges the letters from the Calcutta Trades Association and the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce. He entirely agrees with the sentiments expressed on this important matter, and he has caused further representations to be addressed to the Treasury on the subject.

An Official Secrets Bill, on the same lines as those of the English Act, will be introduced shortly into the Legislative Council at Simla.

The proposal to despatch the Bombay mail on Sundays is strongly opposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and a public meeting will be convened to memorialise the Secretary of State if the Government persists in the suggested change.

Lord Reay will visit the Viceroy at Simla on the 24th inst., and Lord Connemara will go there ten days later. After his visit to Simla Lord Connemara will return to Madras early in November to make preparations for the reception of Prince Albert Victor, who is expected about November 20th.

None of the corrupt Bombay officials have yet been dismissed, and the public is anxiously awaiting the Secretary of State's despatch. The *Bombay Times* states on trustworthy information that the India Office authorities support the Judge's protest against the illegality of maintaining in office persons avowedly venal and corrupt. A public meeting of the Parsee community to protest against the official condemnation of that race contained in the Bombay Government's despatches will be held forthwith at Bombay.

The Government's resolution on educational reform is expected to be issued shortly. It is proposed to raise as far as possible the standard of school discipline to that existing in the highest class of English public schools, with the special object of developing a manly, moral tone in the Native character. Efficient training colleges for teachers will form a prominent feature of the proposed scheme.

In a former telegram reporting a theft of arms from the Bombay Arsenal the word "burnisher" was erroneously converted into "barrister" in course of transmission.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 11.

No further news has been received from Afghanistan of the Badakshan rebellion, but it is believed to have been suppressed. The Ameer's future movements are unknown, and he shows no present intention of leaving Mazar. The Governor of Candahar will shortly visit Chaman in order to inspect personally and report to the Ameer upon the proposal to construct a terminal station six miles beyond Chaman. The frontier line has never been definitely settled, and the Government is anxious to induce the Ameer to consent to the delimitation being fixed in the plains, at the foot of the Khojak slope.

Fighting is reported to have taken place between Umra Khan and the Khan of Barghola. Umra Khan lost sixteen men killed, and was forced to retire to Shahzadagai.

It is rumoured that Ayoob Khan has escaped into Afghanistan, but the Government has received no official information to that effect.

BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 10.

The French Consulate at Mandalay has been definitely closed, and the Vice-Consul of France at Rangoon will henceforth take charge of French interests throughout Burma. The *Rangoon Gazette* remarks that France has thus tacitly admitted that the annexation of Upper Burma has practically extinguished her interests in that region. Besides a few French priests and nuns, there are now three Frenchmen in Upper Burma, two of whom are officers in the military police. It may be remembered that in 1885 the intrigues of M. Haas, then French Consul in Mandalay, largely contributed to bring about the invasion and annexation of Upper Burma.

Grants of 10,000 acres of land in Upper Burma have been offered to planters, on very favourable terms, but subject to the condition that 90 per cent. of the cultivators settled on the land shall be imported from Behar or Chota Nagpore. This proviso, due to the direct orders of the Government of India, is singularly injudicious. The number of immigrants coming from India must from the circumstances of the case be too limited to have any material influence in lessening the distress in the congested districts in India. On the other hand, it can hardly fail to arouse bitter feelings of resentment among the Burmans to find themselves excluded by the action of the Government from the best and most fertile portions of their country, in favour of a race which they hate and despise.

Since publicity was given to the terms of the circular issued by Mr. Copleston, Deputy Commissioner of Myingyan, requiring Burmese signs of respect to be given to officials, the Chief Commissioner has announced that the circular was issued

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without his knowledge or approval. The circular, however, was in force for months, during which time it was practically left to every military policeman to interpret it and carry it out as he thought fit. Such a system necessarily produced the gravest abuses, and opened a wide door for petty tyranny of the worst kind. While it is satisfactory to find that the Chief Commissioner refuses to sanction such proceedings, the incident well illustrated the loose system of administration which now prevails in Upper Burma. It shows the necessity for some further and fuller supervision of the subordinate Courts and officials, especially at present, when very wide powers are intrusted to altogether inexperienced officers. The matter proves the necessity for the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner for Upper Burma.

The Magwe and Katha districts of Upper Burma are still disturbed. The reports from the other districts are more favourable.

The inquiry opened at Mandalay into the case of the tattooed woman appears to have been practically narrowed to the question whether the tattooing was carried out by the orders of the district superintendent who is accused. The facts that the woman was tattooed, and that the operation was performed by policemen are said to have been established.

DISTRESS IN ORISSA.

(*Daily News Correspondent.*)

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Sir John Edgar, who has been deputed by the Bengal Government to inspect the condition of the Orissa Tributary States, a cluster of nineteen dependant territories with a population of over a million souls, found matters generally more favourable than had been expected.

In Daspalla, however, which is a poor State, the relief measures which were adopted by the Chief proved insufficient, and 150 deaths from starvation are reported. Sufficient relief measures have therefore now been arranged.

THE FAMINE IN GANJAM.—The following telegram has been received at the India Office from the Governor, Madras, dated Tuesday, concerning the condition of Ganjam for the week ending Aug. 3: "The season continues very favourable, the rainfall has been heavy, and the general average for nineteen stations is 2.46 inches during the week. Up to date the average for the district is 18 inches, as compared with the normal average of 15½ inches. Prices show a tendency to fall, the average for rice being 10.10 seers, and for ragi 17.81 seers per rupee. The numbers on large works are 5,695; on small works, 5,533. The numbers on gratuitous relief are 79,502, of whom 11,534 are men, 19,374 women, and 48,594 children. Seventy-three relief circles have been constituted and 56 kitchens established. The imports by sea amount to 246 tons, those by land to 232 tons, and the returns are not yet complete. The deaths from cholera are 421.

DISTRESS IN MOZUFFERPORE.—A correspondent writes to the *Indian Planter's Gazette*:- "Just to give Sir Steuart Bayley an idea of the distressful (?) state of the down-trodden peasantry of Tirhoot, I may say that I caught the sheep boy of our Mutton Club, whose pay is Re. 1-8 a month, stealing the sheep's oats, so I ran him in. He employed five mookhtars to defend him at Rs. 2 each. This with As. 8 each for power-of-attorney, cost him Rs. 12-8. He is the only son of his mother, and her profession is—begging. The Behar peasant, like Todgers' can come, it strong when he likes."

Apropos of the leper question, it may not be generally known, remarks the Lahore paper, that the disease is very prevalent among certain of the Hill tribes, and is frequently met with at centres to which hill people resort. Dehra Doon especially, for instance, was so infested with lepers, that the authorities there long since established an asylum for them. Nearly a quarter of a century ago the Government of India deputed Colonel Marshall on special duty to write a report on the Todas of the Neilgherries; and if we are not mistaken, the Colonel discovered that leprosy existed among these aborigines. On completing his report on this almost extinct race, the Colonel was deputed to report on the custom of polyandry that existed among various of the Himalayan tribes, and Colonel Marshall not only found that polyandry flourished amongst all the Hindoo or idol worshipping hill men, but he traced the widespread leprosy to the custom of polyandry. Anyone who has lived continuously at a hill station is aware of the fact that a family of brothers will marry one wife, and while one remains in his village with the wife, the other brothers scatter themselves in various directions in quest of service, &c. Thus the Pahari *jhampani* or tindal will, after about six months' service, ask for leave to go home and put in his period of domesticity, at the same time offering a brother as his substitute.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

(*Statesman.*)

The difficulty of finding new sources of revenue in India is so great that the abandonment of our railway revenue to private Companies is wanton and almost profligate. Instead of handing over this source of income to private Companies it ought to be jealously retained by the State, which can raise money just as cheaply in the open market as the financiers of the city, before whom there is a tendency, both here and in England, to bow down. The view we advocate has been held for years, by men both inside and outside the Public Works department, but so slight is the importance given to official opinions in India that the few words spoken by Sir Edward Watkin, after a winter visit to India, are likely to carry more weight, we fear, than the repeated utterances of Sir G. Molesworth and other experienced servants of the Government.

It is certainly remarkable how much the views of men change with their interests. Colonel Dickens, as Secretary to the Government of India, was justly regarded as a most trustworthy adviser; but General Dickens as Chairman at home of the Bengal Central, and the Bengal and North-Western Railways, though an excellent advocate for the Companies, is the last person to whom the Government should listen. The Bengal Central, as our readers may remember, was the first private railway company established in India. The Rothschilds and Barings ushered it in, with a great flourish of trumpets. It was to pay immensely, and to be the herald of similar private undertakings throughout the country. But somehow or other, the receipts, although exactly corresponding with those that Captain Rathbone had estimated, fell far short of the estimates which the promoters chose to put forward, and the line did not pay. The advantages of private enterprise under such auspices as those of the Messrs. Barings and Rothschilds were then very conspicuously shown. They had been deceived, they declared, by the Government, and the Government—that is to say the India Office—with the respectful deference necessarily shown to great financial firms of such importance, granted the Company a guarantee to sustain their so-called private enterprise. The same line precisely is now again being worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company for a somewhat similar purpose. The same chairman, our excellent friend General Dickens, is the exponent of this policy; and behind him the same distinguished firms of the Barings and Rothschilds. At the recent meeting of their shareholders, General Dickens was to the front, preaching upon the same text as in the case of the Bengal Central Railway Company. On this occasion, however, we are told that the Government has unduly lowered the rates for traffic, and so the B. and N.-W. Railway is injured in a very peculiar way. The goods traffic transferred from the Bengal and N.-W. Railway to the East Indian, gives to the latter, he says, a net profit of Rs. 6,72,000, while the B. and N.-W. Railway gains but a net profit of Rs. 4,91,400. "That is to say,"—using General Dickens' words, "the Government of India has received from the traffic in goods on the one line more than our shareholders have. This is a strong reason for some favour being shown to this Company, irrespective of its claims as a pioneer company of private enterprise in India." But somehow or other the General forgot to say that the Bengal and North-Western Railway is but 274 miles long, while the points of its connection with the E. I. Railway, namely, Mogul Serai and Digha Ghat, are respectively 460 and 332 miles from Howrah; and that longer leads must necessarily give larger receipts for the same tonnage of goods. General Dickens himself will admit, we think, that the omission is not unimportant. Here, then, is the result of the private enterprise that has such heavy claims upon us. Whenever a Company thinks that it can squeeze the Government—in other words the people of India—it sets to work to do so. In the one case, a plea is put forward which no one can possibly admit to be sound, and the Bengal Central Railway gets a guarantee. In the other, the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which after but a few years opening is paying 3·5 per cent, on every £100 stock, has a grievance that is purely fanciful, and yet claims State favour. And with the Rothschilds and Barings at their back and the India Office at their feet, India will in all likelihood have to pay. "Heads I win, tails you lose." This is the policy of these Companies, and for their shareholders a very admirable policy. General Dickens, of course, hints at the favour to be shown to a line paying more by nearly one half per cent. than English Consols. It is to be an Aaron's rod. It is to absorb other lines—Government lines that pay, or are likely to pay well if extensions are made. For you, Government the shells—for us, the Company, the oyster. He is quite frank. He points to the absorption of the Rajputana-Malwa by the Bombay-Baroda Railway, and says, "See how it pays."

Surely the question that the Government of India has to consider is—not to "See *how* it pays," but to "see *whom* it

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pays." It should take care that in future it is the Government who is that happy person—in other words, the people of India. The truth is that not only in loss of income, but in another and very important respect, the absorption of the Rajputana Railway by a private Company, was a serious mistake. So long as the R. M. Railway was in the hands of Government it controlled the rates both to Bombay and Calcutta, and by lowering them on the Rajputana railway at a critical period the Government compelled a corresponding reduction on the E. I. Railway, which it could not otherwise have effected, much as it was to the advantage of Calcutta and the obstinate Railway itself. The lesson to be learnt from the incident is—that the Government, being now the owner of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, should on no account part with it, but that an extension should be made towards Calcutta independently of the E. I. Railway, so that the control of the rates over the whole line may remain vested in Government hands. That is the minor lesson. The major is—that the Railways of India should, as Sir Edward Watkin says, belong to the State, and not to private Companies. And with such credit as India enjoys, there is no difficulty in that policy. But there is grave responsibility on those who do not adopt it.

THE LEPROSY QUESTION.

(Pioneer.)

The Government of India seem likely to obtain some curious views on the leprosy question as a result of the publication of their draft Bill dealing with that difficult subject. The vernacular newspapers have begun to discuss the provisions of the Act, and it is almost needless to say that many of them are stoutly opposed to legislation in any shape. Thus the *Dainik* (Calcutta) writes:—"You are going to force men into jail who have committed no crime in this life. For the word 'asylum' we use 'jail,' as a person placed in the asylum will not on any account be allowed to come out. It would be better to relieve the lepers by hanging than by putting them in jail in this way." The same paper admits that Government should provide asylums for those who voluntarily wish to enter them, but it protests against arresting those who walk about publicly; and it scorns the idea that leprosy is a danger to the health of the mass of the people, "for if the disease had been infectious the whole earth would have been filled with lepers by this time." The religous prejudices of the Hindus are also played upon, in the contention that "lepers are suffering by reason of sins committed in a previous life, and according to the Shastras they have a right to make atonement in this life, and can therefore perform religious ceremonies." The insinuation seems to be that their religion will not be respected in the asylums, though the Government have specially provided that segregation shall not involve interference with a leper's religion in the smallest degree:—and looking to the social excommunication which the patient usually undergoes from his fellows it is not apparent how he will suffer from entering an asylum. Inasmuch as the Hindu high priest, who has given such support to Lady Dufferin's Fund, has pronounced in favour of steps being taken to check leprosy, these mischievous utterances should not have much effect; but it is a sign of the times that any and every proposal of Government is now opposed by a certain class of native writers. The leprosy question bristles with difficulties, and effective legislation will not be an easy matter; but we trust that the Government will not be deterred from taking action by attacks such as that of the *Dainik*.

INDIAN GOLD-MINING.

(Times of India.)

It is now twelve years since the modern history of gold-mining in India had its commencement. Urged by the fall in silver and the enthusiasm of Lord Lytton, experts then began seriously to turn their attention to the possibilities of reopening the old mines in the Madras Presidency, which, undoubtedly, centuries back, had yielded rich harvests of the precious metal. An experienced engineer from Australia came over and inspected the auriferous districts. His report was an enthusiastic one, the most brilliant prospects being held out as to the richness and wide distribution of the ore. His accounts were over-coloured. They did far more harm than good, and what followed was to be anticipated. A couple of vulgar swindlers, Archer and Thomas by name, tried to float a batch of rotten companies in Bombay, and when we succeeded in exposing their knavery they levanted, carrying all their "swag" with them. At home money was abundant, and a syndicate of Manchester capitalists bought up deserted coffee estates by the dozen, and in the twinkling of an eye rechristened them as gold mines and transferred them to public companies. Promoters made fortunes by selling out of concerns they knew to be "sells" as rapidly as possible. Agents grew rich on commissions for the purchase of costly and useless machinery, which in some cases was, it is said, too cumbersome to reach its destination. Out here the investors were warned in time; but on the London Stock Exchange a wild speculative mania set in, Indian gold mining companies were launched by the score, and the shares ran up to an absurd figure. The inevitable crash soon came, and, it being impossible for the "bitten" public to winnow out the good from the utterly worthless properties, the industry was discredited, and the whole group of shares fell to the beggarly price of a few coppers, or at most sixpences, apiece. Then when people began to recriminate on each other some odd things transpired. When the mania first set in the assays on the promoters' samples of quartz made in the Bombay Mint gave the most wonderful returns of gold. But when the quartz actually dug out of the first mines was sent down by the engineers in charge not a trace of gold was to be discovered. This, we believe, to be a fact, and at this remote period it is no part of our business to explain the mystery. The years which immediately followed the disaster did not result in public confidence being restored. Only one or two properties continued to be worked, and from these the results were for a long time most meagre. The fact is, the miners were on a wrong tack altogether. They simply scratched away at the shallow, played-out workings of their predecessors in far back centuries. But at last it dawned on the minds of the few honest experts, who still clung to their belief in the possibilities of Indian gold-mining, that deep-sinking, as adopted in Australia and America, might be attended with very different results. But the industry was so completely discredited among the investing public at home that there seemed no hope that the necessary capital for operations on such a scale could be raised. It is a not unromantic fact that at this moment of wavering the whole future of Indian gold-mining turned on a balance of some £13,000, which the Mysore Company had in hand. The momentous question was whether the shareholders should divide this sum, and "cut" their losses, or make one more bid for fortune. The vote was in favour of the latter alternative; and from that date down to the present the out-turn of Indian gold has been upwards of half a million sterling.

A period of years was, of course, necessary before results on such a scale could be even imagined by the most enthusiastic. However, for the past three years the Mysore Gold Mining Company have paid up a dividend of over 20 per cent., and their shares have gone up from £1 to about £6, figures which speak for themselves. Two other companies—the Nundydroog and the Ooregum—have also now joined the dividend-paying list, and their shares are likewise at a premium. Moreover, some other companies are steadily working their way to the goal of profits exceeding expenses; but for our present purpose of showing the progress of the industry we shall confine ourselves to the three dividend-paying companies. A table of figures is the clearest and concisest way of indicating the advance. The following shows the number of ounces of gold won in the first six months of the present year:—

	Mysore.	Nundydroog.	Ooregum.
January	2,331	839	581
February	3,038	927	394
March	3,249	1,132	514
April	3,872	1,255	485
May	3,889	520	1,353
June	4,275	498	1,427

Now, these figures show all but continuous progress. The returns for May for Mysore were incorrectly telegraphed home as 2,869 oz. This caused a temporary decline; but when the figures were corrected to 3,889 oz., the decline in the shares was subsequently recovered and advanced. The figures for June only reach us this morning. For the same month of May Nundydroog suffered a severe drop, but this was quite anticipated, as a fault in the gold-bearing reef had been met with, and took some time to recover. Ooregum, it will be seen, however, has for the months of May and June advanced by leaps and bounds.

One point of immense importance is that as these mines get deeper and deeper the quartz is growing richer and richer. In other words, fewer tons of quartz have to be crushed and manipulated to get the same amount of gold. This means an increasingly greater proportion of profits to working expenses. It is well known that, roughly, 1 oz. of gold recovered from every ton of quartz raised covers the cost of production. The June returns for Ooregum show a yield of more than 2 oz. to the ton. Some of the assays made on the Ooregum property have shown 4 to 7½ ounces of gold to a ton of quartz—a return that cannot be beaten anywhere except in the case of a few of the recently discovered South African deposits. These rich assays have all been got at the deepest sinkings in the mines. Some Australian gold mines are worked to the depth of over 2,500 feet, and as no Indian mine has reached 600 feet it is clear we have not nearly yet reached the limit of likely productiveness. Deep sinking, as we have before remarked, has proved the chief secret of success in recent gold-producing efforts in India. Another important factor is rock-drilling. This work has to

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advantage of being effectively carried on by cheap native labour under European supervision, and as some of the rock in the Colar field is extremely hard, especially on the Nundydroog property, rock-drilling has rendered operations possible where they would have been impossible before. It has also to be borne in mind that the result up to the present effected in the Colar field by the three companies who hold the lead have been from seven shafts only—three in the Mysore property, three in the Ooregum, and one in the Nundydroog. But there are from fifty to sixty other shafts, both on and around these properties, now in process of being sunk, which are rapidly approaching the level of rich gold-bearing quartz. So it is literally impossible to estimate what, in the course of a few years hence, the gold-productiveness of the Colar field will be. We have not the remotest desire to over-estimate the position of affairs, but the proved results augur well that greater things are yet to come.

THE SILVER PLATE DUTIES.

(Statesman.)

It will be in the recollection of our readers that in the last utterance of the Lords of the Treasury in regard to the duties on silver plate they refused to pledge themselves to any abolition of that impost. They were willing, however, in the fulness of their hearts, to consent to an equitable adjustment of the duties, so as to give the home manufacturer no advantage over the foreign producer, which meant that they were ready, on sufficient reason being shown, themselves to pocket the 3d. per ounce allowed as rebate to the English manufacturer, and so make it 1s. 6d. all round. The fact showed clearly that the spirit of the policy adopted was to take all they could and give nothing that they could on any pretext retain.

While thus magnanimously willing to abolish the rebate the same Treasury Lords could not see the justice of any claim whatever for a refund of the money in their coffers. The apparition of a drawback, in the prospect of their abolishing the plate duties, arose as a terrible vision "aggravating" the loss of revenue from the abolition. This drawback, it is hardly necessary to explain, meant the refund of a duty already paid. As the duty is paid beforehand, if the duty were abolished it would put the unsold portion in stock at great disadvantage compared with the fresh articles coming into the market free of duty. Indeed, it would be an effectual embargo on the sale of the former. Hence the refund. The excise duty on salt in this country is levied simultaneously with the sale of the article. So long as the salt finds no sale it pays no duty. Of course it is under a system of bond ; and we do not see why the same system should not be adopted in England in regard to silver ware. It would relieve the Government of the necessity for any refund, and clear it of the stigma of levying duty on a commodity that may never be disposed of. Apart, however, from all such considerations whatever, and looking at the matter as it actually stands, there is no avoiding the dilemma which we have pointed out as resulting from a sudden abolition of the duty. Mr. Gladstone saw this fully when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had in contemplation a gradual reduction of the duty, say at the rate of 3d. per ounce annually, that would "not disturb sensibly the course of trade." In other words, he wished to minimise the anomaly, and make the injustice as little felt as possible. This is policy, we allow, but not upright statesmanship. Why retain at all a tax on articles no longer dutiable?

We note also that when Mr. Gladstone was considering in 1881 the possibility of abolishing the silver duties—which idea, however, he finally abandoned—he estimated the probable claim for drawback at £170,000, or three-and-a-half years' revenue. The case, however, is very different to-day from what it was then, as pointed out by the Trades' Association of Calcutta in its letter to Government of the 29th March last, which appeared some time ago in our columns. The Committee expressed their belief that the sum would at the present day be inconsiderable, as owing to the prevailing uncertainty in the matter of the duties, for some time past, "few large stocks were held, and manufacturers had worked only to order." The Association knowing, however, and feeling keenly the reluctance of the English treasury to refund any amount however "inconsiderable," offered another alternative for which they cited a precedent, and by which even this necessity would be avoided. They suggested that no drawback should be paid at all. Why should silver be treated differently from any other commodity? When the Government of India some years ago removed the import duties of 7½ per cent. no drawback was paid, although there were large stocks of silver plate and jewellery held in Calcutta upon which duty had been paid. This, we allow, was certainly going very far, for it naively recommended in effect that the same injustice should be inflicted on the British manufacturer as was inflicted on the weak and all-suffering Indian. Perhaps the Association wanted to see how John Bull would like it ; or how he would take it. They added the significant remark—"Nor did the question ever arise!" We should have a dozen questions in Parliament if the duty on silver was abolished and no drawback allowed, and Mr. Hickie would probably say that it is no use crying for the moon. In dealing with a policy so shamelessly unjust, and so meanly avaricious, we should be prepared to accept even small blessings, and sacrifice much in order to secure the main object.

Subsequent events certainly seem to have justified the Trades' Association's estimate of the financial morality of the English treasury. For in a recent letter to Government by the Madras Trades' Association attention is drawn to a communication to the London *Times* of 4th January last, by Mr. E. J. Watherston, which sets forth some striking facts. As foreign plate of Oriental design, although of sterling quality, is now exempted from the necessity of being Hall-marked, subject only to the payment of the customs duty of 1s. 6d. per ounce—Messrs. Orr and Sons of Madras sent some Indian plate to try the English market. The design having been too Oriental, "Native goods being unattractive to English buyers," the firm wished to return the goods to India, assuming "that the same drawback of duty would be allowed to them as to British silversmiths, when exporting their goods to India." But the customs and treasury refused "to recognise the articles," even on oath, as required from British exporters, and so Messrs. Orr and Sons had to lose £24 or £25 by their enterprise. Now, we ask seriously, could injustice itself go further? This is not even consistent meanness, for the Indian manufacturer is not allowed the very drawback which is granted to the British silversmith. Let our readers moreover note the shameful pretence upon which the refund was refused to Messrs. Orr. The English treasury is not unwilling to allow the drawback on silver articles which cannot sell in England, and must be returned to India. They do not refuse to refund the duty, only they require proof that it has been paid. How are they to know that the articles declared by Messrs. Orr and Sons are the identical articles which paid the duty? and therefore refused to *recognise the articles as duty paid.* But Messrs. Orr and Sons offered the very same evidence that satisfies the authorities in the case of English silversmiths : they offered to swear to the identity. But that would not do. There is one law for the British subject at home, and another for the British subject in India.

THE TRADE OF INDIA WITH CHINA.

(Madras Mail.)

The commercial intercourse of India and China is of very great consequence to this country, especially in connection with the trade in opium, which at present contributes so large a portion of India's revenue that one dare hardly think of how the vacuum will be filled if ever that trade passes away. And yet there is no concealing the ominous fact that the trade is on the decline, chiefly because the taste for foreign opium in China is languishing, preference being given to the locally produced drug. The palate exercises a great influence on commerce, as the gradual ousting of China by India and Ceylon teas in the British and other markets is showing at the present time ; and taste rises loftily superior to the exigencies of Budgets, and to the restrictions of Customs. The China-produced drug is said to be of coarser make and taste than its Indian rival ; but it is relatively cheap ; and it meets the requirements of the "masses," if not perhaps of the "classes" in China better than the foreign article can do. Other things being equal, especially the matter of cost to the consumer, Indian opium would still hold its own in China against all possible competition. But other things are not equal, and thus it is that the value of the exports of opium from India to China declined from £13,123,489 (taking the rupee at par for the sake of comparison) in 1879 to £8,684,211 in 1887. These figures show a very grave shrinkage, and it is no consolation, though it is interesting to know, that China is experiencing a still more serious vicissitude of trade in regard to tea, owing mainly to the rivalry of India. In 1872, for example, the United Kingdom received from China 160 millions of lbs. of tea, valued at £10,879,038, and from India 16½ millions of lbs. of tea, worth £1,398,106 ; but in 1887 it took but 119¾ millions of lbs. from China, worth £4,641,869, and imported 84½ millions of lbs. from India, worth £4,211,051. The rapid development of the tea industry contributes directly and indirectly to the material prosperity of India, so that may be taken as a set off against the decline of the opium trade. But it fails to compensate the Treasury for the loss of revenue that is essential to the well-being of the Empire.

Opium has always been a bruised reed; yet Finance Ministers have leaned heavily upon it, trusting that it would not break in their time ; and they have even been parties to the sacrifice of import duties, that no one in India felt, as a sop to Manchester. The sop was accepted, but it was soon forgotten, and now Manchester is clamouring for the application of some restraint on the manufacturing industry and development of

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the country which was so grossly wronged in the vain hope of conciliating herself. She has cause for alarm, for India has taught herself how to manufacture cotton goods for her own and for China's use. India has not been agressive; but by the force of circumstances she has become a very formidable rival of Manchester. In 1876 there were 47 cotton mills in this country, equipped with 1,100,112 spindles, and 9,139 looms; in 1887-88 there were 95 mills, with 2,302,982 spindles, and 18,415 looms. These mills do not yet, and possibly never will, produce the fine class of goods; but they produce the coarser cloths and yarn that the "masses" require. Moreover, the Bombay-spun yarn is supplanting Manchester yarn in China, because it is found to be the better-wearing thread when woven into cloth. In 1872 China received cotton goods from the United Kingdom valued at £7,089,128, and from India cotton goods valued at £73,054. So the British-made goods were almost one hundred times as valuable as the Indian-made goods. In 1887, or only fifteen years afterwards, China imported British cotton goods of the value of £6,431,262, and Indian cotton goods of the value of £3,328,605. So the British-made goods were then only twice as valuable as the Indian-made goods. The value of the Indian cotton goods imported into China doubled between 1883 and 1887, or in four years, and there is every prospect of a continuous increase. Japan, to the east of China, is cutting in for a share of China's cotton goods trade, and has already about 300,000 spindles at work; so between India and Japan the outlook for Manchester's trade with China is an anxious one. The desire of Manchester to impose British factory legislation on India is therefore intelligible enough; but how will Manchester check commercial and manufacturing energy in Japan? The trade in Indian cotton goods with other countries in Southern Asia than China and Japan, and with Eastern Africa, and Burma is still on a comparatively small scale; but there are abundant indications that it will grow apace; and if Madras is on the alert she will command a large share of the trade with the last-named country. The evil days when dacoit leaders used to boil alive their captives who declined, or were unable, to pay black mail, are ended; but time is needed to efface the recollection of them from the minds of a people who had from time immemorial regarded dacoity as a custom of the country which must be endured. The tranquillity that is now being given by the British to the sorely harassed land is not yet understood; it is too good to be true, or permanent, so the people think, and they cannot readily pursue pacific avocations conducive to material prosperity that are contrary to their habits. But as soon as they begin to make this new departure the great fertility of their virgin soil will afford them the means for raising their standard of living, and they will be conscious of new wants that the Indian mills will be capable of supplying.

India is not yet as important a constituent of China as is the United Kingdom, but she will probably soon be so. In 1885 the total value of the British import and export trade with China was about 19 millions, and that of the Indian trade 13½ millions; but in 1887 the value of the former had fallen to 17½ millions, while that of the latter had advanced to 15½ millions, notwithstanding the falling off in the opium trade. Thus the trade with China is now equivalent to about 9½ per cent. of the total value (164¾ millions) of India's import and export trade, exclusive of treasure, and renders the Celestial Empire the best customer that India has after the United Kingdom. France comes next, with a trade of 9 millions, and then come the Straits Settlements, with a trade of 6 millions. So the value of India's trade with the Straits and China is 21½ millions, or about a fourth the value of her trade with the United Kingdom. The opium trade with China is, in all probability, doomed to extinction, and a very dark spot in the fiscal system will then be obliterated, though how the loss of revenue is to be made good has yet to be discovered; but trade that is beyond all reproach is on the increase, and possibly in the long run India will be able to regard the loss of revenue from opium with philosophic composure.

AN AQUATIC G. R.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The following are particulars of Mr. Abbott's ride on an alligator, in the words of an eye-witness:—

"It was in the rains, and we were up at Tewarreh Factory vats when the Jemedar told us that there was a huge alligator under the bridge of the river. Sending for a gun and a couple of bullets we went up to the bridge, and, sure enough, about twenty yards off, there was an enormous 'ghurial' some twenty feet long, with his head just visible above the water. A well-directed shot caught him between the eyes, and the brute, mortally wounded, plunged into deep water, rolling over and over, and was carried by the tide down towards the bungalow, which was some quarter of a mile off. Running to the vat-house Abbott seized a long rope lying there, and rapidly made a slip-knot in it, and, declaring he was not going to lose so lovely a skin, kicked off his boots, and, just as he was—in socks, breeches, and shirt—jumped into the river, giving me and a lot of Natives the other end of the rope to hold. He got well into the middle of the stream, and was quietly treading water, while we were all anxiously watching, when suddenly, within two feet of the swimmer, the alligator plunged straight up out of water, snout foremost, as alligators generally do when hit in the head. Without the least hesitation Abbott flung both arms right round the snout, and a regular rough-and-tumble ensued, I yelling to him at the top of my voice to drop it. Presently the brute's whole body appeared, and Abbott calmly mounted him, evidently trying the while to disengage the slip-knot, which had now got tight round his own arm, and to shove it over the brute's head.

"Then the alligator started swimming, and we followed down the bank, when, just as we were opposite the bungalow, he pulled dead up, brought his tail out of the water, and with a fearful side-sweep capsised Abbott, snapping at him as he fell. Then came another fight, such as I never wish again to see; the pair eventually disappearing beneath the water. We hauled away at the rope, thinking it was still attached to Abbott, when unexpectedly we saw him come up a few yards from the bank, evidently almost senseless. A Rajpoot peon jumped in and dragged his master up the slope. He was bleeding awfully, and was a gruesome sight. Shirt in ribbons, arms and chest torn all over, both hands badly maimed, and the right foot completely crushed. He came to at once, and only said 'The rope's safe over his nose;' and so it was, sure enough, for the natives to whom I had thrown the rope were now busily engaged in hauling the defunct saurian on shore.

"I never saw a man in such a mess; and, to add to the horror, down to the edge of the river, just as we had dragged up her half-killed husband, rushed his young wife, wringing her hands, and naturally half out of her wits with terror. While she was standing over him, and the servants were carrying him to the house, he started singing 'Home they brought her warrior dead.' A nice time of it we had out in a jungle with no appliances to tie the severed arteries, and with a patient who would insist in trying to get out of bed to see how the skinning of the alligator was getting on. We tried to hire kahars, but the whole country was under water, and they refused to budge from home; so we put him into a *skampony* and took him in to the doctor at Mozafferpore, taking from ten o'clock on Tuesday till seven the next morning to do the twenty miles. Nothing but his high spirit and total inability to give in kept him alive through that journey. He ought to have died from loss of blood, for the wounds burst out every time there was a bad jolt over the breaks in the road, and they were legion. And then the poison from the bites and danger of lockjaw would have been sufficient to settle any nervous fellow. Luckily, he has not got such a thing as nerves in his composition; hence, I suppose, his escape."

TOMMY ATKINS'S BEER.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The supply of malt liquor to British troops in India is at present rather a vexed question with the military authorities. It appears that Tommy Atkins has a palate which, in common with other people's, likes a change, and does not take kindly to an arrangement that compels it to taste a particular brand only. Some regiments prefer porter; some prefer beer; while others again have a partiality towards a mixture. There are also several regiments which have taken a rooted aversion to the malt liquor brewed in India; so much so, indeed, that in several cases the regimental authorities are obliged to send to England for a part of their requirements. This, of course, creates a difficulty. The Government has contracted to purchase from certain brewers in India all the malt liquor required for British troops; and Tommy Atkins has refused to drink it—not because he has turned total abstainer, but simply because he likes to drink other malt liquors which he can procure elsewhere. We do not say that the malt liquor brewed in this country is not good, nor that it would not satisfy a committee of experts; but it is very apparent that Tommy Atkins does not like it. In fact, it is so apparent, that one of the minor presidencies has proposed that, on the expiration of existing contracts, British corps should be allowed to make their own arrangements for purchasing malt liquor. The Government of India, however, are of opinion that the termination of existing contracts does not release the State from a strong moral obligation to renew them if the brewers continue to give satisfaction. The brewers might not be able to sustain any claim against Government in the law courts for not renewing their contracts, but they would undoubtedly have a grievance and a reasonable claim for compensation; for it is not to be supposed that they would have incurred a large initial expenditure if it were understood that the whole of their business was liable to

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come to an end at the expiry of the first contract, simply at the pleasure of the Government, and because it desired to enter on a new policy. We certainly agree with the Government of India in this, so far as the principle involved is concerned; and there cannot be the slightest doubt that this claim to compensation would be the inevitable result of the refusal to make fresh contracts. We believe that the policy laid down by the Government of India to be pursued in the future in the matter of malt liquor contracts is, instead of renewing existing contracts on the same lines, to invite tenders for fresh contracts—the Indian brewers being advised that a reduction of rates will be looked for and that the contracts will be for shorter periods. This is certainly the right course to follow, for it would be both unjust and unwise to throw over Indian brewers who have laid out their capital on a venture which would never have been risked had not the Government contracts been held out as a possible business. Brewing in India is at present hardly beyond its experimental stage; the many difficulties to be contended with, owing to climatic influences, are gradually being overcome, and the brewers themselves hope at no distant date to be able to compete with home consignments. It is probable that, during the next ten years, Indian brewers will be able to raise a private trade sufficient to repay them their initial outlay independently of Government contracts. And it will be time enough then, should the palate of Tommy Atkins still be so hard to please, to allow British corps to make their own arrangements for purchasing malt liquor.

BENGAL.

(*July* 21.)

THE latest reports from the Patna Division show that the condition of most of the districts where scarcity have been felt has improved greatly since the commencement of the monsoon season; but in the Mozufferpore and Chumparun districts the rainfall has been too heavy, and has rather increased the distress than relieved it. Whereas elsewhere the rain has enabled agricultural operations to be commenced, which have drawn a large number of people from the relief works, in these districts agriculture is still at a standstill, and floods have interrupted communications, owing to which the prices of food-grains have risen. The Lieutenant-Governor, in a Resolution on the subject, recognises that further relief works will be necessary here, and also a considerable measure of charitable relief. His Honour was to have left Calcutta for Bankipore on Monday, going on from there about the 18th inst. to Dinapore and Mozufferpore, in order to visit the distressed districts.

THE following is the official report on the agricultural conditions and prospects in Bengal on the 9th inst.:—Ordinary monsoon weather prevails throughout the province, and ample rain has fallen in all districts except Balasore. A partial break in the rain appears to have set in, and will be beneficial to the crops. The excessive rain has caused damage to the crops on low lands in places in the Rajshahye and Dacca divisions, the damage being rather considerable in the south of Rungpore. Sowing of paddy and *bhadoi* crops is nearly completed, and transplanting of seedlings has begun. Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane are promising. Indigo manufacture has begun, and the produce is expected to be fair, except in Midnapore and Chumparun. The price of rice remains high and steady throughout the province. The latest report regarding the affected tract in the Patna division shows that the attendance on relief works has fallen off considerably; but in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, owing to interruption of communications caused by heavy rain, prices have risen almost to famine rates. In Chumparun anxiety is felt for the crops for want of fine weather, and destitution is said to be spreading.

MADRAS.

(*July* 20)

FROM the telegram despatched by the Madras Board of Revenue to the Government of India, giving a summary of the season reports for the week ending the 6th instant, we learn that the rainfall was good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Nilgiris, Salem, and the West Coast; slight in Madras and Chingleput, and fair elsewhere. The crops generally are good, but withering in parts of Cuddapah, South Arcot and Tinnevelly. The people are suffering from want of rain or water in North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem. The crops are damaged by excessive moisture in Vizagapatam, and blighted by insects in Coimbatore. The water supply is insufficient in Chingleput and Salem. Live stock are suffering badly, chiefly from rinderpest, in Tanjore, Kistna, Tinnevelly and Malabar. The prices are rising in eight districts, falling in six, and stationary in others. Cholera is severe in the three northern districts, but abating in Ganjam. The labourers employed on the last day of the week on Rushikulya works were 4,118, in Gopalpur canal 1,334, and on the ghat roads 1,879. The average daily number on drinking water tanks and wells were 5,039; on minor irrigation and other works were 3,055. The decrease is due to agricultural operations, and partly to floods in the Gopalpur canal. The number on village relief on June 29 was 27,163; fed in kitchens 2,907. No reliable estimate of stocks of food grains in Ganjam. The imports during the week by sea and land were 1,208 tons. General prospects are favourable, and continue to improve in Ganjam.

BOMBAY.

(*July* 23.)

THE following is the summary of the Bombay season reports for the past week:—Rain general, but deficient, in parts of Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and sowing consequently retarded in parts of Nassik, Poona, Ahmednugger, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops good in parts of Shikarpore, Surat, Khandeish, Kolaba, and Belgaum. Bajri crop doing well in Ahmedabad, but insects damaging it in two talukas. Young crops also damaged by caterpillars in two talukas of Kaira. Transplantation progressing in Shikarpore, Surat, Tanna, and Kolaba. Fodder scarce in parts of Nassik, Ahmednugger, Dharwar, and Kattywar Water scarce in parts of Ahmednugger and Dharwar. Prices rising in Khandeish and two talukas of Nassik, and falling in Panch Mahals.

A MEETING of some of the leading Parsees of Bombay was held on Friday evening in the rooms of the Presidency Association to consider what steps should be taken to vindicate the community from the aspersions cast upon it in Mr. Ommaney's Note on the Crawford case. Nearly all the leading *seths* of the community were conspicuous by their absence, either from will or want of an invitation to attend the meeting. Among those present—and they were not many—were the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Manockjee Burjorjee Minocher Homjee, K. N. Kabrajee, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Limjee N. Banajee, &c. The proceedings were understood to be of a strictly confidential character. No definite resolution was come to with a view to any immediate action in the matter.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore Memorial Fund was held on Wednesday evening at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Surgeon-General W. Cates presided, and there were present Dr. Hughes, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Kirtikar, Dr. S. Kantak, Dr. K. S. Engineer, and Dr. Gallagher, secretary. On the motion of Dr. Hughes, seconded by Dr. Kantak, it was unanimously resolved that Dr. Arnott be empowered to remit to England the equivalent of £115 in payment for the portrait of Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CAPTAIN MARRIOTT, who was injured in the French railway accident a year ago, when his sister was killed, has, it appears, lost his lien on an appointment as Superintendent of Police in Bombay, which he formerly held. In consequence of this numerous promotions were on Thursday gazetted. Mr. H. G. Gell, though continuing to act as Deputy Commissioner in Bombay, becomes a Superintendent, third grade; Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, third grade; Mr. H. M. Gibbs, fourth grade; Mr. F. H. Warden, fifth grade; Mr. C. F. G. Lester, Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. J. A. J. Jardine, Assistant Superintendent, second grade.

During the past year twenty-eight new companies have been registered in Bombay under the Indian Companies Act. Of these sixteen were mills or presses; and there are now thirteen banking and twenty-five trading companies, 130 mills and presses, one planting and one mining and quarrying concern, six ice-manufacturing companies and forty-eight miscellaneous.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(*July* 19.)

THE inquiry into the charges brought against the Superintendent of the Naini Central Jail will be held by the magistrate of Allahabad on July 22nd. The proceedings will be private, and the decision will rest with the local Government, who presumably will deal with the matter by resolution.

THE Durbar troops and district police along the Bundelkhund and Chumbul borders of the Gwalior State have been granted extra pay for one and two months for their late success in suppressing dacoity. The officers also are to be promoted and presented with khilluts, for which purpose a durbar will shortly be held at Gwalior.

OWING to the severe rains of the last two or three days several landslips have occurred in Simla. The main road leading up to the new club was in a dangerous state on the evening of the 11th, and part of it collapsed in the night.

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The club will celebrate its opening shortly, but the form of entertainment is under consideration.

BURMA.

(*July* 16.)

THE statement that the jade sale in Upper Burma realised Rs. 4,500 less than last year is contradicted. The sum actually realised was Rs. 52,500, against Rs. 48,000 in 1888.

As the garrison of Burma is under the direct control of the Madras Commander-in-Chief, the latter will be asked to submit to army headquarters a plan of operations on the Chin frontier in connection with the opening out of the Lushai country in the cold weather.

AN up-country paper writes:—The tattooed Burmese woman, about whom there was such a sensation in Mandalay and Rangoon a short time back, has been found. According to a correspondent, there is no brand but only "a faint illegible mark on the temple." The female alleges that the original branding was done by a European in 1886, and that the tattoo mark has now faded. The tattooer has also been found, and he, it appears, corroborates the woman's statement. The authorities are, however, no happier than they were before, as now that they have after a prodigious bother discovered the pair, they don't know what to do with them. The name of the tattooer, or the position he occupies, is not mentioned in the Burmese papers.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

HEARTS OF OAK.*

There is a charm attaching to the experiences of sea life which is not to be found in the sister service. Why is this? In part, of course, the circumstance is due to the innate admiration which the English nation possesses of all that concerns the "great deep." Love of the sea, and, indeed, it may be said of water in any and every shape, is the birthright of the denizens *en masse* of our island home: the very alley children float "baby boats" along the gutter streams as the latter course down the alleys and bye-streets of the cities. Then, too, there is the stirring adventure which attaches to the doings of those who follow their profession on the mighty ocean. War or no war, there are storms, troubles, collisions, fires, accidents, and a thousand-and-one matters which make naval life so enjoyable to those who love excitement, and can appreciate Nature in her changeful mood. All this counts for much; but there is one reason, and perhaps more potent than all the rest combined, why the navy turns out more excellent "raconteurs" than the sister service. The members of the latter are dressed up in gorgeous uniforms, petted and coaxed by an all-indulgent society, caressed and humoured by the many; their heads must be somewhat more than human if they do not get turned—hence airs of affectation, conceit, arrogance, and the concomitant of "literary swash-buckling." Naval officers, on the contrary, are almost invariably modest, unaffected, and without pretensions; of course they like at times to be petted and admired—who is *quite* free from the vice of vanity?—but there is a plain, "devil-me-care" sort of way with them which, reflected in all their adventures, and in the style in which the tales are told, enchants where pride would repel and conceit disgust.

It may be gathered from the somewhat lengthy preamble that Admiral Winnington-Ingram's "Hearts of Oak" has won our approbation; commendation pure and unalloyed will be, we venture to think, the verdict of the public. There is much to attract—there are adventures without end; curious anecdotes, too, teem like ants in a nest; nor are "traveller's lies"—shall we give offence if we proclaim it—now and again wanting; as, for instance, when the sober-minded Admiral, perhaps at the time a thoughtless "middy," proclaims that in Monte Video the officers' horses, when extra pressed with hunger, used to devour each other's manes and tails! In short, there is a little of everything, and few works have appeared of late more calculated to amuse, and even, it ought to be said, to instruct. We wish it every success.

Colburn's United Service Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for the current month shows itself to be still vigorous in its green old age. The "Naval Mobilisation and Manœuvres of '89," by a "Naval Journalist," is appropriate and well timed. This magazine has always been a popular one with the navy, and some of the best professional papers connected with that branch of the service have appeared in its columns. So long as that navy can show the world the display of power it did the other day at Spithead the question touched upon by Mr. Cooke, "Is the Fall of England Near? From a Foreign Point of View," can be very satisfactorily answered from a home point. "Notes on Military Saddling" and "Our Military Uniforms" will have, no doubt, fitting interest for the readers for whom they are intended. We fear that few military men take much interest to-day in the "Reorganisation of the Military System of the Netherlands," although Major Rieberstein's paper on that subject is a very readable one. For lighter reading, it is possible that "Defending the Cutcherry," by Ida Scott; "My First Bear," by Captain Wilmer; and Mr. Preston's "Adventure in Egypt" will be found more attractive. The present "Tommy Atkins" can in this number compare himself with the original "Tommy Atkins" as sketched by Major Harold Dillon. The "Naval and Editorial Notes" seem to be varied, topical, and expressing sound and sensible views.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for August keeps up the good name it has won for itself under its present able editor. The contents are varied and interesting, some besides having also a solid value for Service readers. Amongst these latter may be classed Rear-Admiral Colomb's contribution on "Naval Warfare" (continued), "Infantry," by Captain Gall; and Captain Willoughby's scientific and clever Paper on "Range Finding." The widow of Captain Mayne Reid, whose novels still retain their attraction for the young and old, tells the story of her late husband's connection with the Mexican war of 1847; Major-General Harris continues his exciting "Reminiscences of the Siege of Delhi," in which he himself played a conspicuous and gallant part; Irving Montague goes on with his delightful "Wanderings of a War Artist," and the editor himself gives another of his charming translations from the Swedish ballads of Runeberg. The number is also profusely and well illustrated.

TEA IN BURMA.—A contemporary says that Lieutenant H. Daly, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, in his diary of his tour for the week ended the 27th of April, mentions that in nearly all the Taungbaing villages which he saw very extensive new clearings for tea cultivation had been made, and though the prices of paddy and rice were very high, but very little of it was grown. The people at present devote all their energies to tea cultivation, and they seem to have made up their minds that it is better to pay almost famine prices for imported grain than to grow paddy on ground which is capable of producing tea.

THE "MILD" HINDU.—A contemporary remarks:—"It must often strike the Western mind as wondrous strange what meagre provocation is required to stir the mild and inoffensive Hindu to perpetrate the most atrocious crimes. Here is a case in point. A man in Bhandara had a money claim against another with whom he had for some time lived. To obtain his dues he filed a suit, but it was dismissed, and he determined to take the law into his own hands. He conceived a most diabolical plot of murdering the nine persons whom he believed to have been instrumental in bringing about his discomfiture. Among them were the naib tehsildar who dismissed his suit, the police officer who declined to take the matter up as a police case, the debtor and his son, and five others who had refused to give evidence in his favour. Arming himself with a sword, he stole into the house of his debtor, whom, with his son, he decapitated while they lay asleep. He then treated similarly two of the men who would not appear as witnesses. In attempting to slay the fifth man the sword broke off at the hilt and the murderer ran away. But he was soon captured, tried, convicted and hanged."

PODOPHYLLIN IN THE HIMALAYAS.—The Lahore paper writes:—"Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., has made a discovery which seems likely to provide the hill tribes of the higher Himalaya with a lucrative trade, and to supply the medical profession with an abundance of podophyllin, a drug which, as many Anglo-Indians have good reason to know, is a valuable specific in disorders of the liver. Hitherto America has enjoyed a monopoly of the podophyllin plant *(podophyllum peltatum)*, but the researches of Dr. Watt and the analysis by Dr. Hooper, Quinologist to the Madras Government, demonstrate that the Himalayan variety *(podophyllum Emodi)* yield three times as much of the valuable resin as the American root, and that it possesses the same medicinal properties. This valuable plant grows wild in the higher, rich and shady temperate forests from Sikkim to Simla, Kashmir, Hazara Tibet, the Kuram Valley, and Afghanistan. It is fairly plentiful on the northern forest-clad slope of the familiar Shalai hill, seen from Simla; on the almost equally well-known Nagkanda hill and in the Chumba State there are many mixed forests with their glades almost exclusively covered with this peony-rose-like herb. In his notes on the subject Dr. Watt remarks that it is surprising that the natives of India, who have discovered so many drugs, should have failed to detect the properties of the podophyllum root."

* "Hearts of Oak," By Rear-Admiral H. F. Winnington-Ingram. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1889.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E.

IT would appear that Mr. Bradlaugh is not to be left in undisturbed possession of his self-assumed office of "Member for India." Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., aspires to the honour of Indian grievance-monger also. An Anglo-Indian contemporary lately said of the former: "The situation is really getting very serious in regard to Mr. Bradlaugh. He is going apparently to be our 'friend' to such an extent that very soon the British public will come to recognise him as the great authority outside the Government on Indian affairs; and of course where the two authorities clash, the Government—a mere despotism always concerned to keep the truth concealed from the argus eyes of the great democracy—will be held convicted of wilful misrepresentation." We do not altogether share in this fear. There is safety for India in Mr. Bradlaugh's ignorance of all Indian questions. His performances in the House during the present session when he has endeavoured to call attention to his so-called Indian grievances have proved him to be a "wind-bag," and nothing more, so far as matters relating to that country are concerned; and it has been well said of him that plunging in ignorance into the tangled maze of Indian social and political problems he is inevitably doomed to misunderstand everything connected with India. His colleague or rival in Indian grievance-mongering—Mr. William Digby—cannot, however, boast of the same amount of ignorance on all Indian topics. Mr. Digby has been in India, and during his connection with the Madras press, and with the celebrated famine which made him a Companion of the Indian Empire, he had the opportunity of learning some hing about India and her wants. It is to be regretted that he has not turned his knowledge—and his abilities, which are undoubted—to better account than by joining his strength to Mr. Bradlaugh's weakness, in an endeavour to throw discredit upon British rule in the East. Such endeavour he has just made in publishing a pamphlet, entitled "India. The Queen-Empress's promises. How they are broken." This pamphlet is in the form of a letter occupying some thirty-five pages of folio, and addressed to the members of the Most Honourable the House of Commons. Starting with a scriptural quotation, "the Land trembleth and is in pain," he proceeds to show that the causes of this agony are Sir Lepel Griffin, Major Barr, Colonel Parry Nisbet, and last, but by no means least, Sir John Gorst. The first-named has the honour of occupying the chief place of abuse in Mr. Digby's diatribe. He is abused for the asserted mal-administration of the Gwalior State during the period he was agent to the Governor-General for Central India; he is accused of conniving at and supporting Major Barr's declared cruelties and unscrupulous actions in the Rewa State, and the false and calumnious charges brought by Mrs. Besant regarding Sir Lepel's conduct towards the Begum of Bhopal are reprodued and endorsed by Mr. Digby in this letter. Of the Begum he writes: "This is the lady-monarch whom Sir Lepel Griffin insulted, harassed, and cruelly treated." Of the Maharanee of Rewa, who is stated to have suffered even worse indignities at the hands of Major Barr (with Sir Lepel Griffin's approval), he pens the following *ad captandum* appeal:—"Could but Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India see the manner in which this Royal lady is treated, and could you, my lords and gentlemen, realise, even for a moment, what the incidents referred to mean to the Indian people, even though it be in the dying days of a Session that these facts are placed in your hands, I am satisfied that Parliament would not be prorogued until justice was done. Alas! India is a long way off, Rewa is but a name, the Chandalin Maharanee merely a shadow, and her moans too faint to be apprehended by ears filled with the din of British political strife.

But the greater part of Mr. Digby's pamphlet letter is taken up with arguments against the action of the Government of India in the matter of the Kashmir State. The late Resident, Mr. Plowden, and the present one, Colonel Parry Nisbet, come in, of course, for their share of abuse. According to Mr. Digby, who, while in India last year, 'had special opportunities of ascertaining the real character of the Maharaja and his rule," the administration of Kashmir by Pratap Singh was a model of good government. "No misgovernment has been proved against his Highness, according to my information none exists. It is true misgovernment has been alleged, and many hard things said, of the Maharaja. What these may be, what his Highnesses alleged iniquities are, no one, either in India or in England, has yet stated. The people of Kashmir are lightly taxed, justice is dispensed with even-handedness by honest and thoroughly capable

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trained judges, barristers in some cases having been raised to the Bench; public works are flourishing everywhere; the people are contented and happy; in every direction there are signs of a desire to keep Kashmir in line with the most advanced Provinces of the Empire." So far Mr. Digby, and no paid advocate could plead a brief stronger on behalf of the Maharaja; but where does the truth rest? Mr. Digby would, of course, reject the statements of Sir Lepel Griffin, and refuse the evidence which Sir John Gorst can produce; but the Calcutta *Statesman* is a paper which ought to be an authority with Mr. Digby, for it generally endorses the views he and his friends take on all Indian questions. Yet this is what the *Statesman* to hand by the present mail says:—"For the last twenty-seven years the people of Kashmir have been suffering almost every evil that such a population *can* suffer. The British Government meanwhile has stood absolutely aloof from it, and is answerable for it in no way. Who can forget the horrors of the famine in Kashmir a few years back? And when the Government, for the first time in the history of the Province, attempts to secure an amelioration of matters, our Native contemporaries either deny indignantly that there has been any misgovernment whatever, or denounce the Government in terms utterly unmeasured for having 'annexed' the Province! The *Statesman* has not forsaken the cause of the Native princes. We never *can* forsake it, but when we see utterly untrue statements put forward against a course which we believe the Government has wisely and honestly entered upon, we shall never support what we believe to be untrue."

We would commend this honourable sentiment to Mr. William Digby, C.I.E.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 13.)

MACKENZIE, Mr. A., C.S.I., chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and sixteen days, from July 23.

CROSTHWAITE, Hon. R. J., judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, and additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. Mackenzie.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following order:—

FOOKS, Surgeon G. E., medical officer of the 5th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed to be the cantonment magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, from June 27.

SZCZEPANSKI, Colonel H. C. A., deputy commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. Chichele Plowden.

ROBERTSON, Mr. J. A., probationer attached to the office of the accountant general, Punjab, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months.

FANSHAWE, Mr. A. U., officiating director-general of the Post Office of India, is confirmed in that appointment.

MILITARY.

STEWART, Lieut. J. F., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, Commissariat Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G., 5th Infantry, officiating squadron officer, Hyderabad Contingent, 4th Cavalry, to fill an existing vacancy.

CHALMERS, Lieut. R. C. H., 4th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy.

LLOYD, 2nd-Lieut. W. E. E., Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Infantry.

AUDAIN, Lieut. G. M., Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 5th Infantry.

MILEY, Major J. A., Bengal S.C., military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as controller of military accounts, Eastern Circle, Military Accountants Department, Bengal, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Cautley, proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

BADCOCK, Lieut. F. F., Wiltshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Battalion 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, from Dec. 23, 1887.

MOORE, Lieut. H. A., Border Regiment, officiating wing officer, 14th Bengal Infantry, from Feb. 25, 1888.

THOMPSON, Lieut. C. P., Wiltshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, from April 11, 1888.

BROCKMAN, Lieut. P. W. D., R.A., wing officer, 5th Bengal Infantry, from June 12, 1888.

TURNER, Lieut. F. W. C., Middlesex Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 11, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

WEBSTER, Lieut. T., Bengal S.C., 12th Bengal Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India; pension service, 6th year, commenced Dec. 5, 1888.

CHANNER, Colonel G. N., V.C., Bengal S.C., colonel on the Staff, Jullundur, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m.c.), for six months' in commutation of his privilege leave.

ADAMS, Second Grade Apothecary W. J., is granted furlough in India (m.c.), for one year and 183 days, from June 9, 1888.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, July 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CAZALET, Captain W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing commander, 38th Bengal Infantry, vice Taylor, on leave.

BEDDOES, Lieut. H. R., having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 7th Hussars, pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

JACKSON, Lieut. S. C. F., Hampshire Regiment, is appointed aide-de-camp on the Staff of Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Quetta District.

MOORE, Lieut. H. A., South Wales Borderers, attached to the 33rd Madras Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

SWETTENHAM, Lieut. G. K., Royal Irish Fusiliers, attached to the 20th Madras Infantry, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief as to his disposal.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia:—

PEAKE, Lieut. M., "K" Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

MAGEE, Lieut. A. F., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

GREENE, Lieut. C. K., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

FAIR, Lieut. J. G., 21st Hussars, to be adjutant vice Captain H. Finn, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SWETE, Lieut.-Colonel C. D., 2nd in command 10th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating commandant 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, vice Little, vacated on appointment as colonel on the Staff.

DREW, Lieut. A. B. H., wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Hilliard, appointed to the Commissariat Department.

ROSS, Colonel G. C., Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to Fyzabad for general duty.

HAMILTON, Captain W. G., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, officiating 1st class station staff officer, Ferozepore, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, appointed to the permanent establishment of district staff officers, 2nd class.

DICK—On the recommendation of a Medical Board Second-Lieutenant D. H. A. Dick, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is permitted to

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proceed to England on leave, the period of which will be determined by the Horse Guards.

HAYES-SADLER, Second-Lieutenant W., of the same regiment is also granted leave to England for three months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

BAKER, Lieutenant A. S., Royal Artillery, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 17.)

KILBY—The services of Mr. S. J. Kilby, superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Sulkeah Salt Golahs, and officiating collector of Income-tax, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

PHILLIPS, Mr. H. A. D., officiating magistrate, Rajshahye, on leave, is appointed to act as magistrate of Dinagepore.

DALTON, Mr. G. J. B. T., magistrate of the 2nd grade, on furlough is promoted to the 1st grade of magistrate.

BOURDILLON, Mr. J. A., officiating magistrate of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

MARINDIN, Mr. C. R., officiating magistrate, Dinagepore, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd grade.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., joint magistrate of the 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrate.

CASPERSZ, Mr. C. P., temporary joint magistrate of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

COX, Mr. H., assistant magistrate, is appointed temporarily to be a joint magistrate of the 2nd grade.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J., officiating judge of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., officiating judge, Nuddea, is appointed to be a judge of the 2nd grade.

LITTLE, Mr. C., professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Meteorological Reporter to Government.

DALY, Mr. W. W., district superintendent of police, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Tipperah.

DUNDAS, Mr. R. T., assistant superintendent of police in charge of the district police, Tipperah, is transferred to Cuttack.

FAUSSETT, Mr. R. F. G., probationary assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Cuttack.

D'OYLY, Mr. E. H., assistant superintendent of police in charge of the district police, Noakholly, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to the Sasseram sub-division.

PILCHER—The services of Brigade-Surgeon J. G. Pilcher, civil surgeon of Darjeeling, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

COBB, Surgeon-Major R., officiating civil surgeon of Hooghly, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Darjeeling.

WHITE, Mr. C. A., executive engineer, Gunduck Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 11.)

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., C.S., officiating district and sessions judge, Bengal, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of Sialkot, vice Mr. E. B. Peacock.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant F. J. B., assistant cantonment magistrate, Sialkot, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class.

INGLIS, Captain E., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Hazara.

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C., civil surgeon of Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

MOORE-LANE—The services of Mr. G. D. M. Moore-Lane, officiating district superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, for employment in the Burma Police.

TAYLOR, Mr. E. E., assistant engraver, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Ferozepore Division, Sirhind Canal.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 16.)

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class :—

FORBES, Mr. A. T., assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the governor, Ganjam.

THORNHILL, Mr. G. T., assistant commissioner of salt and abkari revenue, Chingleput division, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. R. B., assistant superintendent, No. III. Party, Madras Survey Department, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year.

MILITARY.

CHURCHILL, Lieut. F., Staff Corps, 4th Madras Pioneers, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Oct. 22, 1888.

WINTOUR, 2nd Lieut. E., 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, probationer Madras Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board; pension service, 2nd year, commenced Sept. 14, 1888.

PEREIRA—The services of Surgeon F. C. Pereira, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the public department.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 18.)

MACONOCHIE, Mr. A. F., C.S., will be attached to the Political Department of the Secretariat, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from Jan. 1, the date from which Mr. C. E. Coles was deputed on service in Egypt :—

HOLLAND, Mr. W. J., to be a superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Coles.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., to be a superintendent of police, 4th grade, vice Mr. Holland.

SPENCE, Mr. L. H., to be a superintendent of police, 5th grade, vice Mr. Adams.

COX, Mr. E. C., to be an assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Mr. Spence.

DADABHAI, Mr. Dhanjishah, to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Cox.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from Feb. 25, the date from which Captain E. F. Marriott lost his lien on an appointment :—

GELL, Mr. H. G., to be a superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Captain Marriott, and to be seconded, continuing to be deputy commissioner of police, Bombay.

GOLDSMID, Mr. F. L., to be a superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Gell.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., to be a superintendent of police, 4th grade, vice Mr. Goldsmid.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., to be a superintendent of police, 5th grade, vice Mr. Gibbs.

LESTER, Mr. C. F. G., to be an assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Mr. Warden.

JARDINE, Mr. J. A. J., to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Lester, continuing on duty under the Government of India in Burma.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from April 11, consequent on the retirement of Colonel G. B. Simpson :—

KENNEDY, Mr. H., to be a superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Colonel Simpson.

ALEXANDER, Mr. H. N., to be a superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Kennedy.

MACKAY, Mr. E. V., to be a superintendent of police, 4th grade, vice Mr. Alexander.

COX, Mr. E. C., to be a superintendent of police, 5th grade, vice Mr. Mackay.

BULKLEY, Mr. E. A., to be an assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Mr. Cox.

BEATTY, Mr. C. A. B., to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Bulkley.

MILITARY.

HARTIGAN—The services of Lieut. E. R. Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

RADCLIFFE, Major G. B. E., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

The following promotion and appointment are made :—

GREAVES, Lieut. J. R., to be captain, 1st Battalion B.B. and C.I. Railway Rifle Corps.

HENRY, Colour-Sergeant J. M., to be 2nd-lieut., 1st Battalion B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

NURSE, 2nd-Lieut. H. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry, Dec. 33, 1887. 2nd-Lieut Nurse will rank as lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps from Dec. 30, 1887, subject to H.M.'s approval.

COLES, Colonel C. H., Staff Corps, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, thirty-second year, commenced July 9.

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The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor :—

PINNEY, Lieut. C. F., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be extra aide-de-camp, dated July 2.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, July 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

NURSE, Lieut. H. H., officiating wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

CAULFIELD, Lieut. F. W. J., wing officer and quartermaster 10th Bombay Light Infantry, having been appointed 2nd in command of the battalion of the Burma Military Police, is seconded in his regiment for two years, from April 16.

The undermentioned officers having been appointed assistant commandants in the Burma Military Police, are seconded in their regiments for one year, from the dates specified :—

BELLI-BIVAR, Lieut. C. E., squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), from May 31.

BUDD, Lieut. N. A. H., wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, from May 20.

BELL, Lieut. P. T., wing officer 5th Bombay Light Infantry, from May 14.

MENNIE, Lieut. J. O., Staff Corps, wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, has qualified for employment in the transport branch of the Commissariat Department.

FURLOUGHS.

TIDMARSH, Colonel F. J., 1st West Riding Regiment, to England, for three months, on p.a.

ELLIOT, Major E. L., 1st Bombay Lancers, in India, from July 20 to Oct. 20, on p.a.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E.; Major E. Wighton, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Major S. R. Rawlinson, D.S.O., S.C.; Captain A. H. Dobbs, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Monro, R. L. Campbell, W. B. Stuart, T. W. Wood, J. Kirkbride, M. Condon, C. Holbrook.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel M. Clementi, S.C., till June 11, 1890 ; Major W. H. Browne, S.C., three months ; Colonel F. W. Boileau, S.C., two months ; Surgeon J. Garvie, two months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. H. Turner, S.C., seven days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. C. Annesley, three months on m.c.; H. L. Butcher, one months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; E. H. Ruddock (Cov.), six months' furlough ; Captain M. J. Meade (B.S.C.), furlough extended to Nov. 10 ; J. H. Thornhill, one month's furlough ; J. Y. Shakespear, four months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—J. D. Rees, extraordinary leave on m.c. till Oct. 1.

Bombay Estab.—T. H. Stewart (Cov.), two months' special leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. J. F. Soady, S.C.; Captain C. J. Robarts, S.C.; Surgeon-Major E. Palmer, Captain A. H. Wilmer, S.C.; Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell, C.B.; Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, S.C.; Surgeon-Major W. D. Stewart, M.D.; Captain W. K. Downes, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major H. F. S. Ramsden, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. H. Turner, S.C.; Lieut. M. W. Baugh, S.C.; Lieut. E. A. Kettlewell, S.C.; Lieut. E. C. B. Cotgrave, S.C.; Surgeon A. V. Anderson.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. W. S. Cox, M. P. Coode, H. W. Reynolds (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. F. Fleet, C.I.E. (Cov.), H. A. Ackworth (Cov.), C. G. W. Macpherson (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BOULDERSON—Aug. 5, at 14, Victoria-road, Kensington, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel John Boulderson, late 91st Highlanders, of a son.

GUY—Aug. 2, the wife of Richard John Guy (Harold and Co., Calcutta), of a daughter. (By telegraph.)

HARDEN—Aug. 1, at 55, Pevensey-road, St. Leonard's, Sussex, the wife of Major G. Harden, the Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.

HARDING—Aug. 2, at Stirling, the wife of Captain Gerald M. Harding, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

KNOCKER—Aug. 3, at 50, Holland-road, Kensington, the wife of Major H. P. Knocker, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MOYSEY—Aug. 1, at Rosses Point, Sligo, the wife of Lieut. Moysey, R.N., of a daughter.

SCOTT—Aug. 3, at Westcliffe-house, Birkdale, Southport, the wife of G. Frederick Scott, Captain 3rd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLOSE—MARSHALL—July 31, at St. Mark's, Jersey, Captain Frederick Macdonald Close, Royal Artillery, son of Colonel F. A. Close, late Bengal Army, to Florence Eugenie, only daughter of Frederick Marshall, Esq., of Rockvale, Jersey.

DUNCOMBE—KERANS—Aug. 5, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, John Thomson Duncombe, Union Bank House, Ayr, to Julia Marion, widow of the late Percy G. Kerans, Bengal Staff Corps.

ELLISON—RICH—Aug. 1, at St. Stephen's Church, Wandsworth, the Rev. William George Hollingworth Ellison, son of the late Rev. William John Mills Ellison, Vicar of New Wandsworth, Battersea, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. Rich, Esq., of Bombay.

HADCOCK—RIDEOUT—Aug. 7, at All Saints', Margaret-street, Albert George Hadcock, Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle, to Sibylla, youngest daughter of Major-General J. W. Rideout, Madras Staff Corps, of 4, Victoria-park, Dover.

JENNINGS—WEST—Aug. 3, at All Souls', Hampstead, Edgar Jennings, I.M.S., third son of Major-General Jennings, Staff Corps, to Zoë Beatrice, daughter of E. West, Esq.

RENDALL—ALEXANDER—Aug. 6, at the Parish Church, Brighton, Herbert Burnell, third son of the Rev. H. Rendall, rector of Great Rollright, Oxon, to Laura Marion, youngest daughter of the late Francis James Alexander, B.C.S.

RAWNSLEY—DURET—June 18, at St. Mark's, Wellington, N.Z., Richard Edward, eldest son of Captain Edward John Rawnsley, late Indian Army, to Ethel Mary, second daughter of Armand William Duret, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—Aug. 4, at 125 (late 91), Victoria-street, S.W., Susan, the wife of the late James Armstrong, Bengal Civil Service, aged 87.

BARTHOLOMEW—July 30, at Trengweatle, Paignton, Colonel Frederic Pelham Bartholomew, late Bombay Staff Corps, youngest son of the Rev. John Bartholomew, formerly Archdeacon of Barnstaple, aged 57.

DENNISTOUN—July 28, at Cold Ash, Newbury, Basil Lamprey, son of James Lawson Denniston, Bengal Civil Service, aged 8.

KEITH—July 27, at 14, Haus-place, S.W., Catherine Gertrude, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Keith, D. A. General, Bombay.

LE MESURIER—July 30, of paralysis, Henry Peveril Le Mesurier, C.S.I., M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., eldest son of Benjamin Le Mesurier and Emma Dorothy Johnson, of Wallingtons, Berks, and St. Martin's, Guernsey, aged 60.

MAXWELL—July 27, at Mayfield, Cottenham-park, near Wimbledon, Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 60.

MCCAUSLAND—July 28, at Portswood House, Kew, Emma, widow of the late Lieut.-General John Kennedy McCausland, C.B., of The Park, Cheltenham.

NASH—Aug. 31, at the Poplars, Stoke-road, Gosport, Alice Raisbeck, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. Stevens Nash, R.M.L.I., and daughter of the Reverend James Stuart Robson, R.N., aged 43.

NEWBOLT—Aug. 3, at 11, Richmond-park-road, Clifton, Bristol, Col. George Newbolt, late Bengal Army.

PEARCE—July 26, at his residence, 47, Gunterstone-road, West Kensington, Robert Webb Pearce, of the East Indian Railway Company, Howrah, Bengal, aged 57.

STOCK—Aug. 3, at his residence, 30, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, suddenly, General Thomas Stock, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged 79.

TURNBULL—Aug. 2, drowned in the Nile, between Assouan and Korosko, while in command of a Detachment of his Regiment, Major Henry Francis Turnbull, Royal Irish Rifles, only son of Dr. F. Turnbull, Retired Bengal Army, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, aged 44.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—July 17, at Kolhapore, S.M.C., the wife of C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., Principal, Rajaram College, of a daughter.

COSSERAT—July 11, at Nagpur, the wife of W. A. P. Cosseret, of a daughter.

LIGHTFOOT—July 9, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain J. Stanley Lightfoot, Bedfordshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MILES—July 2, at Jhalrapatan, Rajpootana, the wife of T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

O'DONNELL—July 18, at Baroda, the wife of Captain G. B. O'Donnell, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, of a son.

PARGITER—July 11, at 2, Monteagle-villas, Darjeeling, the wife of F. E. Pargiter, B.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOSS—AVRON—July 16, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Sidney Francis, second son of George Henry Goss, of Lisson-grove, Plymouth, to Ida Ethel May, youngest daughter of the late Captain Henry Hunt Avron, of Bristol.

KALKHOVEN—ATHERTON—July 9, at Christ Church, Ahmednugger, Frederick William Kalkhoven, Conductor, Commissariat Department, to Ada, youngest daughter of Mr. William Atherton, Barrackmaster.

MELVILL—ROSS—June 29, at Bushire, Persian Gulf, Captain Philip James Melvill, Bengal Staff Corps, son of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., to Jessie Adèle, third daughter of Colonel E. C. Ross, C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

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PHILIPPS—LYNN—July 16, at St. James' Church, Camp Baroda, Leopold Henry Philipps, Esq., to Jessie Emma Lena Lynn, elder daughter of Captain William Adols. Lynn, Commanding H. H. the Gaekwar's 3rd Regiment Infantry, and granddaughter of the late Thos. Lynn, Esq., D.A.C., Retired List, Hyderabad Contingent.

WELLS—ROSE—July 3, at Akola, Berar, Frederick George Wells, Sergeant Instructor B Company, Berar Volunteers, to Constance Laura Alberta second daughter of Frank Rose, Esq., Sub-Engineer, P.W.D.

DEATHS.

FLEMING—July 3, at Kurrachee, Captain T. D. Fleming, late Commander, Indus Steam Flotilla, aged 61.

HAYGARTH—July 29, at Allahabad, Fanny Blower Haygarth, *(née* Smith), late of Kersley-road, Stoke Newington, N., the wife of C. R. Haygarth, aged 34. (By telegram.)

JEFFERY—July 9, at the Howrah General Hospital, Thomas Richard Jeffery, formerly of Oxford, London, and late Engineer to his Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, aged 45.

KINGSBURY—July 18, at Colaba, Henrietta Catherine, the wife of E. H. Kingsbury, Bombay Pilot Service.

MCMILLAN—July 12, at Moradabad, Marjorie Grace, infant daughter of A. McMillan, C.S.

NICHOLSON—July 12, at the General Hospital, Howrah, Lieut. C. A. Nicholson, R.N. (retired), son of Major C. A. Nicholson, of Hawkhill, Ross-shire, and grandson of the late Dr. Simon Nicholson, aged 45.

SHAW—July 10, at Upper Burma, of dysentery, Captain G. F. Shaw, 2nd Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment.

TATE—July 8, at Lady Roberts' Hospital, Kasauli, George Scott Tate, M.D., Surgeon, Army Medical Staff.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

As operations in the Chin Hills are still to be carried on, more coolie transport is being intended for, and another batch of men will probably be sent from India next month, and yet another corps be raised for despatch in the autumn.

THE Secretary of State has declined to accept the proposal of the Government of India that the titles of District Staff Officer should be abandoned, and the old titles of Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General restored.

THE Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State on the question of the promotion of Indian officers by selection to the rank of Colonel with a view to the necessary regulations being framed.

THE cases of cholera reported from the Sikkim Field Force occurred at Jeyluk, below Lingtu, and not at Gnatong itself. There were two cases on the 12th instant at Jeyluk, one of which terminated fatally.

IN connection with the army mobilisation scheme all batteries of artillery in the 1st Army Corps are to receive their full complement of horses, some 200 being at present needed to place these batteries on a war footing.

IN connection with the scheme for utilising the armies of the Native States, the organisation of the cavalry in the Rajputana States will be taken in hand shortly. Major Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Inspecting Officer of the cavalry regiments at Jodhpore, Bhurtpore and Ulwar.

IT has, we understand, been decided by the home authorities that Lord William Beresford may retain the appointment of Military Secretary to the Viceroy until December, 1890, unless meanwhile a vacancy should occur in the 9th Lancers, in which case he will rejoin his regiment as second in command.

PRIVATE WILLIAMS, of the Highland Light Infantry, was hanged at Peshawar on the 18th for the murder of a comrade named Tole. The convict, who expressed much penitence, was executed in the presence of the regiment.

THE work of reorganising the infantry of the Punjab States, which are to share in the defence of the North-West Frontier, was actively carried on during the first four or five months of the current year. It was found at the outset that the system of drill which obtained most favour in the various States was very antiquated, the one great aim of the officers being to teach their men to march past, which they were able to do with fair precision. But smartness on parade, soldierly appearance, and confidence in their arms were all wanting. The first thing, therefore, to be done was to borrow drill instructors from the regular regiments of the Native army and to post them to each State. Three of these were sent to Patiala, two to Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala, and one to Bahawulpore, Faridkote and Maler Kotla, respectively. The officers and non-commissioned officers were taught in accordance with the new drill book of 1889, and they gradually learned enough to drill their own men, who were meanwhile also passing through the instructors' hands. The instruction was given just as if the soldiers had only been enlisted a few weeks and still practically recruits. This plan was found to answer very well, the men taking an interest in their drill and showing anxiety to learn it quickly. The total strength of the infantry in the States, excluding Cashmere, is now over 3,500, Patiala contributing 1,000, and Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala 600 each. The working uniform which has been adopted is khaki, and the accoutrements when obsolete are being replaced by those of the Mackenzie pattern. The issue of snider rifles to each regiment so soon as it is reported to be in a state fit to justify the men being instructed in the use of the breech-loader was sanctioned some time ago, and in the ensuing cold weather musketry instruction will be generally carried out. As the greatest attention has been paid to physique in selecting the sepoys for the picked regiments, there is now a body of troops in the Punjab which in another year will be well advanced towards that efficiency which would justify their employment on service.

A RETROSPECT OF THIRTY YEARS IN INDIA.

(Communicated to the *Statesman*.)

The same decadence is visible in native society; there is more education, more municipal activity, more striving after political advancement. Every learned profession is crowded with the outcome of our Universities and the increased facilities for visiting England. The Bench, the Bar, the ranks of the attorneys and the medical profession, are all full to repletion with natives of the country, but the good old-fashioned, courteous, kindly benevolent old Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen, where are they? Where are the men who used to be our friends, whose word was their bond, whose visits were a pleasure, whose friendship was a privilege, whose help was never withheld from white man or black? Gone over to the great majority, leaving few like them behind. Raja Buddy Nath, Radha Kanth Deb, Kally Krishna, Suttya Churn and Suttyanund Ghosaul, Rajendra Nath Mullick, Prosonno Coomar Tagore, Pertab Chunder Singh, Shib Kishen Banerjee, Sham Churn Mullick, Ram Gopal Ghose, Khelut Chunder Ghose, Peary Chand and Kissory Chand Mittra, Heera Lal Seal, Harendra Krishna, Suttya Krishna Ghosal, Krishna Mohun Banerjee, Burdwan, Benares Vizianagram, and Gidhore; and of the Mahomedan community that gentlest son of the warlike Tippoo. Prince Golam Mahomed, Nawab Amir Ally, the courteous but wily Ally Nuckee Khan, and the gallant and loyal Colonel Hedayat Ally. All these we knew well, and appreciated in their various characters, but they are gone, and, except a few of the older generation, they are forgotton. They are not all gone, however, the acquaintances and friends of our youth and manhood; but those that remain seem to have fallen out of public life, and to have sought the retirement and *otium cum dignitate* befitting advancing years. There still remains that grand old man, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, full of the learning of the East and of the West, fluent of speech, pregnant with wisdom, rich in anecdote and, *apropos*, caustic, severe, and sometimes bitter in argument, but ever in debate and in correspondence, an open foe and a gentlemanly antagonist, and withal a staunch friend and kindly and amusing companion. The quiet, courteous Sir Jotendro Mohun; the genial, kindly Sir Norendra Krishna; the liberal, public-spirited, kind-hearted Maneckjee Rustomjee; the grave and thoughtful Raja Doorga Churn; the gentle artist, Coomar Debendro Mullick; the evergreen Nawab Abdool Luteef; the once Europeanised but now characteristically Mahomedan Chitpore Nawabs, Asgar Ally and Ahmed Ally; and the "*friend of my friend*," Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, are still amongst us. A faint shadow of that kindly old Prince Golam still survives in his cousin, Prince Mahomed Rahimoodeen, while that prince of good fellows and good fellow among Princes Mahomed Furrokh Shah's burly form, hirsute face, and manly and sporting habit, goes back beyond his gentle grandfather to his strong-handed warlike ancestor, Hyder, Sultan of Mysore. These are some of the men we have known, and have been, and are, privileged to claim friendship with; but when they pass away, that little remnant, what have we to replace them? Surendra Nath Banerjee, the Demosthenes of the students, the Fiery Cross of the National Congress. And yet, who that knows him, can withhold genuine admiration of his undoubtedly great gifts? His marvellous command of English (which to him is a foreign tongue), his flow of language, his well turned sentences, his perfect accent. The man is a born orator, as well as a scholar. We have never heard him address a Native meeting in their own tongue, but we can imagine the effect. Then if we regard dispassionately the man and his life's history, we cannot but sympathise with, and condone anything in his public acts and utterances that may, *to some minds*, savour of disloyalty to the present Government and British rule. Starting in life with great natural talents of which he had made the best use; braving all the discomforts and disabilities entailed in crossing the seas; competing with the *élite* of the English students on their own ground, he, a stranger and an alien, speaking a foreign tongue, and triumphantly winning a place in the ranks of the most exclusive service in the world—the heaven-born Indian civil service—one of the very first of his countrymen to accomplish this great aim,—to return to the

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land of his birth full of hopes and ambition for the future—and the *result?* At the very blossoming of his career, while his foot was yet on the first step of the ladder, *he trips;* it was but a stumble, a false step, from which a friendly hand would have saved or recovered him; but no, he is thrown down, cast out, all the promise of his life blighted, for a trivial error for which, as one of the oldest, most worthy, and most looked up to civilians in the service once told us, "*had he been an Englishman, his magistrate would never have allowed him to get into trouble.*" Can we wonder, then, that such a man should view the dominant race with no kindly feelings: that his political strivings should sometimes carry him beyond the limits of *loyalty* and *free speech?* And with it all we are assured that there is no more loyal native of Bengal at heart than Surendra Nath Banerjee, and to those Europeans who possess his intimacy and friendship there is a charm of manners, a genuine heartiness and kindliness of life, speech, and hand clasp which draws one towards the man, and creates a desire to know more of him and of his real thoughts and aspirations; but alas, here again the social gulf yawns, and we lose touch of each other.

And must it be ever so? We fear that in our time there will come no change. So long as caste prejudices and religious and social barriers on the one hand, and our insular reticence and pride of race on the other, stand between us and this people there can be no fusion of the races, no bridging over the gulf!

S.

OBITUARY.

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GENERAL T. STOCK.—General Thomas Stock, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, died on the 3rd inst. at his residence, 30, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, at the age of 79. He entered the Service in November, 1826, and served against the Koolees in the Mahee Kanta, and the Bheels in the vicinity of Doongurpoor in 1830. He commanded the detachment of the 23rd Regiment which took part in the attack and capture of the village of Kurraul and the release of the Thakoor. He also served with the expedition to Mangalore and Canara in 1837, and in Upper and Lower Sind from 1839 to 1841.

COLONEL F. P. BARTHOLOMEW.—Colonel Frederic Pelham Bartholomew, late Bombay Staff Corps, younest son of the Rev. John Bartholomew, formerly Archdeacon of Barnstaple, who died on the 30th ult., at Trengweatle, Paignton, at the age of 57 years, entered the Army in Sept., 1852, obtaining his promotion to lieutenant in Nov., 1856; captain in Sept., 1864; major in Sept., 1872; lieutenant-colonel in Sept., 1878; and to colonel in Nov., 1881.

COLONEL H. MAXWELL.—Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, late Bengal Staff Corps, who died at Mayfield, Cottenham Park, near Wimbledon, on the 27th ult., at the age of 60, entered the Army in June, 1848, obtaining his lieutenancy in Aug., 1852; captaincy in Feb., 1861; majority in June, 1868; lieutenant-colonelcy in June, 1874; and his colonelcy in Feb., 1879. Colonel Maxwell served in the Burmese War of 1852-53, and was present at the storm and recapture of Pegu, receiving the medal, with clasp, for Pegu. He served as adjutant of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers in the Trans-Goomtee operations, terminating in the assault and capture of Lucknow, and was present in subsequent operations in Oude, defeating the rebels and capturing their guns, receiving the medal with clasp.

MAJOR H. F. TURNBULL.—Major Henry Francis Turnbull, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, only son of Dr. F. Turnbull, Retired Bengal Army, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, who was drowned in the Nile between Assouan and Korosko on the night of the 2nd inst., while in command of a detachment of his regiment, was born on November, 3, 1845. He entered the service on May 8, 1866, became lieutenant on January 25, 1871, captain on March 15, 1879, and major on November 3, 1885, and served in the Hazara campaign of 1868 with the 24th Punjab Infantry.

MAJOR J. AYTOUN.—Major James Aytoun, aged fifty-nine years, late of 7th Hussars, died on the 1st inst., at 24, Hyde Park-place, W., at the age of fifty-nine. Major Aytoun served with the 7th Hussars in the Indian Mutiny campaign from February, 1858, to March, 1859, and was present at the repulse of the enemy's attack on the Alumbagh, siege and capture of Lucknow, affairs of Barree and Sirsee, action of Nawabgunge, occupation of Fyzabad, passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, throughout the Byswarra campaign, including the affairs of Pandoo Nuddee and Hyderghur and pursuit of Benhi Madho's force to the Goomtee. He also seved in the Trans-Gogra campaign, including the affair near Churda and pursuit, taking of the fort of Meejeedia, attack on Bankee with pursuit to the Raptee, advance into Nepal and affair at Sitkaghat, receiving the medal with clasp.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 2, Peshawur (s), Bombay; 4, Huzara (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Aug. 5, Lombardy (s), Colombo; 5, Niagara (s), Clyde; 5, Clan Sinclair (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—Aug. 3, City of Oxford (s), Clyde; 6, Clan Macpherson (s), Clyde.
MADRAS.—Aug. 2, Loch Lomond (s), Middlesbrough; 5, Goorkha (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 2, Anglia (s), Calcutta; 4, Rufford Hall (s), Bombay; 5, Clan Macdonald (s), Calcutta; 6, Persia (s), Bombay.
CALCUTTA.—Aug. 2, Duke of Westminster (s), London; 6, Clan Macarthur (s); 6, Manora (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, August 15; from Brindisi, August 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Jas. Packup, Mr and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mr. E. E. Leggatt, Major C. Pulley, Mrs. Turner, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Burt, Mr. G. F. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. James Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs J. Kirkup, Mr. J. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Tagg, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. R. Wood. *From Brindisi:* Col. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. Ammonine, Mr. T. A. Wadia, Mr. M. E. Morris, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Mr. Topham, Major Hewitt, Major J. R. Hewitt. Col. E. Ludlow, Mr. W. J. Hervey, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. Leventhorpe, Mr. J. E. Paul, Mr. H. P. Hodgson, Mr. Chan Toon, Mr. Francis. *From Ismailia:* Surgeon-Major Price.
For Gibraltar: Mr. Fright, Mr. and Mrs. Hadley, Sergt. and Mrs. Sim and family, Gunner Harold, Sergt. Applin, Major and Mrs. McRankin, son and daughter, Gunner Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Bennagries and son, Mr. Nairn, Commander and Mrs. Hart and family, Mr. and Mrs. Pariente and infant.
For Ismailia: Mr. Colbeck.
For Malta: Lieut. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont.
For Brindisi: Col. Hon. H. Byng.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, August 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Yorke, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenburg and family, Mr. W. Moorhouse, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. W. Nicoll, Mr. J. Arthur, Mr Baxter, Mrs. Arthur and infant, Mr. R. C. Scott, Mr. Stein, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Armytage, Dr. Holman, Mr. Barber, Mr. W. N. Cresswell.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, August 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. H. D. Davies, Mr. T. Harwood, Miss Davies, Mr. N. G. Munro. *From Brindisi:* Dep. Surgeon-General Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. A. Eaton, Mr. Chevenix French, Mr. Manson, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. Trevithick, Mr. Matthews.
For Alexandria: Mr. Withers, Capt. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. Tristian, Mrs. and two Misses Kellar.
For Gibraltar: Major-General R. H. L. Newdigate, Mrs. Forster, Mr. Burnside, Mr. Cortes, Mr. Montegriffo, Mr. Serra, Mr. Bado, Mr. Gulvan, Major Tracey, Mrs. Bramley.
For Madras: Mr. McPhail, Mr. Cripps.
For Colombo: Mr. F. C. Allen.
For Malta: Bombadier Edwards.

S. s. *Oriental*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and two infants, Mr. J. H. James, General and Mrs. Lane, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. E. H. Douglas, Mr. Fergu-on, Miss Annesley, Mr. Stenhause. *From Brindisi:* Major A. G. Impey, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Major P. R. Martin, Capt. W. G. Renton, Mr. A. Murcott, Mrs. Hogarth, Rev. H. Rowntree, Mrs. K. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. J. Smyth, Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Surg. J. W. Cadell, Mr. Davidson, Lieut. L. A. Gordon, Lieut. W. S. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ellis and family, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. H. M. Jones, Surgeon Cadell, Colonel Galloway.
For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Dr. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley.
For Gibraltar: Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett, Mr. and Miss Bedford, Major Wylie, Hon. Mrs. Wylie, Miss Thornton, Mr. Maclean, son and daughter, Major Croft.
For Kurrachee: Mr. J. A. Walter.
For Port Said: Miss Adams.
For Malta: Mr. M. A. Tweedie, Mrs. Seagar.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London Sept. 5; from Naples Sept. 14.

For Colombo: Lady Bovile, Miss Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and children, Mr. Prior.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Maclaggan, Mr. and Mrs. Prike and two infants, Miss Oldfield, Rev. Bruce and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Coswell, Miss A. R. Taylor, Mr. L. C. Baines, Mr. W. Hobbs, Mr. W. M. Mason. *From Naples:* Mr. Preston.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Mein, Mr. Caws, Mr. and Mrs. Auketell Jones, Miss Sharp, Mr. and Miss Pelter, Mr. and Mrs. Litster, Mr. J. M. Gregory.
For Madras: Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. J. C. Kidd. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Pascor.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. E. Palmer, Miss MacPherson.

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For Ismailia: Sir D. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Levick and two children.
For Gibraltar: Col. J. A. Papillon, Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dixon.
For Naples: Mr. W. B. Gibbs, Miss Scott, Mr. F. L. Smith, Mrs. Palmer and child.
For Kurrachee: Major Ramsden.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Sept. 6; from Brindisi, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Rev. P. J. B. Austin. *From Brindisi:* Col. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calman, Major Creagh, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Shindsay, Mr. J. Townsend, Mr. Hampden, Capt. W. W. Lean, Mr. Clifford, Col. Mackesy, Mr. Lonamuir, Mr. A. Gault, Mrs. Strickland, Mr. J. D. Rees. *From Venice:* Mr. T. Robyns.
For Alexandria: Mr. Morice, Mr. T. Knowles, Rev. and Mrs. and Miss Lethbridge. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Levy.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker, Mrs. Hogul and two friends, Mr. F. A. Walker, Mr. P. Flower, Miss A. W. Connor, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Gleadon, Mrs. John, Miss Haig, Mr. Oates. *From Brindisi:* Mr. G. Birdwood, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ureni, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. N. Cave, Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. F. Leach, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hussan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Garnani, Mr. C. R. Marindin Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. T. Hudson, Mr. C. Fasson, Mr. W. A. Dring, Mr. Gall, Mr. Kimber, Col. Wylie.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw.
For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. O. J. Shedlock.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen, Rev. F. L. Gascoyne.
For Port Said: Mrs. Ashton, Miss Calders.
For Aden: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. B. Powell.
For Ismailia: *From Brindisi:* Sir Evelyn Baring.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Mrs. Vesey Westmacott, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. F. Heilgers, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mr. N. M. Cummins.
For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Lumsden. *From Naples:* Miss Beadon.
For Ismailia: Sergt. J. A. Churnow.
For Aden: Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope. *From Naples:* Col. and Mrs. Mauden.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Betts.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraser. *From Naples:* Rev. E. J. Perry and son.
For Madras: Miss Cobbold. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. Hooper.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Mrs. Kuper and sister, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Billings, Col. Benson, Mr. R. Innes, Mr. J. Sparenborg, Hon. Mr. Bienett, Hon. Mr. Quintin, Mrs. Nethersole.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant, Miss Frizille, Miss Emmens. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lousada, Messrs. Yarde, Mr. J. G. Allen.
For Malta: Lady Dingle and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macnaught.
For Aden: Mr. G. A. F. Bennett.
For Gibraltar: Lady B. Hancock, Miss Hancock.
For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. C. Brodie.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Ortel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Carmichael and child, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mr. C. Saunders, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Colonel H. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane, Mr. G. S. Forbes.
For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Ramsay.
For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mr. Ridley.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdignte and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White.
For Madras: Miss M. Reid.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Butlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. G. W. Place, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, Messrs. Walker (2), Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Woodroffe, Captain Lindsell. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.
For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Hoysted.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Plowden, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst. *From Venice:* Mrs. and Miss Brodie.
For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.
For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare.
For Alexandria: Mr. Thos. Bent. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer.
For Ismailia: Mr. Compton.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Ward, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mr. C. White, Mr. Milne, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill, Rev. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Doming, Mrs. H. Doming, Mrs. A. Doming, Master J. Doming. *From Marseilles:* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. E. Short, Col. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. T. A. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Golding Lewis, Miss Boult, Lieut.-Colonel Manderson, Capt. Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. W. Goldring, Mrs. General Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. J. A. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedler, Mrs. Frost. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said,:* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.
For Madras: *(via Bombay): From Marseilles:* Mr. C. L. Huson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.
For Marseilles: Mr. W. and two Misses Brown.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss George.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey, Miss Irving. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Lieut. F. G. Findlay, Miss R. Calham, Mr. G. Herbst.
For Ismailia: Mr. E. Dellcluse.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children.
For Malta: General and Mrs. Wilkie.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKay, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Burt, Mr. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Miss Goodwin, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner.
For Colombo: Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger, Rev. C. Grubb, Rev. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child.
For Madras: Miss Potterton, Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon, Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon Mrs. Purcher.
For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children, Mr. Bent. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Palmer and child.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Major Wighton, Mr. James Dempster.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. More, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Seely, Mr. G. A. Lyle, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. R. S. Anfield and child, Miss Anfield, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs.

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Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover. *From Marseilles:* Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Schmidt, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Mr. G. Bruckner, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Mr. Sinclair Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason.

For Madras: Mrs. L. Smith.

For Ismailia: *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton. *From Port Said:* Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Betts.

For Madras *(viâ Bombay):* Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children.

For Malta: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Colonel Graham Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mr. W. Birkmyre.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mrs. C. Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Sowerby

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8; from Marseilles, Nov. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. C. V. Toor, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. Ford, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and children. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. J. Campbell, Dr. Parker, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and son, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Pelham Hill, Mrs. d'Esterre, Colour-Sergeant E. Flynn, Quartermaster J. Vessey, Mrs. Veasey and family.

For Madras: Miss Leaf.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tall and child, Mr. J. Strachan, Mr. J. Bowman, Mr. V. W. Cornwell, Mr. J. H. Hunter, Mr. S. M. Mitchell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Aug. 29.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman, Rev. and Mrs. H. Beisenberg, Miss Winkel, Rev. Mathes, Rev. Schal, Rev. Mohn, Dr. Hoey.

For Colombo: Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Mr. and Miss Joseph, Mr. S. Warren.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. Wilson.

Per B.I.S.N. *Huzara*, to sail Aug. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. Saunders.

For Bombay: Mrs. Minter, child and governess.

Per B.I.S.N. *Mombassa*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Colombo: Mrs. Stevenson and two children.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. de C. Richards, Mrs. Treherne, Mrs. Hamnett, child and infant, Mr. A. W. Shallow.

For Madras: Mrs. R. Collins, Miss E. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Miss Cowley.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Tanner.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.

For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell.

For Calcutta: Miss Finch, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. Herrington.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Aug. 28.

For Kurrachee: Surg. J. F. Greig, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Chree, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mardall, Mr. J. Bell, Captain W. Doran, Mr. Disney, Mr. A. Jones, Major MacCarthy, Surgeon J. F. McMillan, Mr. W. Beechey, Surgeon-Major M. A. C. Roe. *From Port Said:* Capt. A. C. Yate, Major H. Heath.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss Isabella Plumb.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Craster, Miss King. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington, Capt. P. M. Carpendale, Rev. F. L. Hopkins.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children, Capt. Powell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De. L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Master Mercer, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 14.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. N. Jameson and two children, Major and Mrs. Deane.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail August 8.

Mr. Thos. S. Tait, Mrs. Tait, and Native servant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Aug. 22.

For Bombay: Rev. A. Cumine, Mrs. Cumine, Mr. A. M. Ker, Mrs. Ker and child.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Lieut. W. J. T. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hammond.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Dr. and Mrs. Bennett, nurse and three children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and ayah, Mrs. Pike, Miss L. E. Forster, Major-General J. Hogge, Mrs. Hardy, nurse and infant, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillian, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. N. R. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Miss Bell, Miss Griffin.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Aug. 22.

For Bombay: Lieut. W. H. W. Perrot, Mr. A. R. Hinde.

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Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. H. Solomon, Mrs. Douglas.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Quayle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, July 21.

From London: Mr. W. A. Holland, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Edington, Conductor Nowis, Mr. Rubie, Mr. Anderton, Surgeon Maconochie, Surgeon Dixon, Dr. Perkins, Dr. Majoris, Mr. Donovan, Miss Edington, Mr. Hammett, and Mr. Mitchell.

From Brindisi: Mr. Chatfield Mr. Wynne, Major Brereton, Major Graham Stone, Mr. Martin, Mr. Sheppard, Major Smith, Mr. Methven, Mr. Massey, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Drew, Mr. Resley, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Captain Lowry, Mr. McV. Smith, Mr. Green, Mr. Kough, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. Aujanger.

From Aden: Mr. F. Guyon.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. C. E. Baker, at Brindisi, Aug. 1.

From Bombay: Hon. J. Quinton, Hon. W. Benett, Mr. Dickinson, Col. and Mrs. Home, Mrs. Whymper and child, Mr. W. J. Ham, Mr. J. E. Berkeley, Mr. Riddock, Dep. Surg.-Gen. Costello, Col. Rolland, Mr. Swinhoe, Mr. R. W. Fuller. *For London*: Mr. G. Cassati, Miss Halsey, Mas. H. Low, Surj.-Maj. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Tavish, Mrs. J. Macdonald, Mr. R. H. Atlas, Capt. J. W. Malet, Mr. F. J. Paine.

From Aden: *For London*: Mr. E. Dyer, Private Bell.

From Port Said: *For London*: Mr. A. Watts.

From Sucz: *For London*: Miss Parker.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. I. Reeves, from Bombay, July 23.

For London: Mr. H. E. Thompson, Mr. G. Manson, Mrs. Pollock, two children and infant, Mr. C. J. Sibold, Mr. C. W. Sibold, Mr. Stleger, Mrs. R. N. Clark, Mr. Leonard A. Gill, Mr. S. W. Bolton, Surgeon H. M. Brabazon, Lieut. J. Philips, Mr. W. Criper, Lieut. Ranken, Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Mr. A. Boon, Mr. A. Crisp, Commander Charles Lindsay, R.N., Mr. Finigan, Lieut. Henry A. Hatchara, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Maidment, Captain Travers, Surgeon-Major A. Gilligan, Mr. R B. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. W. Frances, Mr. L. A. Davles, Mr. and Miss Heenan, Mr. E. Harley, Lieut. T. Webster, Master Moreton, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. E. S. Arnold.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lyall and child, Mr. T. A. Innes, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Col. Palmer, Col. H. H. H. Hallett, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Innes, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Rev. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Capt. Blyth, Mr. G. A. S. B. Broune, Mr. W. Fox Strangeways, Mr. W. G. Wood, Mr. C. H. Espley, Mr. R. A. S. Moore, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Dr. Henderson, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Meilkejohn, Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Arthur, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. C. L. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves, Lieut. F. F. B. Renny Tailyour, Mr. P. Pfleiderer, Colonel Hallowes, Mr. F. Buckland, Mr. Lous S. Moss, Mr. Zuffar Bahadoor, Mr. C. Rivett, Dr. Keatley, Mr. Moore, Mr. O. Burne, Mr. Charles J. Rogers, Mr. A. Field, Mr. H. S. Emam.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. Brady, from London, August 9; from Brindisi, August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. F. J. Pert, Mr. S. Hayman, Mr. Counsell, Major and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. St. Paul, Mr. E. Roberts. Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Munro. *From Brindisi:* Col. T. Weldon, C.I.E., Capt. B. Burton, Mr. J. G. Tait, Mr. C. E. Brazier, Mr. A. Oliver, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. L. Meyer, Rev. Mr. Tavares, Capt. Pringle, Mr. E. Grant, Mr. Nasrullah, Mr. E. Liob, Dr. Melita.

For Malta: Mr. J. F. Fisher, Lieut. Wreford Browne, Capt. Spencer, Capt. Bald, Mr. Finch, Lieut. Burnett, Capt. Turner, Capt. Peyton, Lieut. Arbourn, Mr. C. Moore, Capt. Cruickshank, Mr. Austen.

For Gibraltar: Mr. A. Campion, Lieut. Tomkins, Private Bauce, Lieut. C. E. Lewis, Mr. G. Spratt, Lieut. Walshe, Lieut. Copeland, Col. Bayley, Mr. Smither, Mrs. Wynne, Mr. Scott Turner, Mr. Bramley, Lieut Wilson, Master Corsi, Mr. Dolphin, Mr. E. Herbet, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Rittwagen, Mr. Hannington, Lieut. D. Wilson, Lieut. Martyn, Capt. Kennedy.

For Kurrachee: Dr. Young.

For Madras: *From Brindisi*: Col. H. M. and Mrs. Dale.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Two Messrs. Macdonald.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Gray, Mr. Bryan.

S.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. A. B. Daniell, from London, August 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and infant, Mr. Pike, Mr. James Robertson.

For Malta: Lieut. R. L. Carnegy, Mr. R. A Barlow. Lieut.-Col. Temple, Mr. G. Morley, Col. Blundell, Lieut. Betty, Mr. Naughn, Mr. and Mrs. Helps, Corpl. Edmunds, Mr. Farrant, Mrs. McGowan.

For Port Said: Mr. Chincota.

For Aden: Capt. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Comdr. Gardiner.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 30.

For London: Master Sydney Murrell and Mr. E. Howell.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. Robertson.

For Marseilles: Mr. F. C. Murray.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain J. Orman, Aug. 6.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Mr. and Mrs. Pedler, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. C. R. Martindin, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, C.S., Mrs. J. Kennedy, Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. J. H. Monro, Mr. R. Morris, Mr. J. Cleighorn, Mr. A. C. Shadler, Mr. H. F. Holland, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. R. Castle, Mr. R. Wall, Surg.-Major and Mrs. E. W. Young, Mr. J. Copeland, Dr. P. J. Freyer, Mrs. Managhan and child, Surgeon-Major J. G. Kaillie, Mr. Campbell Thompson, Mr. J. D. Goldingham, Mr. W. Young, Mr. S. B. Murray, and Mr. G. Spooner.

For London: Mr. J. R. Reid, Mr. R. Barton, Mr. Robert Roscoe, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kilvert, Mr. John Phillips, Mr. A. Lawson, Miss Patterson, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. Henderson, Mr. E. H. Taylor, and Mr. J. Stott.

Per s.s. *Pekin*, Captain P. Harris, Aug. 20.

For London: Lieut. Cromelin and Mrs. E. Andrew.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Targett and Colonel H. Powlett

For Ismalia: Colonel A. G. Ross.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	4 Sept.	— Q'nstown	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	19 Sept.	1 Oct.
Crocodile...	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	— Q'nstown	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	— Q'nstown	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec. 1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec. 1890.	2 Jan.
Serapis ...	18 Dec. 1890.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	— Q'nstown	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates ..... (Calls Aden.)	23 Nov.	4 Dec. 1890.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
Malabar	28 Dec. 1890.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

PAUCITY OF OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.—The Punjab Government has addressed the Government of India pointing out the state of depletion in the ranks of the Punjab Commission, and requesting the recall of senior officers belonging to the Punjab from Burma, and also those officers whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign and the Finance Departments, as well as those lent to other Presidencies. The *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks:—The return of these officers will probably be left to depend upon themselves. It is not likely that they will be forced to return to the Punjab against their wishes or at any sacrifice of pay or prospects of promotion. General opinion is likely to find the Local Government guilty of want of foresight in this matter. The condition of the Province ought to have been easily anticipated and provided against. Consequently the Punjab Government cannot count upon much sympathy from the Supreme Government, who will argue that ordinary prudence and abstention from freely recommending the flower of the Punjab Commission for employment elsewhere would have averted the difficulties that Sir James Lyall's Government is now struggling with. At the same time, something will have to be done to relieve the latter.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100 9-16		—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	987½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	950
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	156

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	130
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,125
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,525
French	all	...	60	...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	380
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	442½
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	265
New Berar	500	...	35	...	563
New Indian	125	...	10	...	77½
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	400
Sibapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	475
Volkart	all	...	75	...	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	325
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	585
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	...	20	...	430
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	96
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	770
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,120
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	540
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,035
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	710
Framjee Petit	1,000	...	25	...	590
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	145
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	825
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	...	25	...	685
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	570
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	1,050
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	710
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	1,015
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	665
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	725
Leopold	100	...	5	...	144
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,060
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,215
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	140
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,675
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	270
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	750
Oriental	625	...	15	...	420
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,325
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	470
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	175
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	280
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	35	...	375
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	575

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,390
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	83
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,425
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping ...	300	100
Kemp & Co.	175	337
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	218
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,000
Treacher and Co.	90	1,200
Thacker and Co.	15	140

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.					
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 100	6	to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	0	to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	104	6	to 104	4
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104	6	to 104	4
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—		to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	105	12	to 106	0
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	105	12	to 106	0
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106	0	to 106	8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106	8	to 106	12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100	4	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	190	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,005	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	125	to	—
Mussoorie	100	110	to	—
National of India	£12½	155	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	106	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	80	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills	£10	180	to	182
Barnagore Jute	£10	116	to	117
Bengal Coal	100	1,730	to	1,740
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	14½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	360	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71	to	72
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	96	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	170	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	125	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	113	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	94	to	95
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	145	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60	to	60
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	76	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200	to	—
Gourepore	100	145	to	142
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	137	to	—
India General Steam Navigation	100	93	to	94
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	78	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	245	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	146	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	145	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	106	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	187	to	195
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65	to	—
Riverside Press	100	82	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	86	to	86
Strand Bank Press	100	96	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	113	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	70	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	65	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	50	to	—
Do. contributory	80	40	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	88	to	—
Central Cachar	200	105	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32	to	33
Chota Nagpore	100	25	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	22	to	—
Darjiling	100	140	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	55	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)	100	54	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	30	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	37	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
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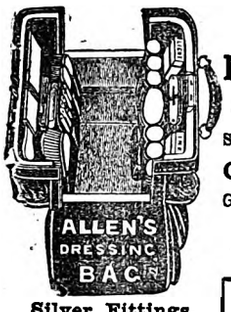
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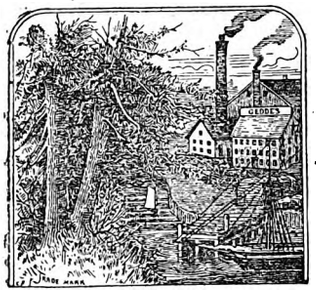
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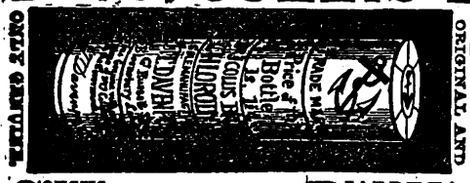
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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 30th July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 28th July; and from Calcutta to the 28th July.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's tour in the Eastern Frontier districts, preliminary to an inspection of the Burma garrison, will extend as far north as Dibrugarh.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, Chief Commissioner, Burma, takes three months' sick leave early in September. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell acts for him, Mr. C. J. Lyall taking up the duties of Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. A. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup, will probably act for Mr. Lyall.

MR. R. J. CROSTHWAITE, officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, arrived at Nagpur on July 23.

A BILL will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council providing that when the post of Administrator-General in Bengal becomes vacant a similar office shall be created under every Local Government, each holder of the appointment also discharging the duties of official trustee.

THE police reorganisation scheme is taking definite shape. The necessity for increasing the rate of pay and securing a better class of men is fully recognised. It is suggested, as a means of improving the prospects of sub-inspectors and head constables, that the police be linked to the subordinate executive service. The District Police Reserves are also to be improved and armed with something better than the Brown Bess. The Reserves are to be armed and disciplined on the same principle as the Irish constabulary, and are to be kept at certain centres, and employed in serious disturbances.

MAJOR-GENERAL ELLES, Adjutant-General, takes three months' leave from August 31st. Colonel Harris will officiate for him.

MR. A. P. HOWELL, who is succeeded by Mr. Fitzpatrick from Assam as Resident at Hyderabad, resigns the Civil Service from August 13th.

MR. H. S. COTTON officiates as Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government during the Hon. Mr. Colman Macaulay's absence on leave.

COLONEL H. P. PEACOCK, Political Agent in Ulwar, officiates as Resident at Meywar during Colonel Miles' absence on two months' special leave.

COLONEL BEN WILLIAMS, Director of the Army Remount Department, proceeds home immediately, owing to his health having again broken down. Lieutenant Colonel Deane will succeed him in the appointment.

BRIGADE-SURGEON PILCHER acts as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the North-West Provinces during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General Rice.

MAJOR TRAVERS, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, goes home shortly on furlough. His place will be taken by Major Cowan, R.A.

THE services of Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., who has just returned from Afghanistan, will be placed at the disposal of the Geological Department forthwith.

CAPTAIN DURAND was expected to reach Gilgit on July 23 on his journey to Hunza and Nagar.

MR. HART arrived at Gnatong on July 26 from Rinchagong, and proceeded to Darjeeling early the following morning. Hopes of an understanding are held out, but nothing definite is known.

THE Tibetans, following the practice of last summer, have again established a small post on the Garhwal border.

MAJOR CATHER, R.E., in command of the Royal Engineers at Mandalay, died there from fever on July 22.

A LARGELY attended public meeting was held in Rangoon last week for the purpose of inviting Prince Albert Victor to visit Burma. Mr. Norton, the President of the Municipality, was voted chairman. The following resolutions were put to the meeting, translated into Burmese, and carried by acclamation:—First, that the meeting, having heard with pleasure of the intention of Prince Albert Victor to visit Her Majesty's eastern dominions during the ensuing cold season, respectfully beg his Royal Highness will be pleased to extend his visit to Burma, where he will be assured a loyal and hearty welcome from all classes and races; second, that the chairman be requested to forward the foregoing resolution to the Chief Commissioner, requesting he will be good enough to communicate the wishes of this meeting to Prince Albert Victor through the proper channel. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated. Many Chinese and Burmans from the Upper Province were present.

MAJOR COOKE, Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, has been deputed to inquire into the charge brought against Mr. Chisholm, District Superintendent of Police, Myingyan, of autraging a Burma woman by tattooing her.

THE plan of operations to be adopted in the Lushai country next cold weather contemplates the movement of a column from the Chin Hills westward, not later than November 15th. It is possible a force may work from the Cachar border as well as from the Chittagong Hills.

THE question of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab has been finally dropped, it being thought undesirable to make any alteration in the existing arrangement. The main consideration which influenced the authorities in coming to this decision is that Sind has ceased to be a frontier province.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY recently addressed Lord Reay protesting against the affront offered to the Parsee community by Mr. Ommanney, the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, in his Note which was published in the Parliamentary Blue-book on the Crawford case. Lord Reay, in reply, assured Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy that the confidence of the Government in the Parsees had been in no way shaken by the opinions expressed by Mr. Ommanney. The community are still considering the advisability of holding a public meeting on the subject.

A MEETING of the trustees and others interested in the Egerton Mills was held at Simla, July 25. It was resolved to lay a scheme for working the mills in connection with the Cawnpore Woollen Mills before the shareholders and debenture holders for consideration. It is proposed that the debenture holders renew for five years at six per cent., that the bank continues to loan at reduced interest, that three lakhs be raised in preference shares, and that after the payment of ten per cent. on the preference shares the balance to go to the shareholders. The Cawnpore Mills would be asked to take entire management, the expences being divided between the two companies. Competition would thus be avoided, both in buying wool and selling the manufactures, while the expenses of separate management would be saved. The money of the creditors would be secured, and the shareholders would retain their shares.

THERE have been serious landslips at Simla. The public

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road below the new Club gave way, a large quantity of earth and about fifty trees being precipitated on the Mall. Subsequently a portion of the khud above went down, thus forming a continuous break, stretching from the new Club to the Mall, fifty feet broad. Traffic on the Mall is diverted round by the military offices.

MR. GRIESBACH has been posted to Beluchistan to investigate the mineral deposits of the country.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR will probably attend the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Muridki in January.

THE MacGregor Memorial Medal has been awarded this year to Colonel Mark Bell for his explorations in Seistan and Persia.

THE United Service Institution's subject for next year's prize essay is "The Organisation and Employment in War of Native Cavalry."

THE Thibetan outpost in Garhwal numbers some eight or ten men.

MR. H. A. D. PHILLIPS goes on furlough early next year, and will hand over the editorship of the *Calcutta Review* this October to Mr. H. H. Risley.

ONE of the English opinions on the Indian Railway Bill have been received. The measure will be brought forward next winter at Calcutta.

NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC news from India to-day states that the Lushai expeditionary force will comprise the same regiments as were sent last year. General Symons will command the co-operating force from Burma, which will include the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Goorkhas. The telegraph line in the Chittagong Hills has been completed to Lungsing, half way between Demagiri and Lungleh.

TANTIA BHEEL, the notorious freebooter of the Central Provinces, has at length been caught. His capture was owing to the treachery of a Bheel friend, whose hospitable shelter he had accepted. It may be remembered how another Tantia fell during the mutiny to similar treachery on the part of a supposed friend.

THE Government of India, the *Times* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs, has issued a Resolution dealing with the question of educational reform. It "recognises a development of the evils of irreverance and disobedience, and recommends corporal punishment." Can this mean that the "first-class classical Babu" may be flogged at school for irreverence? But what will be considered "irreverence" in a Babu? The Resolution, we are further told, recommends "the inculcation of manly courage and moral discipline" and "the preparation of moral text books." If the manly courage could only be secured, the moral discipline might follow, and there might then be less need of moral text books, of which surely Indian schools have sufficient already.

THAT news must be scarce in India just now may be taken for granted, for besides telegraphing the above information, the Calcutta correspondent has wired to Printing House-square of those whom Mr. Henry Thomas Buckle considers as "the really important authors whom the world has produced." Here they are:—Excluding physical and mathematical works, the writer specifies as the principal original writers Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Dante, Shakespeare, Bacon, Descartes, Hobbes, Grotius, Locke, Berkeley, Kant, Hegel, and Comte; in positive philosophy Mill's "Logic," Smith's "Wealth of Nations," Malthus on Population, and Ricardo's "Political Economy," with "Don Quixote," the "Pilgrim's Progress," and Goethe's "Faust."

THIS is all very well, and Mr. Buckle might have added his own name without any excess of vanity; but even with the following opinion—"The Romans, it is added, produced nothing original, except jurisprudence. Their philosophy they stole from the Greeks, and spoiled it in the stealing," it may be questioned if the information is worth the cost of the telegram. It appears that it was "an interesting communication" from Mr. Buckle to Lady Reay. Did he also wire it to her ladyship?

BUT perhaps it is better that the correspondent should send home harmless twaddle rather than *high falutin* opinions of his own regarding coming or existing dangers to India. He tells us that the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of the corrupt Native officials has reached Bombay, but that numbers of these men are at the present moment actually exercising the powers of magistrates of the first and second class. This, if true, is unfortunate; but the Government of Bombay placed itself in a fix when it offered an unrestricted indemnity to these men for giving evidence on the Crawford trial. This was a blunder; but it might be a worse blunder for the Secretary of State to now weaken the hands of the Government of Bombay—by ordering it to break faith—as the *Times* correspondent recommends.

BUT it need not be dreaded that the retention of these magistrates in office will have the disastrous effect prophesied by the gentleman at "the other end of the wire," who telegraphs to-day as follows:—"If these men are maintained in office, the great principle, that official corruption is an actual statutory disqualification for employment in the public service, will be discredited. It is impossible to give an accurate measure of the disastrous consequences in India of so dangerous a concession to the very serious inducements to corrupt administration which are constantly held out to individual members of the subordinate services. All the strenuous and high-minded efforts of successive Governments from the time of Cornwallis to purge officialism from the taint of hereditary corruption will be rendered comparatively nugatory by Lord Reay's Government if he is permitted to condone and reward avowed official venality and corruption."

ONE of the most serious items of news, however, is that which tells of the debate in the Governor-General's Council at Simla, on Wednesday last, on the Cantonment Bill, when Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, made the alarming statement that the percentage of British soldiers on the sick list in India had doubled since the suspension of the C.D. Acts. As General Chesney remarked, "it was impossible to overrate the importance of the subject"; but the Marquis of Lansdowne could only point out that "the Indian Government was bound by the House of Commons resolution." This is what the "faddists" in the House and out of it have succeeded in doing, viz., doubling the number of sick in the military hospitals, and crippling military efficiency. And so it ever will be where sentimentalism is allowed to usurp the place of commonsense.

YET there are people who would leave India to the "faddists," and by doing away with the Secretary of State for India's Council trust India to the tender mercies of Parliament. Here we are now at the close of the Session, and yet the leader of the House cannot name a night for the discussion of the Indian Budget. None of the leading papers here seem to have noticed this as anything extraordinary, but it has struck the *New York Herald* as a little curious. "Here," says that journal, "is a great Empire, its good Government involving the happiness of millions, and yet no Ministry has ever been able to induce the House to give the least attention to the business. The Indian Budget comes in at the end of the Session. Members are off on the moors worrying the grouse; London is dead; business is transacted to empty benches. There will be a lame, idle debate on India, the estimates will pass without statement, and protests will be unheard." Sir George Campbell may be the only member of the House who

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desires that there should be an autumn Session, but he cannot be the only one who should protest against this way of dealing with the Indian Financial Statement. Hon. members might bear in mind a saying, which has almost passed into a proverb, that "If England ever loses India it will be in the House of Commons."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 18.

Tantia Bheel, the famous Bheel robber chief of the Central Provinces, has at last been captured in Holkar's territory. He was betrayed by a Bheel who had given him shelter. He was taken while asleep in a house at Banbar, a village in the hilly country where Holkar's territory marches with the Nimar and Khandesh districts. The prosecution of Raja Ram, one of Holkar's magistrates, for aiding and abetting Tantia Bheel is still proceeding.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, on the presentation of a report on the Cantonment Bill, a very important discussion took place on the serious increase of sickness in the army, as an immediate result of the recent resolution of the House of Commons affecting military hygiene. General Chesney said there had been an alarming increase of illness among the British and Native soldiers since the resolution was passed. The Commander-in-Chief stated that the returns of the Surgeon-General showed that the number of cases had actually doubled, and the cases were of a much more virulent type. The Viceroy said the Government was greatly indebted to the Commander-in-Chief for his weighty remarks. If any room had existed for doubt as to the gravity of the case which confronted the Government, his statement had dispelled that doubt. He hoped public opinion would support the Government in its endeavours to reduce the evil as much as possible. In such endeavours the Government would at the same time regard the obligations imposed by the House of Commons' resolution.

A fire broke out in one of the wings of the newly-constructed Viceregal Lodge at Simla on Wednesday. Fortunately the fire was discovered and suppressed before it had time to spread to other portions of the building.

Ayoub Khan has returned to Murree from Cashmere.

A case which has caused profound excitement among the Hindoo community recently came before the Madras High Court. The Mohunt, or chief priest of the Tripati temple, a building very sacred in the eyes of Hindoos, was charged with forgery and breaches of trust in connection with the temple property. The magistrate issued search warrants, and the police invaded the sacred precincts of the great temple on Tripati Hill, and seized the Mohunt's property and papers. The magistrate further directed the removal of a sacred pillar, standing in front of the temple, for the purpose of recovering from the ground below some brass vessels filled with gold coins, alleged to have been buried there. This pillar had been erected at a cost of Rs. 200,000, and its desecration, it was stated, would wound the religious feelings of countless millions. The High Court directed a stay of proceedings, and the further hearing of the case was postponed till next Thursday.

The Sikkim field force has been practically broken up, and orders have been issued to withdraw forthwith the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Goorkhas and the 32nd Pioneers.

The latest telegraphic reports from Madras concerning Ganjam state that the number of those receiving village relief was 93,561, and that 10,163 were fed in the kitchens. Of those relieved 58,358 were children and 32,377 women. Prices had somewhat fallen, and prospects generally had improved. The question of constructing the Gopalpore pier was still under the consideration of the Government.

Lord Connemara will leave Ootacamund on September 5th, and after a short tour will arrive in Madras on the 12th. Prince Albert Victor while *en route* to Madras will visit Seringapatam, Mysore, and the Nilgiri-hills. From Madras he will proceed on a visit to the Maharaja of Travancore, who proposes to entertain him on a regal scale.

BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 18.

The attitude of the Seyia and Kanhon Chin tribes is still uncompromising, and they continue to harass the garrison of Fort White. A large number of coolies from Manipore is expected. On their arrival at Fort White the troops will assume the offensive, and an expedition will be undertaken to burn and destroy the crops of the rebel tribes. The health of the British and Goorkha troops at Fort White continues very unsatisfactory. A detachment of the Norfolk Regiment has left Mandalay to replace the sick at Fort White, and the 4th Goorkhas, at present stationed there, will be relieved by the 42nd Goorkhas.

The main operations with a view to subjugating the Chins and joining hands with a force from Bengal will commence early in December. Two columns will move from Burma, one from Fort White, another from the Gungaw Valley. Brigadier-General Symons will command the force sent from this province. The transport and commissariat departments are being considerably reinforced from India.

Major Harvey, of the Commissariat Department, has died at Myingyan from fever contracted while he was on the road to Fort White.

The erection of permanent barracks has been sanctioned for Shwebo, and barracks will also be erected at Meiktila, as it is intended to keep British troops permanently at both these posts.

For the last fortnight the rainfall has been satisfactory, and crop prospects are now more favourable.

Sir C. Crosthwaite is expected to arrive in Rangoon on the 23rd inst. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell will leave Simla on the 23rd to assume the government of Burma.

GANJAM.

We have received from the India Office a copy of the following telegram from the Governor of Madras, dated August 13, 1889:—

"Condition of Ganjam for week ending August 10.—Season continues very favourable; rainfall fairly heavy; and general average, for 19 stations 1·84in. during week. Prices stationary. Numbers on large works, 5,767; on small works, 2,984. Numbers on gratuitous relief 93,744, of whom 14,889 men, 22,497 women, and 56,358 children. Seventy-three relief circles constituted and 63 kitchens established.

"Imports by sea, 498 tons; by land, 459 tons. Deaths from cholera, 343."

METALLIC POISONING IN INDIA.

With the *cause célèbre* of the present time before us the last annual report of Dr. Lyon, the analyst to the Government of Bombay, on the employment of poison in India for criminal and other purposes in 1888 is full of interest. The cases quoted by Dr. Lyon point to the conclusion that deaths from criminal administration of metallic poison are not only common but of increasing frequency in India at the present day. It would seem that the total number of such cases dealt with by this one authority during 1888 was 360, while he had only 282 the preceding year, and the general work of analysis had increased fivefold since the issue of the first report in 1872. This enormous increase is accounted for partly by the fact that the use of poison for criminal purposes is becoming increasingly frequent each year. Vegetable poisons, which were most extensively used a few years ago, have been rapidly giving place to metallic poisons. This Dr. Lyon ascribes to the ease with which drugs, such as arsenic, are procurable at the present time, there being practically no restriction on their sale. Out of eighty-four undeniable cases of human poisoning, arsenic was employed in forty-one, copper in six, mercury in five, powdered glass in three, and red-lead in three, while, of the remaining twenty-seven cases, opium appears to have been used in fifteen, datura in five, alcohol in two, prussic acid in one, and oleander and other plants in four. A considerable proportion of the poisoners escape without ever paying the penalty of the law. Dr. Lyon gives several instances where a family, having eaten rice, which had previously been thoroughly washed, was taken ill, some of whom never recovered, whilst the murderers remained undiscovered. In the vessel containing the rice large quantities of arsenious oxide were detected. On several occasions flour was found to be adulterated with considerable quantities of arsenious oxide. Poisoning by means of powdered glass is, comparatively speaking, quite a recent innovation, and hence the number of cases which had come under Dr. Lyon's notice was smaller, probably, than it otherwise would have been.—*Iron.*

THE Commander-in-Chief has ordered a court-martial for the trial of Honorary Major Creighton, Army Pay Department. The date of the trial has not been fixed yet. The Court assembles at Secunderabad, and is to be composed as follows:—President: Colonel Wetherall; members, six Field Officers and one Captain, to be detailed yet; waiting members: one Field Officer and one Captain, to be detailed yet. The Judge-Advocate is Colonel Swinton Skinner, and the prosecutor Colonel Alexander.

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Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

RAILROAD FROM NAGPOOR TO THE SEACOAST.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—On the 11th of July, 1882, *Allen's Indian Mail* informed the English public that good roads were required in Kalahundi, a district lying between the rich country of Chutteesgurh and the sea.

Seven years have elapsed, and it is now seriously proposed that a railroad should be constructed from Raipoor, the southern capital of Chutteesgurh, to the Bay of Bengal, through Bogor lat. 20° 11′, long. 83° 17′, and Ombadola lat. 19° 49′, long. 83° 32′.

I solicit your attention to pages 71 and 72 of the Allahabad *Pioneer Mail* of the 21st ult.

A survey has been made. From Raipoor to Bogor on the river Tel the country is reported to be "practically level."

The editor of the *Pioneer Mail* has apparently not been informed that the great want is a good harbour on the coast; there is little use in making a railway for 260 miles if it is only to lead to violent surf in which ships cannot exist. The Madras Government goes and looks, but what it does I cannot discover.

The coast north of the Godaveri river belonging to Madras should be placed under a special Commissioner until the coast railway from Calcutta to Madras shall have been constructed. The harbours of Coconada, Vizagapatam, Cicacole, and Ganjam should receive a little attention from the Imperial Government. A great future for the Central Provinces of India may be looked for, if one of the harbours of the Northern Circas be improved. An article from you adapting the information contained in the *Pioneer Mail* to the comprehension of the English public may induce the India Office to bestir itself.

The best map of the country appears to be that prepared by Major Scott, of Madras, in 1855, for military purposes; although on a small scale of twenty-four miles to the inch it may be found to be more practically useful than the large scale maps of the Survey Department of only four miles to the inch, the *Indian Atlas*.—Your obedient servant,

August 14. T.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES: WHAT A "GRIEVANCE MONGER" HAS TO SAY FOR HIMSELF.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—You have dealt with much plainness of speech, and with your wonted vigour, in your issue of last Monday, with my letter to Members of Parliament on certain promises of the Queen Empress to India Princes, which I allege have been broken. I doubt not you will afford me a little space in which to reply to one or two of your observations.

I need not defend him whom you denominate my brother grievance-monger. Mr. Bradlaugh can take most excellent care of himself. But I must say this for him: His action on behalf of India during the present session has been abundantly fruitful of good. There are thousands of people living in India at the present moment who, but for his devoted and persistent action, would have died. He has not made a single mistake, nor has he made any unfounded assertions. In every case save one (if I remember rightly), where the nature of the inquiry demanded it, the India Office (so far as British India is concerned) has promised inquiry.

As for what you term my "diatribe," I am prepared to prove all the statements I have made. You overlook the documentary evidence and the specific details which my letter contains. Those details are true or they are untrue. A Parliamentary or Royal Commission to inquire into Indian affairs will, Mr. Stanhope has recently said, in all probability, be appointed soon. When the inquiry is opened I shall do my best to get the grievances I have already brought to public notice, and a great many others besides, considered by the Committee or Commission. I shall do then, what I have done so far, bring nothing forward that I cannot prove. You say that Mrs. Besant has brought forward "false and calumnious charges" against Sir Lepel Griffin. Sir Lepel is, evidently, not of your opinion; if he were he would call upon the lady to justify her charges or bear the consequences of false witness. However that may be, I know all that I have said of this gentleman I can sustain.

You quote against me some remarks appearing in the Calcutta *Statesman* latest to hand, and commend them to my notice. I saw those remarks before I saw *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 12th inst. I had intended replying to those observations. As you endorse them, and press them upon my consideration, may I say to you what, if I had written to Calcutta, I should have said to the editor of the *Statesman*?

The remarks in question, quoted for my edification, are precisely like those generally current respecting alleged misgovernment in Kashmir. They are general, and most indefinite; in no respect are they specific: chapter and verse are not given. Indeed, all that is said of Kashmir could, with copious detail, be urged against our own rule of British India. For example: "Who," the *Statesman* asks, "can forget the horrors of the famine in Kashmir a few years back?" The same question may be asked of the famines in British India, and with infinitely greater point and force. How about the many millions of starved folk in Madras, Mysore, Bombay, and the N.W. Provinces of eleven years ago? How about the twenty to thirty thousand persons who have recently died in Ganjam of what is, in famine times, called "cholera"? How about those whom Sir John Edgar, on his recent tour, found had died of starvation? Sir Edward Watkin, in the book he has recently written, and, with his wonted cowardice in matters connected with India, has marked "for private circulation," admits, in effect, that if the population in any part of India were decreasing, those who urge better government, because the present mode of administration is not good enough, would have some grounds for what they urge. Well, here are some facts taken from the Statistical Abstract of British India, and treated with more fairness than the Government of India would desire, for an increase of 1 per cent. per annum is taken instead of 1½, which they declare should follow their good government. The facts may, perhaps, satisfy Sir Edward Watkin, and close the mouths of others who are too ready, purely from prejudice and without any proof, to say harsh things of Indian-ruled States

POPULATION RETURNS: CENSUS OF 1881 COMPARED WITH 1872.

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS. PLUS.	MINUS.	REMARKS.
1. Bengal	... 43	6	Increase considerably more than 1 per cent. per annum.
2. N.-W. Provinces and Oudh...	33	16	Nearly two millions decrease, and where there is increase it is often infinitesimal.
3. Punjab	... 27	5	1,415,019 minus. 19 years between the respective Censuses.
4. Central Provinces ...	... 18	—	Increase more than 2 per cent. per annum. The Native Indian States show an increase of nearly 75 per cent., viz., from 1,049,710 to 1,709,720, chiefly on the Bengal side.
5. Madras	... 17	8	3,000,000 deficient; or, at 1½ per cent. per annum over 4,000,000. Some increases infinitesimal.
6. Bombay	... 16	7	Nearly 1,500,000 deficient, or at 1½ per cent. per annum over 2,000,000.
Totals ...	150	42	

POPULATION FIGURES ALLOWING ONE PER CENT. PER ANNUM INCREASE.

	MINUS.		PLUS.
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh..	2,000,000	Bengal	...6,200,000
Punjab	...1,415,019	Assam	... 760,000
Madras	...3,000,000	Ajmere, Berar, &c.	... 520,000
Bombay	...1,500,000	Central Provinces...	...1,664,967
Mysore	...1,250,000		
Total ...	...9,165,019	Total ...	...9,144,967

That is not a very satisfactory record. If I take the Government rate of normal increase the minus total would be 12,000,000 and more. In nearly one-fourth of the districts there was distinct loss.

Is anybody prepared to say that a like record can be compiled of Kashmir? No one has yet done so. I do not suppose the *Statesman*, even though it admitted the facts to be unassailable, would allow that; therefore we ought to withdraw from British India, and proceed to urge that Russia, or a purely Indian Government, should take our place. Yet, in the entire absence of proof, this is what the *Statesman* and others do say with regard to Kashmir. I protest against such action, and should do so even though I stood alone. Fortunately I do not stand alone. Non-official India and the Indian princes have now many friends both in the House of Commons and out of it.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, WM. DIGBY

Manorville, Westward Ho! Aug. 16

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REGULATIONS for the promotion of Indian officers to the rank of Colonel under the Warrant of January 1st, 1887, are being framed at Simla.

GENERAL WHITE has recommended the grant of a medal to all the troops serving in Upper Burma up to the 31st March last. He also sent in a list of officers whose services deserved special recognition.

WHEELED transport is to be provided for the 1st and 2nd India Army Corps. Pack animals (mules whenever possible) will only be used for carrying the first reserve of ammunition, entrenching tools and hospitals equipment.

AN inquiry has been carried out regarding the behaviour of the 10th Madras Infantry in the Gungaw district some months ago, when the posts were evacuated without sufficient cause. The case is now before the authorities at Army Headquarters.

THE Gwalior Durbar has offered to equip and maintain 2,000 troops for imperial service. The Maharajah of Jeypore has offered to keep up a corps of 1,000 transport animals, ready equipped for service, at a cost of a lakh of rupees per annum. Major Beatson visits Rajpootana for the purpose of arranging with the States as to the contingents they are to furnish. No arrangement has yet been made with Hyderabad, but it is expected that the Nizam will furnish 5,000 troops. Altogether it is expected that Native States will furnish between twenty-five and thirty thousand troops, nearly all cavalry. Major Mellis proceeds to Bhopal to make arrangements in connection with the Begum's offer, after which he goes to Mysore.

THE Rajah of Munipur is being asked to furnish a thousand coolies for the Lushai Expedition in October and a thousand in November. The total coolie corps required is about six thousand.

THE Government of India are forwarding their opinions on the question of continuous service in the Royal Engineers in India to the Secretary of State. Among the proposals put forward during the discussions on the subject was one that all service in India, whether continuous or not, should count towards pension on the Indian scale.

AT a General Court-Martial held at Hyderabad, Sind, on the 2nd July, 1889, Gunner George Gorman, F-3, R.A., was arraigned upon the charge of causing a mutiny in the forces belonging to Her Majesty's Regular Forces at Hyderabad, Sind. On the 30th of May, 1889, at about 10 P.M., when certain men of F-3, R.A., were ordered to go to their beds, and Driver Priday had been ordered to be placed in arrest for refusing to obey the order, he, the prisoner, Gunner George Gorman, pushed himself forward, and said to those around him:—"Driver Priday shall not go to the guard room," or words to that effect, in consequence of which language they, the men of F-3, R.A., who were then present in the room, combined together, and prevented the arrest of Driver Priday. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years, a sentence which has been confirmed by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S report on the military operations in Upper Burma, from the time when he assumed command to the 31st of March last, really partakes of the nature of a supplementary despatch in continuation of those describing the earlier operations. It will show conclusively that the country as a whole has been thoroughly pacified, and that only in the frontiers have the troops any work before them. Considering how great is the extent of Upper Burma and the character of the wild tribes which hold the hill country about it, the wonder is that the border expeditions have not been far more numerous. The Shans have, however, now generally made their submission; the Kachins about Bhamo and Mogaung have been brought under control; and the Red Karens have been on their best behaviour since Sawlapaw was deposed. The Chins on the western frontier have alone held out, but with the operations about to be undertaken to open out the Lushai country they must soon in their turn be reduced to a peaceful state. Upper Burma will then be as safe from disturbances as the Punjab or Assam.

IF the condition of the Madras Army can be judged from its Army List some of the regiments must present a curious appearance. Complaints have been heard before of the superfluity of colonels and absence of majors which has resulted in the Southern Presidency from the working of the Staff Corps system, but they scarcely measured the real facts. As to majors, the grade is practically extinct; there are only five on regimental duty among all the Madras regiments. But this is nothing to the union of youth and age, June and December, which furnishes the officering of some of the corps. In one, for instance, the colonel is a grey-haired warrior dating from 1859, while his next subordinate, who is both adjutant and officiating second-in-command, received his commission in 1884. The case of another regiment, the 17th Madras Infantry, is still more singular; for six months it has had no wing commanders at all, and the next senior officer after the colonel had six years' service. Why this should be, why some regiments should have no commandants, and why others—30 per cent. of the whole number—should have only one wing commander, is a mystery. Doubtless there is a reason, or Sir Charles Arbuthnot, who has a well-deserved reputation for common sense, would see to it. But even more mischievous than these half-filled ranks must be the constant transfer of officers to regiment from regiment. One corps (it is true it has lost men on active service) has eight officers with it, of whom five do not belong to it. The proportion of officers in Madras who have been over ten years with a single regiment is exceedingly small. No wonder that with such a system the Madrassi Sepoy should fail to do himself justice.—*Pioneer.*

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUG. 13.

—o—

GOVERNMENT EVICTIONS IN CEYLON.

Sir E. WATKIN asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies of whom was the Commission stated to have been appointed by the Governor of Ceylon to inquire into the alleged evictions and consequent deaths in parts of Ceylon composed; and had the attention of the Colonial Office been drawn to a letter which appeared in the *Ceylon Mail* of the 29th of June, 1889, from Mr. George Wall, in answer to inquiries from the Government agent as to the authority on which the statement had been made that 1,048 villagers evicted by the Government from their lands for non-payment of grain-tax had died of starvation in the vicinity of Nuwara Eliya, in which Mr. Wall said:—"I find it stated in the administration report on the Nuwara Eliya district for 1887 that 'between 1882 and 1885 2,889 paddy fields were sold for default of payment of the paddy tax,' and 'that in the case of the fields so sold 1,048 of the late owners had died.' That fact is not disputed. The only question is as to the cause of death. This seems to me to be sufficiently obvious, but is plainly suggested in the opening paragraph of an appeal on behalf of the Bodi-Ela scheme, of which the author of the foregoing statement is the prime mover, as follows:—'During the years from 1882 to 1885 large numbers of Kandyan villagers in the Nuwara Eliya district were ejected from their ancestral holdings by the sale of their paddy lands for default in the payment of paddy tax, to lead a vagabond life and eke out a miserable existence by pilfering in the villages, migrate to towns and swell the criminal population of the country, or, as was often the case, to die of sheer starvation in the jungle.'"

Baron H. DE WORMS: The Commission in question is a sub-committee of the Legislative Council. The Secretary of State's attention has been drawn to the passage quoted; but as the matters referred to are alleged to have happened some years ago, and as they are being carefully inquired into, he does not propose to take any further action pending the Governor's report.

Sir E. WATKIN: Is the Governor of Ceylon now in England or in Ceylon?

Baron H. DE WORMS:—I believe that he is in Ceylon, but I am not sure.

THE INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State had received a copy of a letter addressed to members of that House intitled "India; The Queen-Empress's Promises; How they are Broken," issued from the Indian Political Agency, and written by Mr. William Digby, C.I.E.; whether he was aware if the statements contained therein were accurate, and the documents quoted (1) a memorial to the Viceroy from the Chandalin Maharanee of Rewa; and (2) an autograph letter from the Maharajah of Cashmere were authentic; and whether he would cause inquiry into the allegations in the said letter regarding the administration of affairs controlled by the Indian Foreign Office in connection with the States of Gwalior, Rampur, Bhopal, Rewa, and Cashmere.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State has received a copy of the letter in question. He cannot commend the accuracy of its statements, nor vouch the authenticity of the documents quoted. The Secretary of State declines to institute an inquiry into the administration of Native States by the Government of India at the instance of a private individual. All the Native chiefs of India can make representations to the Secretary of State through the Government of India, and can appeal to him against any orders which are passed by that

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Government. No such representations or appeals have been received by the Secretary of State from any of the Native States mentioned in the question.

AUG. 15.

THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

In answer to Mr. BRADLAUGH,

Sir J. GORST said: At the Delhi Assembly on January 1, 1887, the Viceroy appointed 20 Councillors of the Empress. Of these 8 only were Natives, 12 being Europeans. The title of Councillor of the Empress was honorary. The holders were not to form part of any organised body, and were not to be summoned for collective deliberation, though on occasions of emergency consultations between the Viceroy and one or more of the Councillors might strengthen the hands of the Executive Government. The Council has, according to the original design, never met for the transaction of business; but the Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that successive Viceroys have failed to avail themselves of the advantage of consultation with the individual Councillors when occasion has arisen for their advice. It is the settled policy of the Government of India to associate the Princes and chiefs of India with the Government of Her Majesty, and no more conspicuous instance of the success of this policy can be cited than the recent arrangements respecting the Native armies and the defence of the north-west frontier.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: Do I understand the hon. gentleman to say that there are any Native Princes and chiefs now who are Councillors?

Sir J. GORST: No, Sir. I said nothing about them. I said eight were appointed in 1877.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: Are they alive now or not?

Sir J. GORST: No, Sir. I did not say whether they were alive or dead. (Laughter.)

Mr. BRADLAUGH: Then, will the hon gentleman say?

Sir J. GORST: If the hon. member wishes information on this subject, perhaps he will be good enough to put another question. (Laughter.)

Mr. BRADLAUGH: I will raise the question on the Indian Budget.

AUG. 16.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could now fix a day for the Indian Budget statement.

Mr. W. H. SMITH: I am sorry that I am not in a position to say when the Indian Budget will be taken, as it is necessary first to make considerable progress in Supply.

PIERS AND HARBOURS IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government had received any report from the Secretary for Scotland concerning his recent inquiries into the condition and needs of the population on the western coast and islands of Scotland; and whether he was now prepared to state the intentions of the Government in reference to the provision of piers and harbours and of railway or other communication calculated to benefit the fishing industry in those districts.

Mr. W. H. SMITH said that the Government had received a report from the Secretary for Scotland with regard to the subject in question, and they would give that report their most careful consideration during the recess. They hoped to be able to bring in a Bill next Session dealing with the subject on the same lines as those of the Piers and Harbours Bill dealing with Ireland.

Mr. E. ROBERTSON asked whether the right hon. gentleman would consult Scotch members before they made any proposals to the House.

Mr. W. H. SMITH: I think that the hon. and learned member will see that any proposal that is made must be made upon the authority and responsibility of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly Scotch members will have a full opportunity of expressing their opinions.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked whether the report would be laid on the table and circulated among members of the House.

Mr. W. H. SMITH: No, Sir. The report is a private and confidential report for the information of the Government alone.

BURMESE FORESTS.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether sanction had been accorded by the Secretary of State to the concession of a monopoly in the working of the forests of Upper Burma to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation; and whether the correspondence on this subject with the text of the contracts or agreements between the Government of India and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation would be laid upon the table of the House.

Sir J. GORST: The Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation were in possession of a monopoly granted by the late King at the time of the conquest of Burmah. An agreement on the basis of the rights then possessed by the corporation was made a year ago between the corporation and the Secretary of State in Council. Papers on the subject, if moved for, will be laid on the table.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

Mr. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK asked the Secretary of State for War whether the War Office were in possession of any statistics from India relative to the alleged increase of contagious disease in the Indian Army since the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act; and whether he could give any information on the subject.

Mr. E. STANHOPE: So far as the British troops are concerned, the admissions for venereal disease have risen from a yearly ratio of 323 per 1,000 for the year 1887 to 560 per 1,000 for the first four months in 1889.

Mr. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the debate on the Cantonment Bill in the Legislative Council of India on the 14th inst. was correctly reported in the London newspapers of the 15th inst.; whether General Chesney then stated that the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Act had resulted in an alarming increase of disease among soldiers: whether General Sir F. Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, then stated that the percentage of soldiers upon the sick list had doubled since the suspension of the Act; and whether the Cantonment Bill contained powers and provisions which would mitigate the prevalence of this disease and the sufferings caused by it.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State had seen the reports in the Press of the debate in the Legislative Council, and has no reason to doubt the correctness of such reports. The Cantonment Bill contains provisions for mitigating the prevalence of all contagious diseases within cantonments, and regulations for that purpose are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES, LIMITED.—The Shares of this Company were last quoted on Saturday 11-16 to 13-16 prem.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were unaltered, except that Mysore rose 1-16 on the announcement of the dividend. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 7-16 to 5 9-16, Nundydroog 23s. to 24s., Indian Consolidated 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 1 13-16 to 1 15-16, ditto Preference 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 10s. 6d. to 11s., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-East Mysore 7s. to 7s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 6d. to 2s., Gold Fields of Mysore 20s. to 22s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., and Eastern Mysore 2s. to 3s.

NATIVE witnesses are often rather curious customers to deal with, especially when they are young children, as the following story will show:—An Assistant Commissioner, writing to a friend from a sub division not many hundred miles from Calcutta, expresses surprise at the cuteness of some native children. "There was a child of eight giving evidence in my court the other day. To the first question she replied, 'I did not see anything,' which was rather an irrelevant answer. Upon that I asked her what she did not see, to which she comprehensively replied, 'What you are going to ask me.' After she had made the wildest and most improbable assertions, I discharged her, but not until I had read her a fine moral lesson to this effect:—'Do you know that it is very wrong to tell lies?' I got this startling answer:—'It does not make any difference to you; if it's wrong, I shall suffer for it.' After that I got weary of well doing!"

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL J. B. C. MORICE writes to an Allahabad paper:—Some years ago, when Civil Surgeon of Umritsur, I held charge of the leper asylum at Tarn Tarn, the largest in the Punjab. The asylum consisted of a large village surrounded by its own fields and provided with wells and bathing places. There was an hospital with a Native assistant surgeon in charge, and everything was done by way of treatment with Gurjun-oil, &c., but with little effect. The lepers lived in separate houses built in regular lines, they received a monthly allowance each, and were provided with blankets in the cold weather. Married lepers lived together, and often have they brought their young children to me and pointed out with evident satisfaction the marks of leprosy on them, as these marks entitled them to receive an extra allowance for each leper child. I do not know whether this rule still exists: it did in 1878 and 1879. In any arrangements the Government may now make regarding lepers something should be done to prevent the increase of the population amongst them instead of encouraging it, as was the case at Tarn Tarn.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE EXODUS QUESTION.

(*Madras Mail.*)

It is whispered in Ootacamund, it is echoed in Madras, that the Secretary of State in Council has intimated that the stay of the Government of India at Simla shall be limited to five months, and that of the Government of Madras at Ooty to four months; and it is said that, in accordance with this decision, the Government of Madras will rebend its steps to the plains towards the end of next month, instead of, as had been previously arranged, at the close of October. We hope that this rumour may prove to be well-founded. This journal has never wavered in its opinion that a wrong is done to India by the attempt that has been made to govern it from localities where the Natives of this country and non-official Europeans are conspicuous by their absence. It is an old, but none the less a true, story that the interests of the State have been deliberately sacrificed to the personal comfort of a handful of public functionaries who are paid on a very liberal scale on the assumption that they will live in the midst of the people over whom they are placed in authority. Ootacamund and Coonoor, like Simla and Naini Tal, are stations that are as attractive to Europeans as they are repugnant to Indians; and as playgrounds wherein Anglo-Indians of all classes and grades may disport themselves for a few well-earned weeks of leave, and gain strength and zest for the resumption of routine duties, they are blessed facts. But in the real sense of the word they are not India; and Administrations cannot live for six or seven months in such retreats without losing sympathy with the people—their paymasters—who have to endure as best they may the conditions of existence in the plains; for true it is that "out of sight is out of mind." If the argument of unheroic selfishness, namely, that it is the first duty of the pillars of the State to consider their cuticle, may be accepted as an excuse for deserting fields of duty which were honoured in former years by the permanent presence of the members of the Government, then, indeed, it would be comparatively easy to justify the permanent location of the Government on the Hills, like the Army Headquarters. But it is idle to pretend that the successors of good men of old cannot with as much impunity as the latter did, or the Judges of the High Courts now do, live and work in the Capital of the Presidency at least as well as they can in a remote station of the Nilgiris. If there are among the pillars aforesaid some whose health would not admit of their remaining in the plains, then, with all courtesy, should those unfortunates be requested to take their pension and vacate office in favour of other men who are more physically "fit" to do their duty in the place where it can best be done. It is to be hoped that the limitation of the sojourn of the Government among the Todas will be extended to Army Headquarters, which, owing to the weakness of Sir M. Grant Duff's Government, has now been absent six or seven years from "Choultry Plain," which was for upwards of a century its appropriate seat. The Secretary of State's Council contains so many members who in former days participated in the personal advantages of residence during half the year or more at Simla or Ootacamund that if Lord Cross has arrived at the decision referred to he may have done so against the opinion of the majority of his colleagues. But it will not matter how such a decision is arrived at so long as it is adopted and put into practice; and if Lord Cross is found to be chiefly responsible for such a measure of simple justice to this country he will be able in due course to retire from office with the gratifying conviction that he has not presided over the destinies of India in vain.

THE LATE SIR SALAR JUNG.

(*Englishman.*)

The death of Sir Salar Jung at the early age of twenty-six is a sad and unexpected event. He was better known in the Western Presidency than in Calcutta. Still, many of our readers may remember that some five or six years ago he visited our city in company with the youthful Nizam, their object being to obtain the Viceroy's sanction to Sir Salar's appointment as Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State. No one who saw him then will forget the splendid physique of the young nobleman, his height being no less than six feet four inches. The appointment was after some hesitation confirmed, and the two youths took up the difficult work of guiding the destinies of the chief Native State in India. The arrangement cannot now be said to have been one even offering the probability of success. In the event, after about a year, the Nizam and Sir Salar fell out over some private quarrel, and the latter had to leave Hyderabad, being succeeded in his high office by Sir Asman Jah. Sir Salar Jung travelled for a time over Europe, visiting England and being received by the Queen. About this time he contributed to one of the leading Reviews a very able article on the Eastern question. Returning to India, he resided chiefly at the Bombay hill stations, where his family and followers joined him. He visited Hyderabad only once, by special permission of the Nizam, to settle his private affairs. As we stated previously, deceased leaves an infant son, his only child. In summing up the career of Sir Salar Jung, it is not too much to say that he was chiefly distinguished as being "the son of his father." Still, he possessed undoubted abilities, and under happier auspices might have achieved renown as a statesman on his own account.

COLONISING BURMA.

(*Englishman.*)

With reference to the colonisation of Burma with Natives of India we would suggest that some of the convicts transported to the Andaman Islands might be allowed after a certain interval to settle in Burma. Certainly the option might be given them, and we believe that not only would many of them choose to do so, but that often members of their families might be induced to join them from India, sons and wives and fathers. It must be remembered that a very great number of men sentenced to transportation for life bear a very good general character. There is a dispute about land, or a caste quarrel, and in a moment of excitement a number of men attack their opponents. A riot ensues, a man is killed, and often some half-dozen or more of the combatants shortly find themselves convicts for life. As a rule, the men so convicted are rather above the average in manly qualities, and, as having really no criminal propensities, they would be eminently fitted for colonists. We cannot, of course, say how far such convicts would accept tickets of leave to Burma, but in the case of Mahomedans and low caste Hindus we certainly believe they would prefer that country, and if the scheme were judiciously worked many of their relations might be induced to join them. At present only Behar is being drawn upon. It is probable that in point of climate Burma would better suit the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal. They are often men of fine physique, and the introduction of another element into our latest colony would add to its strength.

A PUNJAB BRIGHTON.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The great pending questions on which the prosperity of Karachi may be said to hang are, it is well known, better railway communication with the interior and the transfer of Sind from the control of the Government of Bombay to that of the Punjab. The effect of the latter measure would be indirect, but if Karachi were made the hot weather head-quarters of the Punjab Government the fullest benefit might be felt from the change in administration. Let us speculate for a moment as to what are the interests of Government in the matter. By virtue of its geographical position Karachi is the natural seaport of the Punjab. These advantages are nullified for want of more direct communication with the interior, and hence Karachi remains a second class port languishing for want of a steady trade. Provide it with facilities for traffic from Delhi, and it will at once rise in importance; ships might secure outward freights from Europe, and a steady import and export trade be carried on. The effect of this ought to be to create a brisker trade in the Punjab and greater activity on the railways serving the Punjab markets. The latter, consisting of the system of lines known as the N.W. Railway, ought to benefit by the stimulus given generally to business, and at the same time should not suffer anything from competition, as Delhi is outside the influence of the Punjab State Railway system. These considerations are not unimportant for Government. An increase of one per cent. in the earnings of the N.W. Railway would add over £300,000 to the revenues of the country yearly, and anything, therefore, that would conduce to this end must be beneficial to the Government and the public. It is of importance that Karachi should be raised to the position of a first class port, and the measures indicated might perhaps be the most effective to attain that end. The transfer of Sind to the Punjab and the establishment of Karachi as the hot weather head-quarters of Government are steps from which the seaport would derive considerable advantage, while a direct railway to Delhi would be beneficial to all parties. The establishment of a postal service to Europe would follow, and "Lahore super Mare" would then be an assured success.

"THE UNCOVENANTED" SERVICE.

(*Pioneer.*)

The Uncovenanted servants of the Government of India are not relaxing their efforts to gain a recognition of their claim to have their pensions paid in sterling, and though they can scarcely hope to get a two-shilling rupee, they at least will not remain content with a "token" worth little more than 1s. 4d. The members of the Service now in Simla have just issued a

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reply to Sir John Gorst's statement in the House of Commons on May 31, and in it they deal seriatim with the three arguments which he advanced to refute the case put forward. These were briefly that the Uncovenanted Service had no legal claim which could be held valid in a court of law; that existing grievances would be considered in connection with the proposals of the Public Service Commission; and that the House of Commons had divested itself of all powers of interference with the revenues of India, and that such an interference in the present case would have a bad moral effect. The Under-Secretary of State, it may be remembered, emphasised his first contention by stating that the poor Indian tax-payer should not be called upon to pay money to which the claimants were not legally entitled, and he is met on this point by the retort that equitable as well as legal considerations should be given due weight. The case of the Covenanted Civil servants is contrasted with that of the unfortunate Uncovenanted Service. The former have a pension of £1,000 sterling per annum guaranteed to them by law, and towards this they contribute 4 per cent. of their salary during the whole of their service. When this arrangement was made the value of the rupee was such as to justify the calculation that the Civilian would really himself contribute in the long run one-half of his pension. Since that time the rupee has fallen as low as 1s. 4d., but no extra percentage has been levied upon the Civilian's pay to meet the loss incurred by the fluctuation in exchange. The Simla Committee, by calculations which we presume have been carefully made, arrive at the conclusion that the State has now to pay eight lakhs of rupees, or £53,000, annually, to make up the deficit in the pension fund; and they fail to see how, in the face of this, there can be any force in Sir John Gorst's appeal for the "poor Indian taxpayer." We are sure that the Uncovenanted officers do not wish to deprive the Covenanted Civilian of his sterling pension, or with a falling rupee to raise his payments to the fund. Their contention is that equitable considerations should be given their due weight, and that if the State can be generous towards one section of its servants—and those the most highly paid—it should show equal generosity to the other. An appeal is here made to that principle of fair-play which Englishmen pride themselves upon, and it comes with almost pathetic force now that officers retiring on rupee pensions cannot from year's end to year's end estimate what their income is likely to be.

Sir John Gorst's second argument that Parliament should refrain from dealing with the question at all, as the Secretary of State contemplates taking action on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission is not at all palatable to the uncovenanted officers. They admit that possibly their position in the service may be improved; but this will not in any way affect their grievance in the matter of pension. When the time comes for retirement, there will still be the feeling that they are being unjustly dealt with by their future income being calculated in rupees. On the point of legality of the claims we think the attitude now taken up by the various committees in India is just what is required under the circumstances. In a service in which there are men with written covenants and men with no covenants at all—some with "agreements of an exceptional character," to quote Sir John Gorst's own words, and others with agreements which the best lawyer could scarcely understand—a whole series of test cases would be required to show what claims could really be upheld in a court of law. What the uncovenanted therefore say is:—"We have no wish to go to law in this matter; we desire to maintain cordial and respectful relations with the Government we serve. We asked the Government to consider our grievances with an equitable regard for its own interests and ours, to relieve the embarrassments which were tending to impair the full usefulness of a body of its servants, and to restore to us that prospect of a sufficient competence on our retirement which was one of the inducements held out to us to enter the Indian service. The proposal was one of fair and reasonable arrangements between the Government and its servants; it was not a legal demand. The Government having declined to listen to us we appealed to the House of Commons to inquire whether or not we had a case which merited consideration from the Government . . . . We asked respectfully for such an amendment of the conditions of our service as impartial inquiry might prove to a wise and equitable Government to be proper. We reject Sir John Gorst's invitation to resort to the Courts for the discussion of grievances which we have not based on legal title, and which can in fact only be redressed by the equitable action of Government." We have quoted this statement at length, as it is desirable that the exact bearing of the agitation to which several hundred servants of the Indian Government have unreservedly committed themselves should be understood by the general public. The important point is that there is unity of purpose in the demands made: that the appeal is for fair and equitable treatment of the Service as a whole, and that the suggestion to treat individual cases on their merits is firmly declined. No doubt there are a number of Uncovenanted officers who could in a court of law establish their claims to receive their pensions in gold, but success in isolated cases would not mean a triumph all along the line—the variety of contracts alone is a bar to this. As to Sir John Gorst's argument that the House of Commons has divested itself of all powers of interference with the revenues of India, ten Acts of Parliament passed since 1858 are quoted to show that his contention is groundless; and it is significantly added that the revolution which resulted in the refusal of the cotton duties cost the Indian revenues upwards of a million sterling. There can be no doubt that a vote in Parliament could to-morrow bring about at least some mitigation of the grievances under which the Uncovenanted Service in India now labours.

BENGAL.

(*July* 28.)

Mr. BRAJENDRANATH DE, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained the degree of honour in Sanskrit in the 1st Division, receives a donation of Rs. 5,000.

IF it is decided to dismantle Loudon's Buildings, Calcutta this year, it is probable that accommodation for the offices occupying them will be found in the late King of Oudh's palaces at Garden Reach.

THE Bengal Government has published a long list of new rules for regulating the conduct of education by District and Local Boards and by Union Committees, and, if no valid objections are raised within one month, these rules will come into force.

DISTRICT officers have, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, been authorised to distribute rewards up to Rs. 100 in all cases under section 77 of the Excise Act, without reference to higher authority, and whether the fine imposed is realised or not.

SOME objections were lately made by the British Indian Association to the rules framed for the experimental introduction of the system of payment of rent by postal money-orders in the Burdwan division, but the Lieutenant-Governor, after consulting the legal advisers of the Government, has decided that the rules cannot be altered, and that it is impossible to do more than simply to declare that postal money-orders must be received in payment of rent. The issue of such orders will be modified from time to time by the regulations of the Postal Department.

The *Pioneer* states that from all accounts the engineers on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway have of late had their lot cast in, by no means, pleasant places. The Agent is at present in England, and the Superintending Engineer is on leave; but work on the Bengal Division of the line is being carried on by the remaining members of the staff at high pressure in face of considerable hardships. In the remote districts of the Brahmani river the breakdown of the cartage has made it almost impossible to get stores, and the price of rice and gram has more than doubled, in some places even quadrupled. A break in the rains during the first fortnight of the present month, too, brought with it a great deal of fever and dysentery. Two-thirds of the workmen were down—in one subdivision the percentage of sickness was as high as 95—and within ten days a hundred deaths occurred. In circumstances such as these the claim of the men in the jungle districts to special allowances is clearly one which merits generous consideration. Fortunately, there is no reason to doubt that this will be accorded by the Board.

MADRAS.

(*July* 28.)

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has accepted the Presidentship of the Presidency branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, rendered vacant through the departure of Lady Connemara for Europe.

The Maharaja of Dumraon, acting on the suggestion of his intelligent Dewan, has, says the *Morning Post*, initiated steps to promote a scheme of emigration on a large scale to Upper Burma, with a view to relieve the congested population of his Raj. The scheme has met with the cordial approval of the Bengal Government, and an extensive tract of country has already been leased by the Maharaja on which to settle those of his tenantry who care to seek, in a new country, the competence which is denied them in their own land. Dewan Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, recently visited Burma to personally select the land, which the Maharaja has now leased. After considerable inquiry of, and consultation with, the authority there he secured several thousand acres on the borders of the Shan States, that locality having been specially recommended to him by the officials, both for fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. A considerable portion of the tract is virgin forest of valuable wood, and the process of "clearing" will also be remunerative.

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The Dewán's scheme is to found Indian colonies on the land, the Maharaja paying all the expenses of such as care to emigrate there from Dumraon.

THE Chief Justice of Madras has addressed the Local Government showing that the temporary appointment of an additional judge on the High Court bench for another year, lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State, is insufficient to cope with the increased work of the Court. His lordship says that the strain on the judges is very great, and the permanent addition of a fifth judge is absolutely necessary if arrears must be cleared and work kept current. These views are being forwarded to the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State.

BOMBAY.

(*July* 30.)

COLONEL L. P. PEACOCK, Political Agent in Ulwar, will officiate as Resident at Meywar during Colonel Miles' absence on two months' leave.

THE question of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab has, the *Pioneer* understands, been finally dropped, it being thought undesirable to make any alteration in the existing arrangement. The main consideration which influenced the authorities in coming to this decision is that Sind has ceased to be a frontier province.

COLONEL C. M. MOBERLY, M. S. C., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, has been appointed to hold charge, until further orders, of the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 7th ult.

MR. CUNRUDIN TYEBJI, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Tyebji and Dayabhai, solicitors, died at his residence in Khetwadi at noon on Friday. The deceased gentleman, who was one of the leading members of the Mohamedan community of Bombay, was in his fifty-second year.

WE clip this from the *Asian*:—"Has land in and around Bombay suddenly become extremely valuable? We ask the question, as we see in a Bombay paper an account of the July meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, in which we read that the Bombay Government has refused a certain asked for site for the Zoological Garden, without, at least, as far as the report goes, giving any reason for so refusing. In another column of the same paper we noticed a complaint that the 'building fee,' whatever that may be in that part of the world, had been increased 500 per cent., and no previous notice given. Was it because the probable 'building fee' from this particular plot of ground was of more importance than the spread of knowledge likely to accrue from the institution of the garden that the site was refused?"

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency Season reports for the past week:—Rain general and sufficient, except in two talukas of Khandeish, where the crops are consequently unhealthy, and in parts of Nassik and Belgaum, where sowing is retarded; rain deficient also in parts of Dharwar. In two talukas of Surat sowing is retarded owing to incessant rain. Young bajri crop doing well in Ahmedabad District, except in taluka Sanand, where it is slightly damaged by caterpillars; young crops also being damaged by caterpillars in four talukas of Kaira. Transplantation progressing in Surat, Tanna, Rutnagherry, Kanara, Shikarpore, and Baroda, commenced in two talukas of Ahmedabad, and nearly completed in Kolaba. Fodder scarce in parts of Nassik, Ahmednugger, Dharwar, and Kurrachee. Water scarce in parts of Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nassik.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(*July* 27.)

MR. HILL, who officiates as Inspector-General of Forests, arrives at Simla from Burma about Aug. 4.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday next, the Cantonment Bill will probably be passed, excluding the clauses relating to house property.

IT is stated that there are 500 regularly licensed rickshaws at Simla. In addition to these, almost every house at the summer capital of India has its own rickshaw.

BRIGADE-SURGEON PILCHER acts as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the North-West Provinces during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General Rice.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has ordered the continuance of the existing prohibition against the cultivation of the poppy in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnaul, and parts of the Sirsa district, which has been transferred to the Ferozepore district.

THE Maharaja of Dumraon, it is reported, has quite recovered from his recent indisposition, and is now busy with negotiations, which have for their object the securing of a befitting husband for his daughter, the Maharaja's only child. Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, the distinguished Dewan of the Dumraon Raj, has been entrusted with the selection of a son-in-law for the Maharaja, and he has been visiting Lucknow and other parts of Oudh to seek among the families of the more respectable of the Rajput talukdars for a worthy mate for the Princess. Who is to be the lucky man has not publicly transpired; but a selection has been made, and before very long, and in spite of the "hard times" in Behar, there will be "gay and grand doings indeed" at Dumraon.

OBITUARY.

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THE death is announced of Sir James Marshall, K.C.M.G., who expired at Margate on the 9th inst. after a few days illness of pneumonia. He was the son of the late Rev. James Marshall, vicar of Christ Church, Clifton. He was born in 1829, educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1854, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1868. For some time he was classical master in the Birmingham Oratory School, and then went the Northern Circuit. He was appointed chief magistrate and judicial assessor to the Native chiefs of the Gold Coast in 1873. In the Ashantee war of 1873 he led the Cape Coast chiefs and levies, and received a medal for his services. He was Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in the Gold Coast colony 1876-9; Chief Justice, 1879-82; and Executive Commissioner for the West African Colonies at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886. He was appointed Chief Justice of the territories of the Royal Niger Company, in Africa, in 1887. Sir James married in 1877 Alice, daughter of the late Mr. C. Guillym Young, of Corby, Lincolnshire. He was created a Knight Bachelor in 1882, a C.M.G., in 1886, and a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1889.

SURGEON-MAJOR JAMES ADOLPHUS SMITH died on the 3rd inst. at Bhamo, Upper Burma, of intermittent fever at the age of 41. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Richard Smith, surgeon, of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, and was born in December, 1847. He became surgeon in the army in 1874, and served in the North-West Frontier of India campaign of 1876, in the course of which he was wounded, and also in the Egyptian expedition of 1882 and the Soudan expedition of 1884-5, for the former of which he received the medal and bronze star and for the latter the clasp. He was promoted to the rank of surgeon-major in 1886.

THE Commander-in-Chief has ruled that officers who served in Burma can avail themselves of the privilege leave by instalments, under the condition that it is to be completed in the year in which it is granted.

LORD AND LADY CLAUD HAMILTON are going to start shortly on a visit to India to Lord and Lady Lansdowne. Lord Claud has not been well, and is still looking very thin and worn, and it is hoped the complete change and rest may be of benefit to him.

QUETTA has suffered from severe floods. A number of houses have been demolished, and several bridges connecting the main thoroughfares have been destroyed. The damage done to the frontier railway is estimated at Rs.10,00,000.

THE CEYLON POLICE.—A Ceylon paper says:—"We think a distinct improvement in the working of the police can already be seen in consequence of the adoption of some of Mr. Giles's recommendations. The Calcutta system seems to answer very well. With five reliefs during the twenty-four hours, two by day and three by night, instead of keeping men on duty for twelve hours at a stretch, it is only natural that the police should be more on the alert. The good effect of stricter supervision is also apparent, the inspectors looking well after their men, more especially between 1 and 3 A.M., the time about which most burglaries are committed."

THE latest news from the Russian Tibetan expedition under Colonel Pevtsoff, which is following up the exploring work of the late General Prjevalsky, is dated from Yaka Kooduck on the 26th of June last. The expedition had just reached Yaka Kooduck, in the district of Yarkand, and expected to arrive at the latter town about July 7. At certain points the expedition had great difficulty in proceeding, in consequence of deep snow. All the animals passed safely, and only a few of the men caught slight colds. The Chinese received the mission in a friendly manner, and were offering assistance to further its progress. The scientific work of the party was going on satisfactorily. From Yarkand the expedition was to go through Khotan and Kiria to Nia. The expedition has passed through localities which have never before been visited by Europeans, and will ascend the river Yarkand Darya as far as the town of Yarkand. This part of the river has never been explored.

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"Wondrous Nourishment."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1889.

INDIAN GRIEVANCE-MONGERS.

WE did not expect that our comments last week upon Mr. William Digby's extraordinary letter to the Members of the House of Commons would pass without a reply from that gentleman. In another column will be found his protest against our remarks, and his own reasons for the faith which is now in him that the Queen Empress's promises to her Indian subjects have been deliberately and systematically broken; that "a spirit is being engendered by the Government of India which in its exhibition is treating the Native States as Lord Dalhousie treated them, even going so far as practically to annex territory, without, however, possessing the manly courage to avow the policy carried out, or to call it by its right name; that "even where this is not done, a course almost equally bad is followed, with results most disastrous to the finances of the States interested, and lamentable in its effect upon the loyalty of the Indian people everywhere;" and that "there is good reason for believing that the course which is now being pursued is not only unjust and mischievous in itself, causing great distress of mind to and inducing fear and alarm in the minds of Princes of undoubted loyalty who are in treaty relationship with Her Majesty—dangerous to the prosperity of our rule in India, and certain to be fruitful of harmful results." And Mr. Digby has not hesitated to state what, in his opinion, those results are likely to be:—"A second Mutiny may not be anticipated. That, probably, is not possible. But what is only second to an armed insurrection already exists, and will grow more and more serious. The Queen Empress, at this moment, is ruling a loyal, but also *a dissatisfied and greatly alarmed people.*" The italics are ours, and we would refer to them in the spirit of the old Scotch lady who, on being asked by her "minister" what she thought of his long and eloquent sermon on the Crucifixion, exclaimed, "Eh! minister—its terrible! but let us hope its no true." As Dean Ramsay is responsible for the anecdote it cannot be deemed irreverent. It can certainly be very aptly applied to Mr. Digby's harrowing description of the sufferings of India at the hands of the Indian Government; only we do not hope that his description is untrue; we know it to be so. Let us, however, not be misunderstood as bringing a charge of intentional falsehood against Mr. Digby. We are quite prepared to accept his assurance that he believes in the statements which he has published, but his individual faith in himself and in his clients does not necessarily make believers of others. The assertions of misrule and mal-administration on the part of certain Native Princes made by Sir Lepel Griffin were not made for the first time in the paper which he read before the Colonial Institute. They are to be found in official records in the archives of the India Office, furnished, not by Sir Lepel Griffin only, but by other Political Agents and Residents under the responsibility of their several positions as servants of the Indian Government. There was a time when extracts from the Annual Reports of the Governor General's Agents were more available to editors than they are now—a time which surely Mr. Digby must have some recollection of—and it is to be regretted that the reticence which now prevails should encourage Indian "grievance mongers" to pen "diatribes" against British rule in India. Mr. Digby, who seems proud to be associated in this pernicious profession with Mr. Bradlaugh, can hardly expect those who know India better than he does himself to submit with patience to be told that English gentlemen who are posted to high official offices there forget not only what is due to the honour of England and English rule, but are dead to a sense of personal honour likewise. For if Sir Lepel

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Griffin, Major Barr, Colonel Parry Nisbet, and Sir John Gorst, serving as officers of the Crown, have acted in the unjust, tyrannical, and deceitful way in which it is more than suggested they have done in Mr. Digby's pamphlet letter, they have ceased to be reckoned as honourable men in any condition of life. But it is because we do not believe in Mr. Digby's suggestions, founded, as they are, on Native assertions made in that reckless and truth-regardless way in which only disloyal natives of India can assert, that we condemn him and the work which we regret to see he has put his hand to. Mr. Bradlaugh's self-appointed *rôle* of Indian agitator may be looked upon as a pitiable and contemptible performance—the result of vanity and ignorance—but we are sorry to know that crass ignorance of India such as is Mr. Bradlaugh's privilege is not Mr. Digby's also. Mr. Digby knows something of the country, its peoples, and its princes, and we regret to find that he is turning that knowledge to such questionable account. We publish to-day what he deems to be a reply to our strictures on his letter. If this be all that "a grievance-monger has to say for himself," it is very little. There is certainly no case for argument. Mr. Digby's charges of misconduct on the part of Indian officials are not strengthened by tabular statements of Population Returns and Census comparisons. He has made sweeping assertions against English rule in India, which may serve the purpose of grievance-mongering, but which deserve only the treatment which they have had at our hands. This much, however, we may say in Mr. Digby's favour. We believe his loyalty to be stronger than his logic.

IT is reported by telegram that the Viceroy's reply to the Maharaja of Kashmir has been published in India. Lord Lansdowne points out temperately and argumentatively that the Maharajah's conduct has left the Government no other alternative than that of accepting his voluntary proposal to retire from all executive interference in matters of State; but the letter holds out a future possibility of the restoration of the Maharajah's authority, if by reformed conduct he should exhibit his fitness for rule.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 20.)

KHEM SINGH—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Baba Khem Singh, C.I.E., to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

WOODS, Lieut. A. E., Madras Staff Corps, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam.

MOORE-LANE, Mr. G. D. M., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Punjab, is appointed, on probation, to be an assistant district superintendent of police in Burma.

RIBBENTROP, Mr. B., inspector-general of forests to the Government of India, is granted furlough for nineteen months.

REYNOLDS, Colonel E. S., political agent of the 1st class, is posted, on return from special leave, as political agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

PENROSE, Captain E. R., wing officer, 2nd Battalion 4th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as wing commander and second in command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and as second assistant to the to the resident in Meywar, during such time as Lieut.-Colonel N. R. Stewart may officiate as commandant of the Merwara Battalion.

(*July 27.*)

HOWELL, Mr. A. P., has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service.

BRAESECKE, Mr. J., has been appointed Consul for Denmark at Rangoon.

FARRER, Mr. H., has been appointed postmaster-general, 1st grade, and Mr. W. J. Symonds to be postmaster-general, 2nd grade.

MILITARY.

(*July 20.*)

GWATKIN, Captain F. S., Bengal S.C., station Staff officer, Ferozepore, is appointed to be a district staff officer, 2nd class, vice Major W. G. C. Halkett, who has reverted to regimental duty.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

WALTER, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., Bengal S.C., commandant, 8th Bengal Infantry, for ninety-two days; pension service, 29th year, commenced Feb. 10, 1889.

HAILEY, Surgeon P. O. W., for 182 days; pension service, 3rd year commenced July 4, 1889.

(*July 27.*)

The following officers have been granted furlough:—

CAUTLEY, Lieut.-Colonel C. G., for one year and 121 days.

SPRAGGE, Captain B. E., for six months.

SPARKS, Lieut.-Colonel J. B., executive engineer, special leave for two years.

The following officers have been granted leave on medical certificate:—

HERBERT, Lieut. C., for one year.

BRABAZON, Surgeon H. M., for 182 days.

NUTHAL, Colonel H. J., has been permitted to reside out of India.

SMITH, Colonel C. J., R.E., has been reappointed consulting engineer for railways, Madras.

NEILL, Lieut.-Colonel G. F. E. S., executive engineea, has been granted special leave for two years.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, July 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PISANI, Surgeon L. J., from the officiating medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the 1st Punjab Infantry, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. Duncan, M.D., retired.

TRAVERS—With the concurrence of Government, Lieut. G. A. Travers, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

FURLOUGH.

CRONIN, Surgeon C. S., medical staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

July 20.

FURLOUGHS.

ROUTH, Major W. R., Suffolk Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

NORRIS, 2nd Lieutenant W. H., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for six months on medical certificate.

MEEK, Surgeon D., M.D., medical staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

SANDBACH, Captain A. E., Royal Engineers, Bengal Sappers and Miners, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 24.)

CARLYLE, Mr. R. W., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as chief secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MULLER, Mr. W. C., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Lohardugga, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Palamow sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. H. Renny.

COTTON, Mr. H. J. S., Secretary, Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon. C. Macaulay, C.I.E.

PALIT, Mr. L., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Tipperah.

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., Deputy Commissioner, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. D'Oyley.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 18.)

GEE, Mr. H. W., assistant commissioner, Simla, is appointed a magistrate of the first class in the Simla district.

PLOWDEN—The services of Mr. G. T. C. Plowden, assistant district superintendent of police, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, he is, on rejoining, posted to the Delhi district.

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MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 23.)

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

Leonard, Major T. T., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to be honorary aide-de-camp.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—

Taylor, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., General List, Infantry, for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced April 29.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Brooke, Colonel T. H. B., Staff Corps.

Miller, Colonel E. W. C. H., Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 25.)

FURLOUGHS.

Westropp, Second-Lieut. S. H., 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment, officiating wing officer 10th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed to Australia, on medical certificate, for one hundred and fifty days.

Westropp, Lieut. G. R. C., Staff Corps, acting assistant commissary-general, is allowed leave to Australia for seventy-five days, on private affairs.

Sangster, Lieut. A. B., 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 1st Battalion the Bombay Rifle Regiment, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Jan. 7, 1838.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, July 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Pringle, Captain A., 3rd squad commander, to be 2nd squad commander, 2nd Bombay Lancers, vice Lieut.-Col. Fagan, appointed commandant.

Gordon, Captain L. A., 4th squad commander (commandant, Aden Troop), to be 3rd squad commander, 2nd Bombay Lancers, vice Captain Pringle, appointed 2nd squad commander.

Butler, Capt. J. B. R., 4th squad commander, sub pro tem., to be 4th squad commander on the Establishment, 2nd Bombay Lancers, vice Captain Gordon, appointed 3rd squad commander.

Domville, Captain J. R., S.C., 4th squad commander, Bombay Cavalry, to be commandant, Aden Troop, vice Captain L. A. Gordon, who rejoins his regiment on appointment as 3rd squad commander.

Mackenzie, Major T. H., S.C., wing commander, 14th Bombay Infantry, to be second in command, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), vice Major Peile, appointed commandant.

Candy, Capt. J. M., wing officer, to be wing commander, 14th Bombay Infantry, vice Major T. H. Mackenzie, appointed second in command, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

Reilly, Major R. E. D. (seconded), wing officer (1st class district staff officer), 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), to be wing commander, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. A. Yates, who has been permitted to resign that appointment.

Chase, Captain W. St. L., V.C., wing officer, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), to be wing commander, vice Major Reilly, seconded.

Tritten, Lieutenant C., wing officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, having been appointed assistant commandant, Burma Military Police, is seconded in his regiment for two years from June 28.

Yates—With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. A. Yates, wing commander, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), is permitted to resign his appointment, and is placed on general duty at Bombay.

INDIA OFFICE.

August 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain R. V. Garrett, S.C.; Lieut. A. W. Warden, S.C.; Colonel G. T. Pretyman, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Babington, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel G. C. Sartorius, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. Baker, Colonel G. G. Young (B.S.C.), E. C. Elliot G. F. Thornhill, G. M. Harriott, Captain R. V. Garrett, E. A. Kenyon, F. J. Paine.

Bombay Estab.—A. D. Carey (Cov.), D. W. Herbert, B. Robertson.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, S.C., three months; Colonel M. P. Ricketts, S.C., 129 days; Colonel H. S. Jarrett, S.C., 183 days; Surgeon R. J. Marks, one month; Lieut. R. H. Ewart, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. J. Bremner, S.C., two months; Colonel C. J. O. Chambers, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel G. E. Hancock, S.C., two months; Major H. R. D. Thomas, S.C., three months; Major E. V. P. Monteith, S.C., three months; Lieut. S. M. Edwardes, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. W. Western, three months' s.c.; C. E. Pitman C.I.E., one month's furlough and to return; H. J. Bartlett (Cov.), fourteen days on m.c.; R. J. B. Thomson, twelve months' furlough; W. L. Edge, privilege leave commuted to leave on m.c. for ten months; W. Smith, seven days' furlough and to return; P. L. Rooper, twelve month's extraordinary leave; C. T. Metcalfe, C.I.E. (Cov.), two months' furlough; Lieut.-Colonel J. Hill, R.E., two months' furlough; T. H. Aplin, three days' furlough and to return; R. T. Hobart (Cov.), four months' furlough; T. R. Wyer (Cov.), furlough extended to Dec. 10; J. E. Baker, three months' s.c.; R. P. Atkinson, twelve months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—F. J. Wilson, furlough extended to Dec. 22; Surg.-Major H. A. F. Nailer, five months' m.c.

Bombay Estab.—E. McG. H. Fulton, one week's furlough and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. T. Shone, D.S.O., R.E.; Colonel Sir R. P. Bromhead, Bart., C.B., S.C.; Lieut. G. F. H. Dillon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. D. G. L. Shaw, S.C.; Colonel H. W. H. Cox, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Blenkinsop, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, C.I.E., S.C.; Lieut. C. F Grantham, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. M. Seagrim, Surgeon W. A. Quale (M.D.), M. E. D. Prothero, Col. G. G. Young (B.S.C.), H. G. Batten, H. W. Conduitt, Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I. (B.S.C.), G. Toynbee (Cov.), R. M. Waller (Cov.), A. McD. Salmon, J. C. McDonell, F. A. T. Phillips (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—G. O. W. Dunn, S. Hammick (Cov.), E. C. Howell.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

Bunbury—Aug. 13, at Broomlands, Dumfries, the wife of Captain W. St. Pierre Bunbury, Royal Artillery, of a son.

Shackleton—Aug. 10, at 71, Holly-avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of William Alnwick Shackleton, of a son.

Stuart—At Villa St. Just, Penzance, the wife of A. J. Stuart, Madras Civil Service (Retired), of a son.

Wilson—Aug. 7, at the Chalet, Reading, the wife of F. J. Wilson, P.W.D. Madras, of a son, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

Andrews—Fisher—Aug. 8, at St. Paul's, Herne-hill, Frederick Ernest, eldest son of Major Andrews, Royal Engineers, to Annie Beatrice, third daughter of Henry Fisher, of The Laurels, Herne-hill.

Browne—Brazier—Aug. 5, at the parish church of St. Helier's, Jersey, Edmund Arthur, Captain 4th Battalion Border Regiment, younger son of William Browne, Esq., J.P., of Tallantire Hall, Cumberland, to Alice Buller, third daughter of Edward Buller Brazier, Lieut. H.M. late Indian Navy, of St. Helier's, Jersey.

Coombs—Deighton—Aug. 10, at Christ Church, Worthing, the Rev. William Kerr Ramsay Coombs, M.A., late Fellow of the University of Durham, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel J. Monckton Coombs, Indian Army, to Adelaide Eliza, widow of the late John Deighton, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Cambridge.

Davidson—Kinnear—Aug. 14, at 6, Coate's-crescent, Edinburgh, Charles Davidson, B.S.C., Lieut. 2nd Punjab Infantry, son of Col. Davidson, C.B., Woodcroft, Edinburgh, to Mary, only child of the late Charles Kinnear, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

Fells—Thomson—Aug. 7, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Clapham, Arthur John, eldest son of John Edward Fells, of Dulwich, to Ann Jane (Jean), fourth daughter of Gideon Lambert Thomson, of South Lambeth-road, Clapham.

Gibson—Colquhoun—Aug. 14, at the parish church, Roseneath, Campbell Gibson, son of Mungo Campbell Gibson, 24, Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, to Bessie Grant, daughter of Archibald Colquhoun, late Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., of 11, St. Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh.

Garry—Melville—Aug. 15, at All Saints' Parish Church, Wokingham, Francis Nicholas Arbuthnot Garry to Anne Georgina, eldest daughter of Swinton S. Melville, late Bengal Civil Service.

Holmes—Newman—Aug. 12, at the old parish church, Hornsey, William R. Holmes, Submarine Cable Officer, Spezzia, Italy, eldest son

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of W. Holmes, Esq., Carnarvon, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Paymaster, R.N.R., &c., to Nina Ambrose, fourth daughter of Captain Charles Newman, Priory-park, Kew, Surrey.

KINKEAD—CHEALES—Aug. 15, at the parish church, Hendon, Francis Cuming, younger son of the late Major Kinkead, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to Bertha Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Bellingham Cheales, of Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire.

SHELTON—CAMPBELL—Aug. 8, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Willington Shelton, Captain 3rd Battalion The Queen's Regiment, to Florence Lockhart, only daughter of Edward Campbell, Esq., late Surgeon-Major, Governor-General of India's Body Guard, of 74, Bishop's-road, W.

SWINHOE—JUXON-JONES—Aug. 13, at St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, Radway Charles John Swinhoe, youngest son of the late Henry Swinhoe, to Annie Stirling, daughter of the late Juxon Henry Juxon-Jones, Surgeon-Major Royal Artillery, and granddaughter of the late Captain Stirling, R.N.

DEATHS.

BAIKIE—Aug. 5, at 55, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Robert Baikie, of Tankerness, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., Vice-Lieutenant for the County of Orkney and Shetland, aged 89.

BARDIN—Aug. 8, at the residence of his sister, 18, Beauchamp-avenue, Leamington Spa, after a long and painful illness, borne with great fortitude, Major-General George Robert Frederick Bardin, Madras Army (Retired), son of the late Rev. Charles Bardin, D.D., for many years Rector of Derryloran, county Tyrone, Ireland.

CONCEICAO—June 29, at Portland-place, London, Philip da Conceicao, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, aged 36.

EVEREST—Aug. 15, at St. Ronan's, Church-road, Upper Norwood, Anna Maria Eliza Everest, widow of the late Henry Everest, Esq., F.R.C.S., and eldest daughter of the late Ynyr Burges, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and The Wilderness, Reigate.

HAVELOCK—July 29, at Hythe, near Southampton, Mary, widow of Major-General Charles Frederick Havelock, and daughter of the late James Wemys, Esq., Civil Service, of Cawnpore, East Indies, aged 76.

MCNAIR—Aug. 15, at Holm-park, Aberdour, Fife, Mary Catherine McNair, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Robert McNair, Bengal Army.

ROSS—Aug. 3, at 153, Chaussée de Charleroi, Brussels, Charles G. H. Ross, Surgeon-Major, late of the Bombay Army, aged 63.

SCOTT—March 26, Henrietta, the wife of Matthew Richard Scott, and third daughter of William Munro, of Druids Stoke, Gloucester, aged 69.

SCOTT—Aug. 7, at his residence, 76, Boundary-road, South Hampstead, Matthew Richard Scott, youngest son of John Scott, late of Jamaica, and 17, Devonshire-place, W., aged 75.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CORNISH—July 18, at Simla, the wife of Captain W. H. Cornish, B.S.C. of a son.

CRADDOCK—July 17, at Nagpore, C.P., the wife of Reginald H. Craddock, B.C.S., of a son.

CROWE—July 20, at Mhow, the wife of Lieut. J. H. V. Crowe, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATKER—July 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. F. Deatker, Officiating Assistant-Secretary to Government, P.W.D., of a son.

FELL—Aug. 8, at Newlands, Simla, the wife of Major E. T. Fell, 8th Hussars, of a son.

FLEMING—July 8, at Sandoway, Burma, the wife of Mr. A. S. Fleming, B.C.S., of a daughter, prematurely.

GORDON—July 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A. Hamilton Gordon, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

LAWRENCE—Aug. 8, at Firhill, Simla, the wife of Colonel W. A. Lawrence, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MILLER—July 22, at Wyoming, Coonoor, the wife of P. S. Miller, Madras Police, of a son.

MORRIS—July 18, at Lahore, the wife of M. Morris, Punjab Police, of a son.

MUNN—July 20, at Cherat, the wife of Major J. H. Munn, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son.

ROBERT—July 16, at Gorakhpur, the wife of D. T. Robert, C.S., of a son.

SMART—July 16, at Gauhati, Assam, the wife of Orton Smart, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

TREVOR—July 19, at Kurrachee, the wife of A. C. Trevor, C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOSTER—NICOL—July 13, at Allahabad, Sergeant-Major Foster, to Isabel Nicol, second daughter of Mr. George Nicol, N.B.

GREAVES—HIGGINS—July 3, at Saugor, C.P., Sergeant William Henry Greaves, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, to Mary Ellen Higgins.

GURDON—MCNAUGHT—July 16, at Nowgong, Lieut. P. R. Gurdon, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Golaghat, Assam, to Ada Elizabeth, third daughter of Dr. J. McNaught, Nowgong, Assam.

POVEY—RAYMOND—July 24, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, Charles Sanford Povey, son of the late Sanford Povey, of Devonshire, to Muriel Beatrice Lenora, daughter of James Raymond, I.M. Railway, Jhansi.

WELDON—ATHERTON—July 17, at Christ Church, Ahmednugger, Sergeant Master Tailor William Weldon, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, to Agnes Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. W. Atherton, Barrack-master.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—July 14, at Thayetmyo, Burma, William Grant, the infant son of Major John Grant and Beatrice Anderson, 2nd Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment.

CARTER—July 23, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Kathleen Ellie Webb, the the infant daughter of Lieut. J. T. and Ellie Carter, the Leicestershire Regiment.

CHALMERS—June 24, at Brisbane, Queensland, Charles Bonnor Chalmers, late Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.E.I.C. Service, aged 70.

COOKE—Aug. 6, at Mandalay, Upper Burma, of typhoid fever, Catharine Annie Gordon (*née* Foquett), the wife of Major Crawford Boyd Cooke, Deputy-Commissioner, aged 42.

LOUGHNAN—June 21, at Tilford, Christchurch, New Zealand, Robert J. Loughnan, late E.I.C.S., aged 83.

MURRAY—July 14, at Chakratta, Kate, the wife of Barrack-Sergeant Louis Murray, aged 29.

A HINDOO WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

Mr. Madhowdas Rugnathdas, the well-known Hindoo social reformer and an ardent advocate of widow re-marriage among his caste, has given further evidence in support of his claim to the title of reformer by causing another widow re-marriage to be celebrated in his bungalow at Girgaum on July 8th. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Madhowdas, about twenty-eight widow re-marriages have been brought about among the Gujrati Hindoos in Bombay and elsewhere, no fewer than sixteen of these re-marriages having taken place under his own roof. Mr. Madhowdas's bungalow has for a long time been known as an asylum for such Hindoo widows who choose to break through the custom of the caste, and have the courage to enter into a second matrimonial alliance. Mr. Madhowdas is not only affording protection to these widows, but usually spends large amounts of money in getting them re-married. It is said that he has already spent about Rs. 10,000 out of his hard earned money towards the celebration of the several widow re-marriages which have taken place at his own bungalow and under the auspices of a society which espouses the laudable cause, and of which he is the moving spirit. It will be remembered that Bai Kassibai, a Hindoo widow, applied last week to Mr. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, to afford her protection from the threatened persecution of her kith and kin, who had not left a stone unturned to thwart her from carrying out her intention of re-marrying. Bai Kassibai, who is a native of Gogo near Bhownugger, requested the magistrate not to issue any legal process against her at the instance of her parents at Gogo, or of any one on their behalf in Bombay, on one charge or another which might be preferred against her by way of annoyance and for the purpose of preventing her from re-marrying. Mr. Ryan, after hearing the tale of the widow, gave her a note of introduction to Mr. Madhowdas, who, he said, would give her every protection, and would, besides, see that her intention was carried out without any delay, Bai Kassibai accordingly went to Mr. Madhowdas, who not only gave her shelter, but arranged for her re-marriage with Mr. Dulputram Hirjee, formally a teacher in one of the Anglo-Vernacular schools in Bombay, but who is now a dealer in silk cloth and such like articles. Mr. Dulputram, who is about thirty years of age, is also a native of Gogo, and belongs to the same caste as that of the widow, who is now about twenty years old. Bai Kassibai, who is a young lady of comely appearance, can read and write Gujrati and cast accounts, and it is said that her new husband intends to teach her Gujrati up to a higher standard by way of qualifying her for the post of a mistress in one of the local schools. At the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Madhowdas, a large number of native ladies and gentlemen, who support the cause of social reform, gathered at their bungalow at Girgaum, which was brilliantly illuminated. Among those present were Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee, K. N. Kabrajee, N. G. Chundavarkar, Atmaram Pandurang, Y. M. Modak, Cursondas Chabildas Lulloobhoy, Goculdas K. Parukh, N. R. Ranina, N. B. Masani, Vurjrai Suntokrai, and a number of other gentlemen. After the marriage ceremony had been performed by a Brahmin before the sacred fire, the newly married couple were made to sign a paper, which contained among other conditions of the contract one to the effect that the husband should give to the wife Rs. 101 as pin-money. At the close of this and other formalities, Mr. Vurjrai Suntokrai Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector, delivered a short speech in Gujrati, wishing them every success in life. He eulogised the efforts of Mr. Madhowdas and his worthy conscrt in the cause of social reforms—principally the cause of widow re-marriage—and observed that Mr. Madhowdas by his singleness of purpose and persistent perseverance had accomplished great good to the community. It was, he said, deplorable that some of the leading members of the Hindoo community should throw obstacles in the way of social reform. In conclusion, he thanked, on behalf of Bai Kassibai, Mr. Ryan, the magistrate, for his kindness in affording protection, and giving wise counsel to the lady. After the distribution of flowers and *pan supari* the company dispersed.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 13, Locksley Hall (s), Kurrachee; 16, Pallas (s), Calcutta; 16, Kirby Hall (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Aug. 13, Clan Buchanan (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 12, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; 14, City of Carthage (s), Bombay; 16, Clan Monroe (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, August 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Yorke, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenburg and family, Mr. W. Moorhouse, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. W. Nicoll, Mr. J. Arthur, Mr. Baxter, Mrs. Arthur and infant, Mr. R. C. Scott, Mr. Stein, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Armytage, Dr. Holman, Mr. Barber, Mr. W. N. Cresswell.
For Malta: Mr. Davis.
For Colombo: Mr. Anstruther.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, August 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. H. D. Davies, Mr. T. Harwood, Miss Davies, Mr. N. G. Munro. *From Brindisi:* Dep. Surgeon-General Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. A. Eaton, Mr. Manson, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. Trevithick, Mr. Matthews, Mr. R. G. Macdonnell, Miss Matthews. *From Port Said:* Mr. T. Phillipps.
For Alexandria: Mr. Withers, Capt. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. Tristan, Mrs. and two Misses Kellar, Mr. H. C. Brian.
For Gibraltar: Major-General R. H. L. Newdigate, Mrs. Forster, Mr. Burnside, Mr. Cortes, Mr. Montegriffo, Mr. Serra, Mr. Bado, Mr. Gulvan, Major Tracey, Mrs. Bramley, Mr. G. G. Routledge, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Baghetti, Mr. and two Misses Marett, Mr. Heaphy.
For Madras: Mr. McPhail, Mr. Cripps.
For Colombo: Mr. F. C. Allen.
For Malta: Bombadier Edwards, Mr. Schumacher.

S. s. *Oriental*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and two infants, Mr. J. H. James, General and Mrs. Lane, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. E. H. Douglas, Mr. Ferguson, Miss Annesley, Mr. Stenhause, Mr. T. R. Browne. *From Brindisi:* Major A. G. Impey, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Major P. R. Martin, Capt. W. G. Renton, Mr. A. Murcott, Mrs. Hogarth, Rev. H. Rowntree, Mrs. K. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. J. Smyth, Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Surg. J. W. Cadell, Mr. Davidson, Lieut. L. A. Gordon, Lieut. W. S. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ellis and family, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. H. M. Jones, Surgeon Cadell, Colonel Galloway, Mr. E. G. Elger, Mr. M. S. Melita, Mr. W. B. Riddock, Major W. Hill. *From Ismailia:* Mr. A. B. Napier.
For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Dr. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley.
For Gibraltar: Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett, Mr. and Miss Bedford, Major Wylie, Hon. Mrs. Wylie, Miss Thornton, Mr. Maclean, son and daughter, Major Croft, Miss H. Clarke, Major Orpen, Mr. S. P. Statham, Rev. J. Grimshaw.
For Kurrachee: Mr. J. A. Walter.
For Port Said: Miss Adams.
For Malta: Mr. M. A. Tweedie, Mrs. Seagar.
For Ismailia: Mr. Philpotts.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London Sept. 5; from Naples Sept. 14.

For Colombo: Lady Bovile, Miss Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and children, Mr. Prior, Major F. J. Day.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Maclaggan, Mr. and Mrs. Prike and two infants, Miss Oldfield, Rev. Bruce and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Coswell, Miss A. R. Taylor, Mr. L. C. Baines, Mr. W. Hobbs, Mr. W. M. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. Hendry, Mr. Andrew Russell, Mrs. Weir. *From Naples:* Mr. Preston.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Mein, Mr. Caws, Mr. and Mrs. Anketell Jones, Miss Sharp, Mr. and Miss Pelter, Mr. and Mrs. Litster, Mr. J. M. Gregory, Miss Chenevix Trench.
For Madras: Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. J. C. Kidd. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Pascor.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. E. Palmer, Miss MacPherson.
For Ismailia: Sir D. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Levick and two children.
For Gibraltar: Col. J. A. Papillon, Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dixon, Mr. Spiers, Mr. Van Sommers.
For Naples: Mr. W. B. Gibbs, Miss Scott, Mr. F. L. Smith, Mr. R. J. Moss, Mrs. Palmer and child.
For Kurrachee: Major Ramsden.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Sept. 6; from Brindisi, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Rev. P. J. B. Austin, Miss Ringer. *From Brindisi:* Col. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calman, Major Creagh, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Shindsay, Mr. J. Townsend, Mr. Hampden, Capt. W. W. Lean, Mr. Clifford, Col. Mackesy, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. A. Gault, Mrs. Strickland, Mr. J. D. Rees, Col. Reade, Mr. S. E. Tute, Mr. H. F. Hatch. *From Venice:* Mr. T. Robyns.
For Alexandria: Mr. Morice, Mr. T. Knowles, Rev. and Mrs. and Miss Lethbridge, Corporal J. Ford. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. de Semet.
For Malta: Capt. Montanaro.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Miss Ringer.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker, Mr. F. A. Walker, Mr. P. Flower, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Gleadon, Mrs. John, Miss Haig, Mr. Oates Miss Farrant, Mr. C. W. Field, Mr. T. Hume, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. W. P. Walshe. *From Brindisi:* Mr. G. Birdwood, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ureni, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. N. Cave, Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hussan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Garnani, Mr. C. R. Marindin Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. T. Hudson, Mr. C. Fasson, Mr. W. A. Dring, Mr. Gall, Mr. Kimber, Col. Wylie, Deputy Surgeon-General and Miss Costello, Mr. A. Moll, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. Churnside, Major W. Johnson, Mr. Beaham, Mr. H. G. Ryde, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Bernard Hall, Mr. B. Samuel. *From Malta:* Capt. Montanaro.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw.
For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. O. J. Shedlock. *From Brindisi:* Col. Rolland, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. R. Naylor, Dr. and Mrs. R. Naylor.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen, Rev. F. L. Gascoyne Major and Mrs. Bowden-Smith.
For Port Said: Mrs. Ashton, Miss Calders.
For Aden: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. B. Powell.
For Ismailia: Mr. J. Hughes. *From Brindisi:* Sir Evelyn Baring.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Mrs. Vesey Westmacott, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. F. Heilgers, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mr. N. M. Cummins, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. L. C. Tottenham, Mrs. Beirn, Miss McIntosh.
For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. W. F. Douglass, Mr. A. L. Harman, Mrs. R. S. Highet. *From Naples:* Miss Beadon, Mr. J. M. Harman, Mr. McKenzie, Major Turner.
For Ismailia: Sergt. J. A. Churnow, Mr. H. Aspinall.
For Aden: Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope. *From Naples:* Col. and Mrs. Mauden.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Betts, Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, Mr. Canny, Mr. Colohan, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Gleeson.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. E. H. Clark. *From Naples:* Rev. E. J. Perry and son.
For Madras: Miss Cobbold, Mr. G. H. Plummer. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. Hooper.
For Naples: Hon. A. Nelson Hood, Miss Thomas.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Mrs. Kuper and sister, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Billings, Col. Benson, Mr. R. Innes, Mr. J. Sparenborg, Hon. Mr. Bienett, Hon. Mr. Quintin, Mrs. Nethersole, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. R. W. Harter, Mr. W. J. Ham, Mr. W. B. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Lyall, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Mr. H. D. A. Innes, Lieut. Renny-Tailyour, Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Col. C. H. Palmer.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant, Miss Frizille, Miss Emmens. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. C. F. M. Bell, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Black.
For Ismailia: Two Misses Taylor.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lousada, Messrs. Yarde, Mr. J. G. Allen.
For Malta: Lady Dingle and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macnaught.
For Aden: Mr. G. A. F. Bennett.
For Gibraltar: Lady B. Hancock, Miss Hancock.
For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. C. Brodie.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Ortel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Carmichael and child, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Miss Martindale, Miss Stewart. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mr. C. Saunders, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Colonel H. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Major Elliot, Mr. J. MacPherson, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Thompson, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. W. R. Phillips.
For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay.
For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mr. Ridley.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. E. and two Misses Solano.
For Madras: Miss M. Reid.

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S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3 ; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Butlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. G. W. Place, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, Messrs. Walker (2), Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves, Mr. R. C. Laughlin. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Woodroffe, Captain Lindsell. *From Ismailia :* Mr. C. W. Dixon.

For Madras : Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. H. Hudson.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. and Miss Hoysted, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

For Naples : Mr. L. E. Clark.

For Colombo : Rev. F. Godson.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 3 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Plowden, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Messrs. J. and H. S. Jackson, Miss Jackson. *From Venice* : Mrs. and Miss Brodie.

For Colombo : Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.

For Malta : Mrs. Conybeare, Col., Mrs. and Miss Clerk, Rev. H. Windloss.

For Alexandria : Mr. Thos. Bent, Miss Roberts, Miss Small. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer, Lady Baring, Mr. J. A. Sett, Mr. J. L. Gorst.

For Ismailia : Mr. Compton.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay : Miss Ward, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. White, Mr. Milne, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill, Rev. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Doming, Mrs. H. Doming, Mrs. A. Doming, Master J. Doming, Mrs. Meares, Miss Robertson, Mrs. and two Misses Hoyse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Kellie and infant, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. C. Sealy. *From Marseilles :* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. E. Short, Col. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. T. A. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Golding Lewis, Miss Boult, Lieut.-Colonel Manderson, Capt. Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. W. Goldring, Mrs. General Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. J. A. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedler, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. and Miss Beelman, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Miss Maynard, Mr. A. H. S. Reid. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said :* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.

For Madras *(via Bombay) :* Mr. Graham Watson. *From Marseilles :* Mr. C. L. Hudson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

For Marseilles : Mr. W. and two Misses Brown.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss George.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Mr., Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Mr. Anderson, Jun.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey, Miss Irving Rev. R. Bateman. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Lieut. F. G. Findlay, Miss R. Calham, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Kuhlenkampff, Major Wighton, Mr. Burmeister, Dr. and Mrs. Young. *From Ismailia* : Mr. J. A. Sett.

For Ismailia : Mr. E. Dellcluse.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children.

For Malta : General and Mrs. Wilkie.

For Port Said : Rev. and Mrs. N. Gollmer and infant, Miss Newton, Miss Armstrong, Miss Ramsay.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17 ; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Burt, Mr. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Miss Goodwin, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. R. Bassett-Pritchard, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Tolley, Mr. C. L. Caspersy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Ambler. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. R. M. Walker.

For Colombo : Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger, Rev. C. Grubb, Rev. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin, Mr. W. H. Owen.

For Madras : Miss Potterton Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon, Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher.

For Alexandria : Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Palmer and child.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. James Dempster, Mr. H. A. Martyn.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay : H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt. Halford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Sir H. de Trafford, Lady de Trafford, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Sely, Mr. G. C. Lyle, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover, Mrs. Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. Syed Ali Khan, Miss Haig, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenford, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davis and son. *From Marseilles :* Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. King, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Clerk, Mrs. West, Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Mrs. Penbrys.

For Madras : Mrs. L. Smith.

For Ismailia : *From Marseilles :* Mrs. Quirk and infant.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Lord Eglinton, Col. and Mrs. Pretguran. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood. *From Port Said :* Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Betts, Mr. G. Zuzini.

For Madras *(viâ Bombay) :* Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.

For Gibraltar : Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick.

For Malta : Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. Eckford.

For Ismailia : *From Brindisi* : Mr. L. E. Clark.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31 ; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Mr. E. C. Rich, Mr. Justice Scott.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Sowerby.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Mr. Paddon.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay : Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Mr. R. D. Prior. *From Marseilles :* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mrs. Murray Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta : Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. L. Long and infant, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Miss Sharp. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

For Ismailia : Lord Dunsany.

For Colombo : Mr. W. A. Lane.

For Bombay : Capt. E. A. Young. *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill.

For Madras: Mr. P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8 ; from Marseilles, Nov. 16.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. Ford, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Mrs. McAlister. *From Marseilles* : Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. J. Campbell, Dr. Parker, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and son, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr.

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and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell. *From Brindisi:* Lord Chelsea, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch, Major Yate.

Per B.I.S.N. *Huzara*, to sail Aug. 24.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. Saunders.
For Bombay: Mrs. Minter, child and governess.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Aug. 29.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman, Rev. and Mrs. H. Beisenberg, Miss Winkel, Rev. Mathes, Rev. Schal, Rev. Mohn, Dr. Hoey.
For Colombo: Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Mr. and Miss Joseph, Mr. S. Warren.
For Calcutta: Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. R. S. Sinclair, Mr. E. C. Dixon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Miss Cowley, Mr. W. E. Warburton.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Tanner.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.
For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell.
For Calcutta: Miss Finch, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. Herrington, Mrs. J. Campbell and two Misses Campbell, Mr. E. Herrington, Miss Calvert, Mr. R. Faulkner.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly.
For Madras: Mrs. Pedroza.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Aug. 28.

For Kurrachee: Surg. J. F. Greig, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Chree, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mardall, Mr. J. Bell, Captain W. Doran, Mr. Disney, Mr. A. Jones, Major MacCarthy, Surgeon J. F. McMillan, Mr. W. Beechey, Surgeon-Major M. A. C. Roe, Mr. R. C. Plowden and infant, Mr. W. E. Curry. *From Port Said:* Capt. A. C. Yate, Major H. Heath.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss Isabella Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hilliard, Miss Venables.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Craster, Miss King. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington, Capt. P. M. Carpendale, Rev. F. L. Hopkins.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children, Capt. Powell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M Marrett, Miss Marrett.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Master Mercer, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 14.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Major and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shakespear.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Aug. 22.

For Bombay: Rev. A. Cumine, Mrs. Cumine, Mr. A. M. Ker, Mrs. Ker and child.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Lieut. W. J. T. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hammond.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Dr. and Mrs. Bennett, nurse and three children, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Phillips.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and Native manservant, Mrs. Pike, Miss L. E. Forster, Major-General John Hogge, Mrs. Hardy, nurse and infant, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillian, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. N. R. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Miss Bell, Miss Griffin, Miss Lloyd, Miss Phillips, Miss Andry J. Simeon, Miss Edith J. Simeon, Mrs. G. A. Jamieson and child.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Aug. 22.

For Bombay: Lieut. W. H. W. Perrot, Mr. A. R. Hinde.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Quayle, Mr. R. B. Joyner.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Mr. H. Solomon, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. J. Orman, at Bombay, July 28.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Landale, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Fawkes and two children, Mr. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. J. D. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Forbes, Mr. Wollam, Mrs. Ollivant, Mr. Wigley, Mr. Hannah, Mr. Canne, Mr. P. Robinson, Surg. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, child and infant, Mr. Mayada, Mr. Butterworth, Capt. Warden, Capt. and Mrs. Bellingham, Mr. C. A. Mason, Capt. L. Steel, Mr. E. A. Wake, Lieut. G. S. Fraser, Mr. Hynes, Mr. Dance, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Monks, Mr. Karaka, Mr. Younghusband, Mr. Elliott.
From Brindisi: Capt. Ricardo, Mr. and Mrs. Douie, Mr. J. L. Shirres, Mr. Van Someran, Mr. Hussein, Capt. G. W. Clark, Mr. Lentine, Mr. Huggett, Hon. R. Steel, Mr. T. Wake, Mr. Stenson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, at Marseilles, Aug. 6.

From Calcutta: Mr. D. A. Campbell, Mr. A. B. West, Mr. T. Anderson, Mr. Patullo. *For London:* Mr. B. F. Macdermot, Col. C. G. Cautley, Mr. D. McLaren, two Misses Heard, Mr. A. L. Laing, Mr. Ghosh.
From Colombo: Mr. E. F. Messory. *For London:* Mr. A. J. Skelton.
From Bombay: Mr. W. H. Oakes, Mrs. Addis, Dr. R. A. Chard, Mr. H. R. Cooke, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lindsay, Mr. Churnside, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. B. Robertson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Smallwood, Major Johnstone, Rev. W. Harper, Lieut. Beddoes, Mr. Nellon, Mr. G. M. Harriott.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, at Brindisi, Aug. 9.

From Bombay: Mr. H. E. Thompson, Mr. G. Manson, Mrs. Pollock, two children and infant, Mr. C. J. Sibold, Mr. C. W. Sibold, Mr. Stleger, Mrs. R. N. Clark, Mr. Leonard A. Gill, Mr. S. W. Bolton, Surgeon H. M. Brabazon, Lieut. J. Philips, Mr. W. Criper, Lieut. Ranken, Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Mr. A. Boon, Mr. A. Crisp, Commander Charles Lindsay, R.N., Mr. Finigan, Lieut. Henry A. Hatchara, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Maidment, Captain Travers, Surgeon-Major A. Gilligan, Mr. R B. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. W. Frances, Mr. L. A. Davles, Mr. and Miss Heenan, Mr. E. Harley, Lieut. T. Webster, Master Moreton, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. E. S. Arnold, Mr. C. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lyall and child, Mr. T. A. Innes, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Col. Palmer, Col. H. H. Hallett, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Rev. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Capt. Blyth, Mr. G. A. S. B. Broune, Mr. W. Fox Strangeways, Mr. W. G Wood, Mr. C. H. Espley, Mr. R. A. S. Moore, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Dr. Henderson, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Meilkejohn, Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Arthur, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. C. L. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves, Lieut. F. F. B. Renny Tailyour, Mr. P. Pfleiderer, Colonel Hallowes, Mr. F. Buckland, Mr. Louis S. Moss, Mr. Zuffar Bahadoor, Mr. C. Rivett, Dr. Keatley, Mr. Moore, Mr. O. Burne, Mr. Charles J. Rogers, Mr. A. Field, Mr. H. S. Emam.

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Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, at Marseilles, Aug. 6.

From Kurrachee: Mr. A. D. Green, Col. and Mrs. G. F. Pretyman, Major Bellasis, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Yarrant. *For Liverpool*: Colonel Hay, Capt. Basil Spragge, Capt. and Mrs. Ray, Sister Marie Antoinette, Miss Leonard, Lieut. Bellamy.
From Port Said: Mrs. Clayton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, July 30

For London: Master Sydney Murrell and Mr. E. Howell, Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. J. Hobbs, Mr. N. Roberts, Mr. A. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Masterton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge, Mr. J. Cheetham, Mr. J. Whitworth.
For Brindisi: Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. F. Von Bock.
For Marseilles: Mr. F. C. Murray, Col. W. Greig, Mr. H. M. Davis, Dr. H. St. Clair Carruthers, Mr. T. Jameson, Mr. C. W. Hine, Mr. J. S. Botelho, Capt. Bray, Lieut. Pile, Lieut. Morse, Capt. Morris, Mr. Watts, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Walter.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. G. Moule, from London, August 15; from Brindisi, August 25.

For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. Jas. Packup, Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mr. E. E. Leggatt, Major C. Pulley, Mrs. Turner, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Burt, Mr. G. F. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. James Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kirkup, Mr. J. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Tagg, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. R. Wood, Miss Phipps, Mr. Kuhlington, Capt. Schumacher, Miss Brookes, Lieut. Kettlewell, Mr. G. R. Tilly, Miss Bradley, M.D., Mr. Howell. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Ammonine, Mr. T. A. Wadia, Mr. M. E. Morris, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Mr. Topham Major J. R. Hewitt, Col. E. Ludlow, Mr. W. J. Hervey, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. Leventhorpe, Mr. J. E. Paul, Mr. H. P. Hodgson, Mr. Chan Toon, Mr. Francis, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Mayo, Lieut. G. N. Turner. *From Ismailia:* Surgeon-Major Price.
For Gibraltar: Mr. Fright, Sergt. and Mrs. Sim and family, Gunner Harold, Sergt. Applin, Major and Mrs. Rankin, son and daughter, Gunner Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Bengaguin and son, Mr. Nairn, Commander and Mrs. Hart and family, Mr. and Mrs. Pariente and infant, Private Fry, Miss Clayton, Messrs. P. and A. O. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. Bergallo, Major and Mrs. Potts and child, Dr. Hardy Smith, Miss Wardman, Miss Duncan, Sergt. Fox.
For Ismailia: Mr. Colbeck.
For Malta: Lieut. Foley, Mr. A. Beaumont, Mrs. Lawless, Surgeon Ritchie, Capt. and Mrs. Dawkins and infant, Corporal Richards, Mrs. G. Fox, Mr. E. Howell, Mrs. Creuse, Miss Buckingham, Capt. Cockburn, Mr. Stepton.
For Brindisi: Col. Hon. H. Byng, Lord Hylton, Mr. G. L. King.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Pelham Hill, Mrs. d'Esterre, Colour-Sergeant E. Flynn, Quartermaster J. Veasey, Mrs. Veasey and family, Mr. J. Taylor.
For Madras: Miss Leaf.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tall and child, Mr. J. Strachan, Mr. J. Bowman, Mr. V. W. Cornwell, Mr. J. H. Hunter, Mr. S. M. Mitchell, Mr. J. McEachran.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, sailed August 8.

Mr. Thos. S. Tait, Mrs. Tait, and Native servant.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 10.

For Colombo: Dr. James McInnes, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Orchard.
For Madras: Mrs. Mole, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacKenzie and Misses Mary and Amelia Mackenzie.
For Calcutta: Mr. P. Macdougall.
For Suez: Mr. Richardson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain J. Orman, Aug. 6.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Mr. and Mrs. Pedler, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. C. R. Martindin, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, C.S., Mrs. J. Kennedy, Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. J. H. Monro, Mr. R. Morris, Mr. J. Cleighorn, Mr. A. C. Sadler, Mr. H. F. Holland, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. R. Castle, Mr. R. Wall, Surg.-Major and Mrs. E. W. Young, Mr. J. Copeland, Dr. P. J. Freyer, Mrs. Monaghan and child, Surgeon-Major J. G. Kellie, Mr. Campbell Thompson, Mr. J. D. Goldingham, Mr. W. Young, Mr. S. B. Murray, and Mr. G. Spooner, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Harding, Major Travers, Mr. J. G. Bagram, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson, Major-General W. K. Elles, Col. E. R. Elles, Col. Thornton, Mr. J. L. MacPherson, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sealy, Miss Roberts, Mr. Prall, Mr. W. Lee Kirby, Mr. Williams, Mr. John Lane, Mr. J. Watt.
For London: Mr. J. R. Reid, Mr. R. Barton, Mr. Robert Roscoe, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kilvert, Mr. John Phillips, Mr. A. Lawson, Miss Patterson, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. Henderson, Mr. E. H. Taylor, and Mr. J. Stott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gray and two infants, Mr. E. Tudball, Mrs. Collins and child.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Aug. 13.

For London: Mr. J. A. H. Walford.
For Brindisi: Mr. R. H. Shipley.
For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Glover, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Hy. Pennington.

Per s.s. *Pekin*, Captain P. Harris, Aug. 20.

For London: Lieut. Cromelin and Mrs. E. Andrew.
For Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Targett, Colonel H. Powlett, Mr. G. L. Searight, Major F. E. Carleton, Mr. W. Kembler, C.S.
For Ismailia: Colonel A. G. Ross.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Aug. 27.

For Marseilles: Mr. G. E. Manisty.

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Sept. 3.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Henry Bell, Surgeon-Major Warburton.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Sept. 10.

For Brindisi: Mr. Justice Rampini.
For Marseilles: Sir Comer Petheram.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	4 Sept.	— Q'nstown	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	19 Sept.	1 Oct.
Crocodile...	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	— Q'nstown	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	— Q'nstown	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec. 1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec. 1890.	2 Jan.
Serapis ...	18 Dec. 1890.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	— Q'nstown	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates ..... (Calls Aden.)	23 Nov.	4 Dec. 1890.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
Malabar	28 Dec. 1890.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

SURVEY WORK.—Colonel Thuillier's report shows that the party employed on the trigonometrical surveys has completed the 370 miles remaining of the secondary triangulation along the east coast of India. The secondary triangulation was also carried out for an aggregate length of 270 miles by parties employed in Beloochistan as a basis for topographical surveys in that region. The work of the geodetic party comprised measurement of seven arcs of longitude in Southern India, and the tidal survey party continued its observations with self-registering tide gauges at several stations along the coast, where tidal observatories are established and connected with the operations of spirit levelling. Geographical surveys have been carried out vigorously in Upper Burma, nearly 21,000 square miles having been surveyed and mapped on an half-inch scale. Reconnaissance along the Nepal boundary has supplied a rough basis for a more accurate and detailed survey of the Northern Frontier when an opportunity offers. Interesting additional information regarding Bhootan and Tibet has been obtained from the adventurous travels of Native explorers trained and sent thither by the department. Of the new maps 4,062 were published during the year, and heavy demands continue for trans-frontier maps and maps of Upper Burma. The photographic and lithographic offices show the large outturn of 1,203,861 copies during the year, including high class illustrations for archæological and other reports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	108	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	990
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	950
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	270
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20 ...	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880	25 ...	380
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	130 ...	1,100
Fort	8,500	100 ...	1,525
French	all	60 ...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	— ...	—
Khangaum	450	45 ...	380
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	20 ...	445
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	270
New Berar	500	35 ...	537½
New Indian	125	10 ...	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	405
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon	500	— ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,150
Sind	750	50 ...	475
Volkart	all	75 ...	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90 ...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15 ...	325
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30 ...	590
Albert Edward Mills...	500	20 ...	425
Anglo-Indian	100	3 ...	94
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	— ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25 ...	760
Central India	500	45 ...	1,115
Coorla Mills	1,000	40 ...	520
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50 ...	1,035
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	700
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	595
Golam Baba	400	— ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20 ...	147½
Hindustan	1,000	35 ...	835
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	— ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	25 ...	700
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25 ...	575
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50 ...	1,025
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	700
Jaffer Ali	500	— ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45 ...	1,012½
Khandeish	1,000	50 ...	650
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	25 ...	690
Leopold	100	5 ...	147
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,100
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50 ...	1,220
Mazagon	250	5 ...	135
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	75 ...	1,680
Nalgam	100	— ...	—
National	1,000	— ...	260
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25 ...	710
Oriental	625	15 ...	415
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	250	— ...	70
Prince of Wales ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	25 ...	1,300
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60 ...	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	30 ...	460
Southern India ...	500	15 ...	125
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½ ...	290
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	35 ...	350
Western India ...	1,000	25 ...	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,390
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
mbay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	83
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,425
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	100
Kemp & Co.	175	387
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	218
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,200
Thacker and Co.	15	140

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 100	2 to 100 3
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	104	0 to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104	0 to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	105	12 to 106 0
6 of 1884–5 (1905)	105	12 to 106 0
5 of 1885–6 (1915)	106	0 to 106 8
5 of 1886–7 (1916)	106	8 to 103 12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100	4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	170 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,005 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	110 to —
National of India...	£12½	155 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	106 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	80 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180 to 182
Barnagore Jute	£10	117 to —
Bengal Coal	100	1,730 to 1,740
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s.6d.	14½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½ to —
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	360 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71 to 72
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	96 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	170 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	125 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	95 to 96
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	145 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	75 to 76
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	198 to —
Gourepore	100	145 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	137 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	95 to 93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	75 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	245 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	105 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	200 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	100	80 to 81
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	85 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	113 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	70 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	51 to —
Do. contributory	80	41 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheala (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	5½ to —
Eastern Cachar	100	30 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to 36
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	78 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6 to 7
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	5 to 6
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	32 to —
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	96 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	175 to 180
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—August 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	100¾ to 10 ¼
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107½ to 108½
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	106 to 108
4	Do. 1886-90	104 to 106
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6	Do. 1895-96	110 to 115
4	Do.	102 to 104
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	10	119 to 121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	133 to 138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121 to 123
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	128 to 132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	91 to	93
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5¼ to	5⅜
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	179 to	181
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24⅜ to	25⅛
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	25 to	25⅛
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	28 to	28⅛
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113 to	115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	167 to	169
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146 to	148
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137 to	139
Do. do. 4¼ do.	100	129 to	131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	105 to	107
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24⅜ to	25⅛
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27 to	27⅛
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131 to	133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to	115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119 to	121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	116 to	118

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	13⅛ to	13⅜
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15½ to	15⅝
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106 to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc ...	100	103 to	110
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	13⅛ to	13⅜
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102 to	104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103 to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100 to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	40 to	42

BANKS

Agra...	all	8 to	1⅛
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	28½ to	29½
Chartered Mer. of L., L. and C. ...	all	24½ to	25⅛
Delhi and London	all	— to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	53 to	54

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

MILITARY.

Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Adye, Capt. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., S.C., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Anderson, Maj. J. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.
Aplin, Capt. P. J. H., S.C., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Atkins, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '88, B.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Babington, Lt.-Col. C. W., Inf., B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L. Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Bance, Col. L. B., 1 yr. 35 dys., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.
Bannerman, Surg. W. B., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.
Barker, Surg.-Maj. F. C., M.D., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, Bo.
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Barry, Surg. D. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B.
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 277 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.
Battiscombe, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89. Bo.
Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '89, B.
Baugh, Capt. G. S., S.C., 20 mos., fr. May 8, '88, M.
Bax, Col. W. I., Inf., 1 yr. 52 dys., fr. Oct. 1, '88, B.
Bayley, Col. C. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Beatson, Surg.-Maj. W., 244 days, fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Beckett, Col. S., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '88, B.
Beddy, Col. E., S.C., to Nov. 25, '89, B.
Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., June 29, '89, Bo.
Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Beresford, Lieut. J. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. R. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '88, B.
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Bignell, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 19, '88, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Birch, Col. V., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Dec. 20, '89, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T. J., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.
Boileau, Col. F. W., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '88, B.
Boileau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.
Boisragon, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '89, B.
Bolton, Capt. J. S. D., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 29, '89, Bo.
Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.
Bookey, Surg.-Maj. J. T. B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Boyd, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '88, Bo.
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 9, '89, B.
Branfoot, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 24, '89, M.
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '88, B.
Branson, Lieut.-Col. C. E. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Bremner, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 20 mos. fr. Apr. 15, '88, M.
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Brooking, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, M.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Brown, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Browne, Maj. W. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '89, B.
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. A. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.
Bunbury, Capt. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '89, B.
Burke, Surg. W. H., Bo.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., B.
Butler, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '89, B.

Caldecott, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C. C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, M.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col J. E., S.C. 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.
Carpendale, Lieut.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Carpendale, Capt. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '88, B.
Carthew-Yorstoun, Lieut. M. E., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Cawood, Lieut. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89. B.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Aug 7, '88, M.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., S.C., 3 mos., B.
Chapman, Capt. F. R. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '89, Bo.
Chatterjee, Surg. N., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '88, M.
Chenevix-Trench, Capt. C. C., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Chitty, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '88, Bo.
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, B.
Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.
Clifford, Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 21, '89, B.
Clothier, Capt. R. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '88, M.
Cubley, Col. J. K., S.C., M., 16 mos., fr. Sept. 18, '88.
Colomb, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '88, Bo.
Colson, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, Bo.
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Commeline, Lieut. F. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89.
Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 8, '89, B.
Conry, Surg.-Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89 B.
Cook, Lieut.-Col. J., S.C., 218 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., till Dec. 13, '89, M.
Cooke-Collis, Capt. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '89, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Couper, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.

Courtney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.
Cox, Lieut. F. W. H., S.C., 16 mos., M.
Craufurd, Lieut. J. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Crawford, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 14, '89, B.
Creagh, Maj. O'M., S.C., 4 mo., fr. May 28, '89, Bo.
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 16, '89, B.
Crowdy, Col. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '89, B.
Cubitt, Col. W. G., V.C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 1, '88, B.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. C. A., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
Cuppage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.
Dane, Surg.-Maj. A. H. C., M.D., 21 ms., fr. Feb. 13, '88, Bo.
Daniell, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 30, '89, B.
Daphtary, Surg.-Maj. G. R., M.D., B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '88, M.
Dealy, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., B.
Deane, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
De Fabeck, Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. F., 6 mos., fr. May 10, '89, M.
De la Chapelle, 2nd Lieut. P. X. de M., Prob. S.C., 6 ms., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Ditmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dobbs, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '89, M.
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.
Downing, Capt. J. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 5, '89, M.
Dun, Capt. E. W., D.S.O., S.C., 17 ms., fr. May 4, '88.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 22 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.
Edwardes, Lieut. S. M., S.C., 14 ms., fr. Aug. 29, '88, Bo.
Eliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Eliot, Lt.-Col. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '89, B.
Elliott, Maj. G. H., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '88.
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
Evatt, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '88., B.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.

Falcon, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, M.
Fasken, Surg.-Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 2 yrs. 5 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B.
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C., M.
Fenwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.
Fenton, Brig.-Maj. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '88, M.
Fenton, Capt. L. L., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 21, '88, Bo.
Ferris, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '88, B.
ffrench, Lieut. A., S.C., M.
Fisher, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, Bo.
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.
Forjett, Maj. F. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, Bo.
Forteath, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Fox, Bde.-Surg. W. S., 18 mos., fr. May 13, '88, M.
Francklyn, Lt.-Col. W. H. M., Inf., 18 mos., fr. June 22, '88, M.
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.
Fuller, Capt. H. S. A., S.C., 1 yr. 128 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '88, B.
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Gambier, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.
Garvie, Surg. J., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Gastrell, Capt. E. T., S.C., B.
Georges, Capt. H. W. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Grant, Lieut. C. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Greenstreet, Maj. W. L., R.E., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '89, B.
Griffiths, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Griffiths, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 11, '89, B.
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hailey, Surg., P. O. W., B.
Hall, Surg. G. C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Hancock, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.
Hancock, Col. G. E., S.C., 6 mos. fr. May 21, '89, Bo.
Handcock, Maj. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hastings, Capt. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 21, 88, M.
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hatton, Capt. A., S.C., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawks, Lieut. G. W. S., S.C., 18 ms., fr. June 16, '88, M.
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 23, '89, Bo.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. W. G. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '88, Bo.
Hennell, Lieut.-Col, R., D.S.O., Inf., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '89, Bo.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 4 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hickman, Capt. D. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.
Hilliard, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Hoey, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, 88, M.
Hogge, Lieut. G. S., S.C., fr. Jan. 19, '89, Bo.
Hogge, Capt. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.
Holmes, Col. A. L'E. H., S.C., 18 mos. fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. June 13, '89, M.
Holloway, Lieut. J. C., S.C., fr. Oct. 10, '88, Bo.
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Horsbrugh, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.
Horsford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '89, M.
Hudson, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Hudson, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Hughes-Hallet, Lieut.-Col. W., S.C., till June 12, '89, M.
Humfrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '89, Bo.
Hunter, Surg. C. B., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Hunter, Capt. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 23, '88, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hutchinson, Lieut. J. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89.

Inglis, Lt.-Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, B.

Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 6, '89, M.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. E. R. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 9, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Johnson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B
Johnstone, Lieut. A. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Johnstone, Lieut. B. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '89, M.
Jones, Maj. W. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '89, Bo.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '88, Bo.

Karney, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 2 yrs. 6 mos., fr. Feb. 20, 87, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.
Kellie, Lieut, A. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kellie, Capt. E. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '88, Bo.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kerrich, Lt. L. W. B., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
King-Harman, Lieut.-Col. M. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.
Knox, Capt. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.

Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mo., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Lawford, Capt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '89 M.
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr. fr. May 18, '89, M.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.
Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Longfield, Lieut. A. P., R.A., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Lowry, Capt. F. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 24. '88, Bo.
Lumsden, Capt. H. R. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 6, '88, B.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. J. B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.

Macartney, Lieut. H. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '89, B.
Macintyre, Lieut. D. C. F., S.C., 6 ms., fr. May 14, '89, B.
Mackenzie, Maj. T. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Mackintosh, Capt. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, M.
MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.
Macmullen, Capt. W. H. F., S.C., B.
Macmullen Capt. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, '89, B.
Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., S.C., M.
Mainwaring, Capt. F. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '89, B.
Mander, Lt.-Col. F. D., Inf., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '87, Bo.
Mann, Capt. G. F., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '88, B.
Mason, Capt. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '89, M.
Marks, Surg. R. J., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
Martin, Maj.-Gen., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 17, '89, B.
Marshall, Lt.-Col. C. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '88, B.
Marshall, Maj. G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '88, B.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 25, '88, Bo.
Marrett, Capt. E. U., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 5, '88, B.
Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 3, '89, M.
McCarthy, Bde.-Surg. D. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McQueen, Brig.-Gen. Sir J. W., K.C.B., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '89, B.
McRae, Maj. A. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '88, B.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.
Medley, Capt. E. J., S.C., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., fr. Sept. 20, '87, Bo.
Merriman, Lieut. C. M. H., S.C., 14 ms., fr. Nov. 16, '88, Bo.
Miller, Maj. J. F. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 25, '88, M.
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '88, B.
Molloy, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '89, B.
Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T., M.D., fr. May 25, '89, B.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
Montague, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '88, B.
Monteith, Maj. E. V. P., S.C., 21 ms., fr. May 13, '88, Bo.
Montgomery, Lieut. C. A. S., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '88, Bo.
More-Molyneux, Capt. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, B.
Morris, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr 5, '89, Bo.
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.
Mosley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.
Muir, Capt. C. W., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '88, B.
Muliane, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Mulvany, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., fr. Jan. 21, '88, B.
Nicholls, Lieut.-Col. T., Inf., till Sept. 2, '89, B.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 9, '89, B.
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 7 mos., fr. May 1, '89, B.
North, Col. W., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 25 '89, Bo.

O'Bryen, Capt. J. L., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 2, '88, B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., till Nov. 14, '89, B.
Orchard, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, M.

Palin, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, Bo.
Palmer, Lieut. H. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Parker, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 8 mos., fr. April 5, '89, Bo.
Patterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.
Pearse, Lieut. S. A., S.C., fr. Aug., '88, M.
Pearse, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '88, M.
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '89, B.
Philips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, Bo.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs. 6 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B
Philpotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., B.
Picot, Capt. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., B.
Pinkerton, Surg.-Gen. J., M.D., 6 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B
Plumer, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 11, '89, M.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.
Porter, Bde.-Surg. A., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, M.
Portman, Lieut.-Col. A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr 30, '89, Bo.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., till Nov. 4. '89, M.
Pretyman, Col. G. T., R.A., 4 mos., fr. July 17, '89, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. E., S.C., 17 mos., fr. May 28, '88, M.
Quin, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '89, B.

Radcliffe, Maj. G. B. E., S.C., Bo.
Radford, Maj. O. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.

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Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '89, B.
Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '88, B.
Rawlinson, Maj. S. R., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 10, '89, B.
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 3, '88, B.
Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.
Richardson, Maj. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, B.
Ricketts, Col. M. P., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Roberts, Lieut.-Col. A. S., Inf., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Robertson, Col. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 17, '88, B.
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '89, M.
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.
Rose, Maj. H. M., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.
Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 26 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.

Sargent, Surg. A. F., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '89, Bo.
Sartorius, Col. G. C., S.C., Bo.
Schneider, Capt. S. M. Congreve, S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, Bo.
Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
Scott, Col. Wm., S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, '89, Bo.
Scott, Lt.-Col. Walter, S.C., Bo.
Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Senior, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
Sexton, Bde.-Surg. E., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '89, Bo.
Shaw, Capt. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '88, M.
Shearer, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Sheppard, Col. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '88, M.
Sibthorpe, Bde.-Surg. C., 17 mos., fr. June 29, '88, M.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '89, M.
Simpson, Col. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '89, Bo.
Simpson, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89, M.
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.
Smith, Lieut. T. H., S.C., B.
Smurthwaite, Lieut. P. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '89, Bo.
Smyth, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 6, '80, B.
Smyth, Surg.-Maj. F. A., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
Southey, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Sparling, Capt. J. P., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Spencer, Bde.-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B.
Spring, Col. F. W. M., R.A., 1 yr., Bo.
Stainforth, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 9 mos., fr. June 9, '89 M.
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, M.
Stevens, Col. H. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, M.
Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 29, '88, M.
Stevenson, Surg. H. W., 1 yr, fr. Nov. 26, '88, Bo.
Stevenson, Col. K. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 10, '88, M.
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.
Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, Bo.
Street, Col. C. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M.
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Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
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Sykes, Surg. W. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Sym, Col. J. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.

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Underwood, Lieut. W., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.

Vanrenen, Lieut. A. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.
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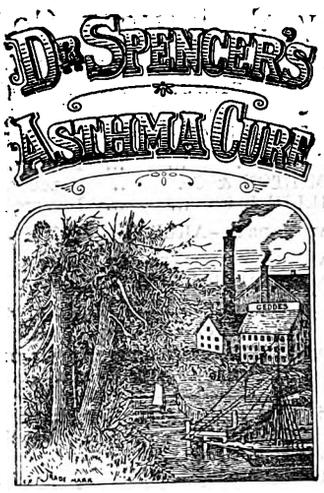
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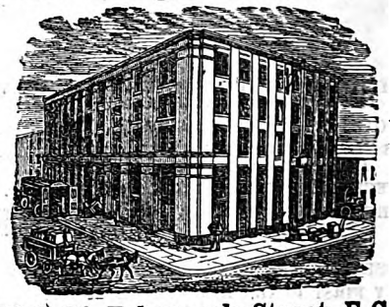
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AND

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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 6th Aug.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 4th Aug.; and from Calcutta to the 4th Aug.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council, fixed for 31st July, was postponed till the 14th Aug., as no business was pressing for disposal.

THE HON. MR. HUTCHINS will shortly introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council, empowering the Government on the occurrence of a vacancy in the post of Administrator-General in Bengal to create a similar office in each Province where there is independent jurisdiction. At present the Administrator-General exercises authority from Burma to Biluchistan. When the post becomes vacant separate officers will be appointed under each Local Government, each of whom will discharge the duties of Official Trustee.

THE opinions of the agents of guaranteed railways and the managers of chief lines in England upon the Indian Railway Bill have been received. They are to be carefully considered and the measure brought up again during the cold weather session in Calcutta.

IT is probable that the English Act relating to confidential State papers will be adopted in India, whereby the illegal publication of such documents will become a cognisable offence.

THE Government of India have received information confirming the statement that the Transvaal Government have ordered all British-Indian subjects out of the country. Representations will probably be made through the Home Government.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR will probably attend the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Muridki during the last week in January.

SIR H. M. DURAND goes home on one year's furlough in the autumn. Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Under-Secretary, will act as Foreign Secretary in his absence.

SIR EDWARD BUCK and Colonel Strahan left Mandalay last Sunday, having arranged a programme for the survey and settlement of Upper and Lower Burma. Sir Edward Buck returns to Calcutta, Colonel Strahan remaining in Rangoon for a few days to inspect the survey parties in recess there. The Chief Commissioner will visit the Chindwin districts.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST has returned to Quetta, having settled the dispute among the Zhob tribesmen. No further trouble is expected in that quarter.

GENERAL ELLES, the Adjutant-General, has left Simla for England.

COLONEL SPEARMAN, Commissioner of the Mandalay Division, is reported to be seriously ill at Bassein.

CONSEQUENT on Colonel T. Deane taking charge of the Remount Department Colonel Toker acts as senior Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, Major Broadbent officiating as junior Deputy.

COLONEL R. C. HART is confirmed as Director of Military Education in India *vice* Colonel Taylor, resigned.

THE Brigadiers at the Muridki Camp will be Colonels Lance, Bird and Pennington.

MR. JUSTICE HILL, on the closing of the Calcutta High Court at the beginning of September, takes four months' leave to England, after which he will revert to the Government Prosecutorship at Allahabad.

MR. J. A. BAINES, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Census Commissioner, and joins his appointment at Simla at once. The census will be taken early in 1891.

THE editorship of the *Calcutta Review* will be changing hands shortly, though the change has nothing to do with Mr. Bradlaugh. Mr. H. A. D. Phillips is going on furlough early next year—or possibly sooner—and has therefore arranged, after bringing out the October number, to make over the magazine to Mr. H. H. Risley.

MESSRS. G. CARMICHAEL AND BONUS, of the Bombay Civil Service, have been temporarily added to the Burma Commission. In connection with the general paucity of Civilians from which the Administration is suffering, Messrs. Forbes, Petre, and King, of the Political Department, will probably return to their respective Provinces—Madras, the N.W.P., and Punjab—at an early date.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN has been dismissed from the Burma Commission as unfit for civil duty, and remanded to the Public Works Department, to which he orginally belonged.

MR. GRIESBACH has been posted to Biluchistan, there to carry on geological investigations into the mineral deposits of the country.

MR. H. IRWIN goes from Mount Abu to Madras as Consulting Engineer to the Local Government, with the rank of Superintending Engineer.

MR. JUDGE, the "Britannicus" who so strenuously opposed the Ilbert Bill during Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty, died at Darjeeling on July 29th. He was over seventy years of age.

THE Viceroy has formally recognised Raja Amar Singh as President of the Kashmir Council in the place of his brother Raja Ram Singh, superseded.

THE strength of the Tibetan outpost in Garwhal is said to be only some eight or ten men. It is therefore deemed too contemptible to be interfered with.

THE last section of the Indian Midland Railway was opened for traffic on August 1st, and this great system with all its primary branches is now finished.

THE Governor of Kandahar pays a visit shortly to Chaman to see the site of the new railway station below the Khojak. He will be entertained with due hospitality.

IT is intended to make a reconnaissance during the next working season for possible lines of railway eastward from Mandalay, as well as from a point further south across the Shan plateau towards Western China. The survey of a branch line from the Shwebo district to strike the Chindwin in the neighbourhood of Kalewa will also be undertaken.

A COURT-MARTIAL is summoned to meet at Secunderabad on the 2nd inst. for the purpose of investigating several charges of embezzlement against Major W. Creighton, of the 7th Hussars, in respect of about Rs. 8,000 from the mess and regimental coffee shop.

DHULIP SINGH has again sent a manifesto to the Native papers at Lahore, asking for contributions of money from the people of the Punjaub and others throughout India. It is styled "A Royal Proclamation."

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the re-arming of the Presidency police with proper breech-loading rifles and revolvers.

SOME rather serious landslips have occurred at Darjeeling and Simla.

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NOTES.

THE issue of the new Four per Cent. Loan has been very satisfactory in India for those fortunate enough to have their tenders accepted. Immediately after the closing the stock went up a half per cent., thus making an immediate handsome profit on the investment. The total amount of Bombay tenders accepted was Rs. 66,17,000, while the amount applied for is said to have been two crores and thirty lakhs.

STRIKES are the fashion not only in England but in India. We imagine that the idea came originally from the East, which has nothing to learn from the West in the way of enforced idleness. A short time ago there was a strike in Calcutta of the carters, or hackery-wallahs; the papers by Overland Mail to-day mention a strike of the railway coolies at Howrah, and the Bombay Municipal sweepers, who went on strike last month for an increase of pay, have struck again because their grievances have not been redressed. "Hundreds," we are told, "assemble and sit on the maidan all day." Besides these, we learn that the Banian grain and provision dealers at Baroda have struck work and closed their shops, and that the employés of the chief mills at Surat have also struck. It seems "striking" everywhere.

ONLY an Englishman who had never dined at a Highland regimental mess on a guest night could go into a rhapsody about the melodious noise of the bagpipes. This will, perhaps, explain the following, culled from an Anglo-Indian contemporary:—"We hear that the 30th Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion Belooch Regiment) has been allowed to use bagpipes instead of fifes in the band of the regiment. We have not a shadow of a doubt that the Pathans and Beloochis, of whom the regiment is mostly composed, prefer the savage swell of the pibroch rather than the whistling notes of the fifes. The globe-trotter from Scotland, if he chance to run through Sind, would, perhaps, be startled on a sultry morn, say, in Hyderabad or Jacobabad, to hear the wild music of the slogan within a few yards of him. Melodies that he had been apt to associate with mountain glens and lonely isles, bleak and chilly, would thrill him with sensations beyond the ken of our limited 'Border' knowledge. But this is a circumstance unquestionably foreseen by the Beloochis, for we believe that they are fast becoming proficient in the use of this musical wind-instrument, and play nothing else but the wild, stirring, and descriptive airs of Lochiel. As battle music there is nothing more inciting to bloodthirstiness than the war-notes made to issue from the bagpipes, and we hope that the Belooch Battalion will ever meet with the same success in arms that generally attends those who rush into the fray to the savage swell of the slogan. In Byron's words, may 'the breath which fills their mountain pipe so fill the mountaineers with the fierce Native daring which instils the stirring memory of a thousand years.'"

BETTER, however, to have to listen to even a competition of pipers than to have to listen, as the House of Commons refused to do on Thursday evening, to the strains of Sir George Campbell's drone during the many attempts he tried to make himself heard. Bagpipes may be endured in silent agony; but the House could not afford Sir George even that concession. Honourable members "howled" and "groaned" as he rose to speak, and it was only on one occasion, when he mentioned that he had mislaid or forgotten to bring his notes, that he was complimented with "loud cheers." The great "Hooghly Bore," as he used to be called in Calcutta, was, however, as callous to criticism as a "chaunter" itself, and continued to do his best to empty the House by his cracked cadences, which fell on all unwilling ears.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent telegraphed a short time ago the extraordinary statement that a Native barrister had been detected stealing a sword from the Bombay Arsenal. This story having now reached Bombay has naturally caused considerable indignation amongst the members of the Bar in that city, and a local paper, righteously indignant, says "that such a charge should be hurled at a respectable body of men is intolerable, and not to be endured." Certainly not; but what was the foundation for what the same paper justly calls a "diabolical libel?" Only this—that the *Bombay Gazette* in reporting some pilferings from the arsenal had stated that a Native *burnisher* was found to have a sword of steel hidden away in the small of his back. On the strength of this announcement the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed to the British public that a Native barrister had been discovered robbing the Bombay Arsenal.

THE following suggestion written to the *Pioneer* on the subject of "Staff Corps Annuities" seems well deserving of attention:—"The pensions accorded to all officers now entering the Staff Corps, and all those who have done so since 1881, are so distributed, according to varying periods of service, that an officer, unless he has private means, cannot possibly retire until he has attained sufficient service, *viz.*, 32 years, to secure a pension of £700 a-year. Surely a scheme of the kind obtaining in the Civil Service could be devised, so that the addition of a sterling annuity, subscribed for by Staff Corps officers, could be added to their allotted pensions. Of course, the lower rates of pay drawn by military officers, as compared with Indian Civil Servants, would preclude the idea of any large addition being made to an officer's pension; but I see no reason why something like an annuity of £200 a-year might not be obtainable, say, after 24 years' service. If such a scheme were introduced it would not only benefit officers wishing to retire, but would not fail to quicken promotion in regiments and departments. If the Government did not feel disposed to take up the matter, could no leading insurance company be found willing to take it in hand as a separate fund totally unconnected with their other business, and subject to the control of a board of military directors who would act as trustees?"

THE Governorship of Bombay will shortly be vacant, owing to the expiration of Lord Reay's term of office. Rumour is already busy with the names of probable successors to the office, amongst whom mention is being made of the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Raikes, and Lord Harris. We do not know why a Fleet-street correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* should be quoted by the London press as an authority, but according to him Mr. Raikes would not care to relinquish his present position for even an Indian Governorship and £10,000 a year, whereas Lord Harris is likely to accept the offer if made to him, as he "may have been disappointed" when Lord Connemara was sent to Madras instead of himself.

It need hardly be said that this information had better be taken with some grains of salt.

GOOD news for the holders of shares in Indian gold mines. A financial contemporary says:—"The rise in Indian mining shares which we spoke of as probable more than a fortnight ago has come sooner than the market expected, and it has found jobbers very short of stock. So far the advance has not been very large or very general, but that it will make further progress is highly probable, especially if those who buy shares now insist upon delivery within a reasonable time. The Mysore Company is doing exceedingly well, and there appears to be no reason to doubt that the dividend at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum lately declared will be maintained." It is to be hoped that all the above may prove to be "gospel;" but the shareholders in Indian gold mines, with the exception of those in the Mysore Company, have been waiting long for dividends with that sickness of heart which hope deferred is said to cause. It has still to be explained why so many of the "wild cat" schemes of Transvaal promoters take on the London market, while so many sound Indian investments languish for want of capital.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE REFORM OF THE INDIA COUNCIL.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Mr. Bradlaugh did not make a wise use of the India Council Reduction Bill when he made the motion for the second reading an occasion for asking for a general enquiry into the administration of India. The Bill, it is true, is a small measure, and the economy which may result directly from it is almost inappreciable—£6,000 a year at the most. But it has two aspects. It may be regarded on the one side as a measure of retrenchment, and so regarded it brings into view the whole question of the home charges, and especially of the very substantial portion of them which is debited to the India Office. Or it may be regarded as paving the way for certain administrative reforms in the India Office, which would not only lead to a saving in expenditure, but would yield increased efficiency in the Government of India in England and corresponding freedom and efficiency of administration in India. We are not discussing the matter here from the point of view of Parliamentary procedure, and we will not raise the question whether the passage of a Bill which is good in itself, and which may lead to things even better, ought to be placed in jeopardy by being confronted by an amendment on the second reading, no matter how well founded the amendment may be. Our own belief is the Bill should be thankfully accepted, but that the acceptance of it should be made an occasion for a candid and vigorous criticism of the present constitution of the India Office. There is the more reason for this course in the fact that Lord Cross has shown an unusual readiness to listen to suggestions upon this subject that have been made to him by the usual exponents of well-informed opinion in India. No one supposes that the Secretary of State's intentions are limited to a reduction of £6,000 a year in the expenditure of the India Office. The fact that the reduction for which the Bill provides is only facultative forbids that idea. As a measure of economy, it would be so disappointing—first in the amount available for retrenchment, and then in the uncertainty whether even that small amount would be saved—that it may safely be inferred that Lord Cross regards the economical side of the Bill as of quite secondary importance. It is so regarded in India, and public opinion in this country will be deeply disappointed if the project should be avowed by its authors to be anything less than a preparation for the reforms in the constitution of the India Council which have so long and so persistently been demanded.

The case for these reforms was presented with peculiar energy last year because a grave scandal in which the India Office had acted badly and inefficiently had given peculiar emphasis to it. The evidence in the Deccan Mines Inquiry threw an unwelcome but significant light upon the manner in which the India Council assisted the Secretary of State in discharging the obligations of the Imperial Government to its feudatories. The work, we saw, was done worse than perfunctorily; we saw also that the very body which Parliament had devised for supplying the Secretary of State with the knowledge and the judgment of experts knew nothing of the matters on which they pretended to advise him and were careless of the trust imposed in them. The episode brought nothing new to light; it only confirmed and emphasised familiar objections to existing arrangements at the India Office. It showed once more the inefficiency of the agency by the help of which the Secretary of State controls and—the word must be said—sometimes obstructs, the action of the Supreme and Local Governments in India. Long before this we had had flagrant instances of the pernicious efficiency of the Council and of cliques in the Council in preventing or delaying the execution of measures upon the necessity of which public opinion and official opinion in India were equally unanimous. India would have been the richer by crores but for the obstinacy with which a clique in the India Office, for the sake of a crotchet, obstructed the natural development of our railway system. It has been the same ever since the constitution of the Government of India in England has occupied the attention of Parliament. The special theme of half the debates that have been devoted to this subject has been the cumbersome and inefficient nature of the machinery by which the English end of the rope has been worked. Mr. Bright's indictments of the India House forty years ago had this in common with his own and every other indictment of the India Office in more recent times, and it is not astonishing that impetuous critics now and again advise that the rope should be cut unless the machinery by which it is worked can be improved. We ourselves have never joined in the cry for an abolition, root and branch, of the Secretary of State's Council. But it has always seemed to us that there would be an immense advantage in reducing both its proportions and its functions. One advantage of reducing it by a third will be that greater care will be exercised in the selection of Councillors. When he has only ten seats to keep filled, the Secretary of State will be more likely to select only the best available men than when he has fifteen. The temptation to make unwise extensions of tenure will be much smaller, and there will be some chance that the Council of Ten will be composed of men fresher from personal contact with the practical problems of administration in India than some of those on the present Council of Fifteen. It would, indeed, be disappointing if, in the smaller Councils of the future, which are promised in this Bill, there were to be found veterans wise only in the wisdom of the generation that has gone, and eloquent only on men and things of pre-mutiny days. The Bill must change all that, or it will be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. With a reduction in the proportions of the Council, we look also for a reduction in its functions. We want less, not more, intervention by the India Office in the details of administration in India. That the main lines of Indian policy should be under the control and constant supervision of the Minister responsible to Parliament for the righteous Government of this country is a constitutional necessity. No one asks for change there. But if the statesmen at the head of the Indian administrations are as carefully chosen as they are believed to be, if England sends her best men to grapple with Indian problems *in situ*, and if the *personnel* of Government in India is half deserving of the praise that is constantly being bestowed upon it by English statesmen at home, we may fairly ask that a freer hand should be given to people on the spot. If there must be a supreme court of appeal against the follies and blunders of Viceroys and Governors, and the finest bureaucracy in the world, the tribunal ought to be one that Indian opinion will respect, and not one of which it is profoundly contemptuous, as it of the India Council as at present constituted.

If the activities of the India Office were kept within their rightful limits, a very small Council would suffice, and it is in this direction that reform and retrenchment must be sought for. If we understand the matter rightly the change embodied in this Bill does not stand alone. Several months since we announced, on the authority of our London correspondent, that the Secretary of State had appointed a departmental committee to report upon ways and means of reducing Indian expenditure in England, and that a reduction in the number of his Council would probably be carried out. Lord Randolph Churchill's idea of a Commission "let loose" among the departments is suggested in this connection, and no one will doubt that if a retrenchment commission were "let loose" in the India Office, it would find an abundance of material to work upon. The big total of a quarter of a million sterling, which represents the cost of the administration of India in England, is a standing invitation to retrenchment, and it would be well if in the debates arising out of this Bill a serious invitation were addressed to the Government to grant a detailed enquiry into the expenditure of the India Office. A departmental enquiry will not do. If it is to be effectual it must be conducted by a committee of the House of Commons, and if the *raison d'être* of every item of the annual expenditure of the Office is challenged, it will be nothing more than the enormous cost of the establishment warrants. The Colonial Office, which has a considerable part of the earth's surface under its surveillance, costs a sixth part of the sum which is expended here—much of it not only wastefully, it is believed, but harmfully, so far as it is employed upon machinery which clogs the apparatus of administration in India. No one believes that justice is done to the tax-payers of India in allowing so large an annual expenditure to pass without challenge or revision. There would be nothing invidious in such an inquiry as that supposed. More invidious, indeed, would it be to allow the India Office to escape the investigation to which the expenditure of every department of the administration in India was subjected the year before last. Whoever asked for a detailed enquiry into the expenditure of the India Office would indeed be asking for nothing more than a completion of the work entrusted to the Finance Committee in India by Lord Dufferin's Government. There would be a regrettable incompleteness in the enquiry if the £240,000 a year which is spent by the India Office were any longer to remain without being looked into.

THE SHAN STATES.

(Rangoon Times.)

The peace and prosperity enjoyed by the Shan States certainly speaks volumes in favour of the administration of Messrs. Hildebrand and Scott. Traders are beginning to realise the fact that Mandalay is not the real trade centre, as it was supposed to be in the king's time. Many of them are giving up the route by the old Natteik Pass in favour of the new road which leads direct to the Meiktila road railway station, and which even before the extension of the railway on the other side to Myingyan is likely to become one of the

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most important stations between Pynimana and Mandalay, and to largely develop its carrying traffic with Rangoon. The new head quarter station for the Superintendent of the Shan States is not yet decided on, but it is thought likely on the abandonment of Fort Stedman next year that it will be fixed at Toungyee or Mone. The latter place is rather far off, and the road to it during the rains is so difficult that the head quarters will probably be fixed at Toungyee, unless the officiating Superintendent in his constant tours hits upon a more practicable spot. A very severe cattle epidemic has this year almost denuded portions of the States of cattle, the mortality amongst buffaloes being particularly severe. This has made it impossible for the people to cultivate their fields to the extent they otherwise would have done, and will make it impossible for the Shan States to export grain next year, as was at one time thought probable. All they can raise will be required for home consumption. But, although this cattle disease has undoubtedly caused inconvenience and distress to those immediately affected by it, the people generally are happier and better off than they have been for years. Quiet and order prevail where formerly all was anarchy and confusion. The people look up to their Chiefs and loyally carry out their slightest wishes, whilst the Chiefs look up to the Superintendent and are apparently working loyally with him, and sinking their former jealousy and distrust of each other. The rivalry between them now is of a healthy kind, not to take each other's lives or seize upon each other's territory, but to strive to overcome in the arts of peace and trade.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

(Bombay Gazette.)

We recently referred to the new avenues of employment opened to women through the changing circumstances at home. If we turn now from England to India in order to see what occupations women are engaged in here, a reference to the census returns of 1881 helps to give an idea of the large share that female workers take in the industry of the country. We are warned that the figures given under this head are very incorrect, owing to the many instances in which women have been entered in the returns as following the same trade as the male heads of their families. But still in spite of errors due to this cause, the tables give us at any rate a rough idea of female work in India. The magnitude of the figures is rather appalling. Over eighty-six millions are returned as persons of no stated occupation. Even when this immense figure has been subtracted the totals under each head are very large. About nineteen million women are returned as agriculturists, two million as dealing in vegetable food and three million as workers in cotton and flax. Ninety-four thousand are priestesses and temple officials, and seventy five thousand are physicians and druggists. No women are returned as belonging to the Navy, but sixteen thousand are found under the head "Army," of whom Madras possesses over 12,000, so that it would seem that the benighted Presidency disputes with Dahomey the honour of having the largest number of the fair sex in its army. Among the male population of India it would be easy to enumerate from the census tables a good deal more than 1,000 ways of earning a living. But it would hardly be worth while to write a book on the subject, as usually in India the restrictions of caste save parents the trouble of selecting an occupation for their sons and daughters. It is, however, interesting to notice in the Indian census tables the large number of industries most characteristic of India. The immense respect for the cow in this country is justified by the fact that nearly 200,000 men, besides women and children, support themselves as cowkeepers. The rarer elephant only counts some 5,000 attendants, and about the same number minister to the wants of the camel. Six people get their living out of the crocodile by catching him. Devils give support to a certain number of persons who perform the important office of devil driving. Over 118,000 sell or make pan, ganja, gadak, bangh, and other narcotics and intoxicants. One hundred and thirteen persons, called jalagars, of whom 102 belong to Mysore, search tanks and wells for lost money and jewels. Among other occupations that sound strange to European ears we find in the census castemark makers, ear cleaners, ear and nose piercers, gamblers, pilgrim conductors, givers of information about festivals, panegyrists, receivers of deadmen's clothes, jokers, hail averters, and between four and five thousand makers of brazen and wooden images. On the other hand, some industries that give occupation to very large fractions of the English population are very rarely followed in India. For instance, in the last census only about 5,000 persons, male and female, were returned as miners out of the whole population of India, while the agriculturists amounted to seventy millions. In great Britain at the same date there were more than half a million of miners to only 1,400,000 agriculturists. No fact could be adduced to show more clearly how well India and England are suited to supply each other's wants.

A FAIR CHALLENGE.

(Bengal Times.)

Prejudice dies hard. No matter how ill-founded and groundless, let it take hold of a man's imagination and to eradicate it seems almost hopeless. It is so with Act I. of 1882, which a defunct Native journalist, with an idiotic attempt at humour, nicknamed a Slave Law. From that day to this Native writers have never ceased to designate it by its fanciful title and to rail in every tone of frenzied declamation in choice Babooese against "the brutal planter," whose alleged favourite pastime is to strip women and cane them, to confine men in dungeons, and generally to starve invalids to death. In the interludes of these pleasant pastimes they vary their jocularity by hilarious exhibitions of pistol and rifle practice, under a thin veneer of sport, subject young coolie females to what we must leave to imagination, and in a lively, light-hearted way perform amateur surgical operations on coolies' limbs. So far as garden work is concerned, that, of course, is merely a cheerful fiction, since a garden manager's hardest work consists in entertaining his friends, pegging, smoking, card-playing, occasional games of polo, and such innocent diversions as may occur to gentlemen having nothing to do, with plenty of Native agency to assist them. This pleasant life, so full of enjoyable excitement, has been partially made a subject of inquiry in Parliament, and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who is apparently far more conversant with tea garden routine than our oldest and most experienced tea planters, has undertaken to illustrate this new chamber of horrors of tea-planting life to the wondering gaze of a British senate. When he means to begin we have not learnt definitely, but his programme is in course of construction, and at any moment Reuter may flash across seas the ominous fiat "tuppence more and hup goes the donkey." But whatever the effect of Mr. Bradlaugh's vulgar fictions and newspaper misstatements, truth, being great, will prevail, and Mr. S. Hogarth, of Jaipore Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, has placed it within the power of any association or body interested in eliciting a coolie's circumstances on a tea garden to ascertain them by taking advantage of a fair and honourable challenge, which must either be accepted or calumny hide its head in shame. Mr. Hogarth says in a letter to our Hare-street contemporary, dated 1st instant :—

"It has often been asked why tea planters do not take steps, not only to refute accusations of the Native Press and political agitators, but to prove that coolies are, as a rule, happy and contented on gardens. I wish to make the following offer to Native gentlemen who profess to take an interest in their countrymen in Assam. I shall be glad to receive a couple of representatives to visit and report on these gardens. I will give them the run of the place for a week. They shall be free to see the coolies at their work and in their lines ; to inspect the garden pay books, registers, hospital arrangements, and our system of feeding sickly coolies. In fact, everything connected with the working of a tea garden shall be open to them. I will arrange for their accommodation while at Jaipur, and for their travelling from Dibrugarh to Jaipur and back ; and will promise that they shall be treated with every attention and courtesy. I may mention that this is a very favourable opportunity for an inspection, as, 1st. The Gardens have had a high percentage of deaths, and are on the Chief-Commissioner's Black List. 2nd. There is no magistrate of any sort within 35 miles. 3rd. The road between this and the nearest magistrate is almost impassable during the rains. 4th. There are about 1,000 Bengali coolies here, of about fifty different *jats*, and all imported under Act I. of 1882. On my side, I bargain, 1st. That the visitors must be Native gentlemen of some social standing, and must be introduced by some well-known official or gentleman, or by some recognised society. 2nd. That, should there be any defect in the working of the coolies, or any suggestion that they have to make for the benefit of their countrymen, that they communicate the fact to me in writing, while at Jaipur, in order to get my explanation. I should naturally expect them to send me a copy of any report they made. I will leave this offer open during the months of July, August, and September, but I cannot undertake to be present after that. I am not going to commence a correspondence in the papers with anyone on the coolie question. If any Native gentlemen wish to accept my invitation, they can arrange a visit through the Chairman of the Indian Tea Association. "S. HOGARTH.

"Jaipur Tea Estates, Dibrughur, July 1."

Tea planters have, for several years past, borne with singular placidity, attacks upon their body in reference to coolie treatment, which, though spiteful and absolutely, absurdly untrue, have hardly provoked a retort, probably because too contemptible for serious notice. If those would-be philanthropists —self-elected and self-commendatory—who have dared to advance them, will now step forward and agree to Mr. Hogarth's offer, they will at least prove their desire to acquire a knowledge of their subject ; if not, it will be well for them

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to betake themselves to their hireling propensities and continue to sustain their readers on the literary rubbish that suits them so well.

DHULIP SINGH AGAIN.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes a copy of Dhulip Singh's last production in the way of manifestoes, which have been placed at that paper's disposal by the editor of a Native journal to whom, amomg others, it was addressed :—

Beloved fellow-countrymen,—It is with feelings of deep gratitude and sincere pride that we thank you for the offer of your lives to the sacred cause of freedom, of which we are the champion. But as you say that you have no money to give, it becomes necessary for us to explain how small a sacrifice is asked of you to enable us to enter India with a European army and deliver you from the accursed British *Raj*.

Beloved fellow-countrymen, you number in all India some 250,000,000 souls, and if each one of you would subscribe only one pice, during eight or nine months, the required sum would be raised, and surely this is within the means of all.

Believe not that this money is for our personal use.

Our personal necessities are provided for from our own slender resources, and you must bear in mind that all contributions will be receipted for with tokens by authorised agents, appointed by us conjointly with the Committee of Organisation, and that upon our return among you these tokens will be redeemed by us, with the addition of their annual interest of 50 per cent.

Sri Khalsa Ji! For you our cause is not only national, but also religious. You number about 8,000,000, in the Punjab, and we believe that to none of you will it be a great hardship to lay by, in the name of Sri Garu Govind Singh Ji, one anna each month during eight months' time.

And above all things, do we desire that those who contribute should send on delegates to the Committee, to take part in its deliberations, and to superintend the expenditure of the funds which are subscribed for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

To our brother Princes also do we address an earnest warning.

Beware of England's perfidious designs! Reflect upon the bearing of that late speech, at London, of Sir Lepel Griffin! It is a threat for the future which must not be neglected; and, in our opinion, if a stop be not put soon to the nefarious policy advocated by this Englishman within thirty years from now not one among you will be still upon his throne. The system of peaceful annexation has already begun in the case of the Maharaja of Kashmir, and unless you all unite in an indignant protest against this outrageous attempt at spoilation, his sovereign rights and dignity, like yours, will soon be at an end, and notwithstanding the solemn promises to the contrary of Her Majesty the English Queen in her Proclamation of 1858.

The moment is fast approaching when you must choose between independence and eternal slavery. The great Emperor of Russia has spoken words which show that the hour of conflict is nigh, in that conflict England must be arrayed against our friends, and it will be your own fault if those friends do not come to our assistance.

And in provision of the future we decree that from the date of this our present Royal Proclamation.—

1. Cow-killing is absolutely prohibited throughout all Hindustan, and as compensation to the Mahomedans, who have hitherto enjoyed this privilege, they will receive from the Hindus a pecuniary indemnity, which shall be paid upon our arrival in India.

2. The payment of all taxes to the British Government is forbidden: and the population is hereby commanded to refuse compliance with every order for their collection; all who disobey this decree will be properly punished later, and in the meantime should be put out of caste immediately by yourselves.

3. The public debt of India is hereby repudiated, and all Railway and Telegraph Lines are confiscated. But such natives as may have held stock in either of the above, for a period of at least three years, prior to the publicatiou of this sovereign decree, shall be secured against all loss.

This exception applies to Natives only, and only to those who, by their acts, shall have proved themselves to be genuine, practical patriots.

4. All debts upon which the interest exceeds 5 per cent. per annum are abolished, except where the lender can prove that he has contributed liberally to the success of our mission.

5. All persons imprisoned by the British authorities shall be released from confinement, and their places in jails shall be occupied by those who, having means at their disposal, have refused to subscribe to the fund for the liberation of their native country.

6. All persons who have suffered from the tyranny and injustice of the accursed British Government will be reinstated as far as practicable upon their thrones and in their rights, after a scrupulous investigation of their grievances.

7. As soon after our return to India as circumstances will permit, a plebiscitum will be held in every province, not under the rule of any Native prince, and the people called upon to select the Government of its choice. For example, Bengal will be permitted to try the virtues of a Republic.

8. All Hindus, Brahmins, Sikhs, Mahomedans, and Christians are invited to offer up prayers to God for our speedy triumph; and upon furnishing evidence that they have so done all shall be rewarded according to the well-known liberality of our ancestors, so soon as by the aid of the Almighty and the material support of Russia, we shall appear again among you as Conqueror.

As circumstances may oblige us to be scrupulously prudent, it may so happen that we may be prevented direct future communication with our beloved fellow-countrymen, who, in that case, are invited to attach to all proclamations issued by the Executive Committee the same importance as if they have our royal signature.

THE JUTE TRADE.

(Englishman.)

When the news was first received of the organised attempt to substitute cotton for jute bagging in America, we stated at length the difficulties which the movement was likely to encounter. It was shown that jute had an immense advantage over cotton in point of cheapness, and that to use cotton coverings for the six or seven million bales of cotton exported annually from the States would be to withdraw a large quantity of cotton from a profitable market. The Conference, however, had no doubt discussed the question fully before coming to a decision. On the one hand it was confronted with the fact that the Bagging Syndicate had doubled the price of jute coverings; and, on the other, it probably considered that some plan was feasible by which the charge for cotton bagging might be recovered from the purchaser. If the cotton bagging can be used again industrially, there is no reason why a charge should not be imposed to cover the original cost. Such a charge would be fair enough, and might enable the South to turn the tables completely on the Bagging Syndicate. We know that, apart from inflated prices, the jute bagging made in America has been a source of much dissatistion. Consul de Fonblanque declares that it has been universally condemned. At any rate, it is so bad as to be accountable for a considerable percentage of loss in the cotton trade. It is very open and inflammable, and it does not stand the tear and wear of handling as could be desired. The coarse cotton bagging that has been tried has proved a vastly superior article and now that daring speculators have seized upon the jute factories, the question of price has entered upon an entirely new phase. Jute that is doubled in price one year may be quadrupled the next, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the South is prepared to make a powerful effort to escape from its helpless position. Hitherto it has been at the mercy of Trusts and Syndicates, but if it succeeds in its present enterprise we need not be surprised to see the American jute factories overtaken by disaster, and the Bengal staple driven out of the field for, at least, a considerable number of years.

THE DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

(Statesman.)

We have a very strong impression that our district officers are building too confidently upon the relief which the present seasonable rainfall will bring the people. It will lessen the distress greatly beyond doubt, but it will not bring the relief that the district officers are counting upon. Our advices of yesterday tell us, that "the condition of the people is most distressing." This is from Cuttack: and the writer adds, "if you go to the interior of the district, you will find numberless houses without any kind of food for the family or children. The scarcity is gradually assuming a terrible form in Cuttack and its neighbourhood. The men generally are labourers, and it is this class who are suffering most. It is an awful sight to see the wives and children of these labourers, who were used to living upon wholesome food, reduced to skeletons, from living upon leaves and wild jungle fruits. Some have not strength enough even to stand up to work. Husbands have abandoned their wives, and fathers their children, leaving them to beg from door to door. The case of widows again is heartrending. They have no clothing, as they have sold it for food, and the scenes witnessed every day are heart-breaking; and it is difficult to refrain from tears, at the sight of so many of the old and young begging from door to door for help, too often refused because there is no food to give them." Our conviction is very strong that the Government has not to this hour any right estimate of the distress that it has to cope with. Everyone acquainted with the history of these calamities will remember how uniformly it has been the case that the

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observations of our district officers have been of the most superficial character, where close inquiry was necessary to fathom the depth of the people's sufferings. At every such season multitudes of the higher classes retire into their own homes to die. The people are not given to obtrude their misery upon the public gaze, and unless efforts are made to ascertain their circumstances they lie down in despair and resign themselves to what they believe to be their fate. It is only by careful enquiry that the depth of the distress can be properly gauged, and it is here we are persuaded that our local officials fail.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST BEEF.

(Times of India.)

It is impossible not to admire the courage of a man who in a country ruled by Englishmen can put himself at the head of a crusade against beef. If he were by any possibility to succeed, every private soldier, from Quetta to Cape Comorin, would be in mutiny, and the mutiny could not be suppressed, for no British troops could be got to fight in such a cause. The slightest indication of a disposition to lay a disrespectful finger on the roast beef of old England would inevitably turn out the strongest Ministry that ever held office, Conservative, Liberal, or Radical. But no great reform was ever carried by men who aimed only at what was possible, and we shall watch with some interest the progress of the enthusiastic Sriman Swamy in his efforts for the improvement of Indian cattle. There would be more of hope in our interest but for a fallacy which vitiates his whole argument, and which is so transparent that we find it difficult to understand how even the force of his religious sentiments can make him blind to it. He speaks of the slaughter of cattle for food as one of the causes of the decrease in their numbers, as if he were speaking of gold, or petroleum, or some other thing of which the supply, however large, is limited, and must in time come to an end. But cattle reproduce their kind and multiply, while gold and petroleum do not; and if the rate of their multiplication is in any degree under human control, which it certainly is, then the existence of a demand for cattle, for whatever purpose, will act, not as a hindrance, but an incentive, to the increase of the supply. To make his argument of any value, therefore, the Swamy ought to have shown that the slaughter which he deplores reduces their numbers faster than nature can supply the loss. He not only does not show this, but he establishes the opposite with complete success. He quotes statistics to prove that millions of cattle die annually from starvation and preventible diseases, which means that millions of cattle are produced every year in excess of what the country can turn to account. They are, therefore, neglected, and left to die. If those which are slaughtered for the food of Europeans and Mahomedans were spared, they would have to be added to the total of those which perish by neglect and starvation, and the ryot would be poorer by their price.

THE U. C. S. PENSIONS.

(Times of India.)

The reply of the "Uncovenanted" Service to Sir John Gorst's speech is a document which seems likely to place that gentleman in a somewhat awkward position. Its tone is moderate and dignified, as the tone of such a document should be, but its facts are marshalled with skill, and its logic is irrefutable. The Under-Secretary's specious and half-hearted arguments are taken up one by one, and without any hard words or rough treatment are shown to be utterly baseless, while his principal contention, namely, that the House of Commons has no power to interfere with Indian financial questions, is effectually dissipated by a brief reference to ten out of a large number of instances in which the House of Commons has dealt direct with Indian financial questions without special reference to the India Office at all. It is shown also that the treatment of the Covenanted Service, though it is undoubtedly legal, goes beyond equity, and that the Government which appeals in *forma pauperis* to the English people against equitably adjusting the pensions of the "Uncovenanted" Service is already taking from the Indian tax-payers, for the benefit of the pensioners of the Covenanted Service, an amount approximately equal to that which would satisfy the claims of the "Uncovenanted." Since the Act binding the Government to the payment to Covenanted Servants of a pension of £1,000 if paid in England was framed, the pension fund itself has been a fiction. The salaries are debited in the accounts net after the four per cent. has been deducted, and the deductions are credited to no account whatever. Its very figures are hypothetical, and the Government has annually to squeeze out of the Indian tax-payer a sum equivalent to £53,000 in order to make up the deficiency. Here the Government can be liberal enough. Again, quite recently, in order to induce Royal Engineers to elect for continuous service in India, a liberal increase of some 40 per cent was made to the sterling pensions of officers so electing. Instead, however, of limiting the concession in the first instance to those who might in future elect, as should have been done, to ascertain whether or no the desired result would be attained, it was extended to those who had already committed themselves to an Indian career and had virtually become servants of the Indian Government. The result has been that the country has been committed to a large increase in the pensions of a number of senior officers already in its service, while very few junior officers have been induced to join the service. In fact, the men in the service have received a considerable present in enhanced pensions at the expense of the State, and the country has received no benefit whatever. When a Government acts in this liberal manner towards one class of its employés, the argument that it is not possible to increase the burdens of the Indian tax-payer for the growing necessities of the pension list is quite untenable. As to Sir John Gorst's suggestion—which was in the worst possible taste—that the "Uncovenanted" should get up a test case and take the matter to the Law Courts, it is shown clearly enough, as Sir John Gorst must have known when he so disingenuously suggested this course, that no test case could possibly be tried that would affect more than a very small portion of the European officers. In no two classes are covenants similarly worded, and in the case of a large number of officers there is no written contract at all. It is sneering at a just and reasonable claim to suggest that it be carried to the Law Courts in such circumstances as these. We trust the reply of the Uncovenanted will have the desired effect. The Government has made a great mistake, and has made it in such a way as to seriously imperil both its own dignity and the respect of the people. The best thing Sir John Gorst can do is to remedy the matter as gracefully as he can.

TIPPERAH.

(Bengal Times.)

Like the towers of Ilium, Tipperah is tottering to its base, Evil portents are in the air, corruption is sapping at the foundation of political stability; public confidence is wrecked; financial problems demanding immediate adjustment are tangled and complicated out of all hope of unravelment, and reduction to the status of a political nonentity, which means little short of effacement, is a question of time alone. There has been no period since 1872, when a political agency became necessary, in which Government has felt justified from holding aloof from admonition and counsel that repetition of past misgovernment will inevitably culminate in serious measures of suppression; but, deaf to advice and caution alike, the Maharaja has continued his career of mismanagement, and his State to-day is a mere hot-bed of intrigue, unenlivened by even temporary glimpses of prosperity, unrelieved by ever so slender a hope that, left to its own rulers and devices, Tipperah will not become a scene of ruin to itself, and of possible danger to our Government. Up to date of establishing a political agency, our rulers had allowed Tipperah practical independence to an extent that caused its Chief to believe himself safe from restraint, and this, together with a Supreme Court ruling that no question of succession as Chief could be adjudicated by any British Court, and a formal demarcation of British territory from Independent Tipperah, supported an insane notion among its officials that we had ceased to exercise any sort of jurisdiction over its affairs, because we had forfeited all right to do so. A spirit of hostility to British rule—affected or honest, we do not and cannot know—seems to have crept into the Maharaja's council, and there to have found ready acceptance, as any pretext would that is calculated to stir up inimical relations with our politicals. A correspondent writes of its present king that he is entitled to a salute of thirty guns, yet no treaty has been entered into between our Government and his, thus proving his independence. Tipperah Rajah's nomination to the *guddee* in 1862 was a mere formality, his real investiture taking place some eight years subsequently; and a couple of years later it was found necessary to appoint a political agent, although he vehemently protested. At that time measures of pacification were adopted to try and win him over to something like concern for his subjects' welfare, a letter from the then Viceroy couched in friendly language being addressed to him thus:—

"The Viceroy assures you that there is nothing further from his intentions than to adopt any policy which will cause a reduction of your power and influence."

He was assured further, that it was not "His Excellency's wish or intention to interfere with the lawful and proper exercise of your authority over your subjects." But notwithstanding all these friendly admonitions, his Highness remained implacable, and forced upon Government steps it was most reluctant to adopt. Tipperah was in partial anarchy, so far that there appeared to be no system of proper administration, its ruler's debts were accumulating, his sons were

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utterly neglected, and prohibited from interference in all State matters, responsibility for misgovernment attached itself to neither person nor department. It was then and only then our political agent at Tipperah was asked to draw up a comprehensive plan that would check or stamp out existing evils and obviate a recurrence. His reply, part of which we quote, will afford some insight into the radical nature of changes necessitated:—

"Before appointing an Administrator for Hill Tipperah and a Manager under the Collector of Tipperah for the zemindaries in British territory, both officials being directly subordinate and responsible to Government, and quite independent of the Maharaja, who, with others of the Raj family and Thakurs, would get monthly allowances suitable to their rank and requirements, I should suggest the following arrangements as the mildest form of interference possible. *Jubaraj Regent.*—The Jubaraj to be appointed Regent, and to have a Minister for Hill Tipperah and Manager for the zemindaries under his orders. *Minister.*—An able deputy-magistrate (a Hindoo of Central or Western Bengal, totally unconnected with Eastern Bengal, especially Dacca) should be appointed Minister of Hill Tipperah on the present Minister's pay (Rs. 1,000), including contribution towards pension. He should have all the powers vested by the Maharaja in the present Minister regarding Hill Tipperah, and he should be directly responsible to the Regent. *Manager.*—The appointment of the Manager should be revived, and given to a European, who should have the same powers in the zemindaries as those which the Minister would possess in Hill Tipperah. The post might be offered, of course, only with the entire concurrence of the Regent, to the late Manager, than whom there is no one better acquainted with the details of the management of Chakla Rashnabad. The revenues of Hill Tipperah should be devoted to the payment of all expenses connected therewith and those of the *raj* family and Thakurs. The surplus income of the zemindaries, after paying Government revenue, cesses and collection expenses, should be appropriated towards the liquidation of the bonded and other debts due in the British territory. The Maharaja should receive a suitable allowance, but he should have no authority whatever in respect either of Hill Tipperah or the zemindaries. All such authority during the present Maharaja's lifetime should be vested in the Jubaraj as Regent. The Assistant Political Agent has sustained the good reputation that he has earned in the previous year, and has shown himself intimately acquainted with everything connected with the State."

And here for to-day we leave his Highness. How long this fine State with its strategical points, as involved in our relations with frontier tribal clans is to be left to its ruler's vagaries, is a problem in political ethics we should like to see solved.

SURRENDER OF DESERTERS FROM THE NATIVE ARMIES.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

A very important decision arrived at by the Government of India some three or four years ago, regarding the surrender of deserters from the Imperial army taking refuge in a Native State, would seem to require a slight modification now that the British Government has decided upon accepting the services of a portion of the armies of Native States for the defence of India. It appears that it had been customary with the Native States to comply with requisitions from officers commanding Native regiments in our army for the apprehension and surrender of sepoys who had deserted; but when similar applications were received from the Native States the the British authorities declined to comply with the request As one of the Native States thought itself wronged in this respect, the matter was referred to the Government of India for a definite decision. It was then laid down as follows:—In the first place there is no complete reciprocity between the Imperial Government and a Feudatory State, and the British Government is entitled to demand from Native States far more than they can claim from the British Government. This is a fundamental principle of the Indian political system and is fully recognised in the Extradition Law. Were full reciprocity to exist, the relations of the Government of India with Feudatory States would be of the nature of International Law, which they are not. In the second place, there is a large difference in degree as to the importance to be attached to a British deserter and one from a Native State. The first forms part of the Imperial Army of defence, and protects the Native States quite as much as the immediate subjects of the Queen in British India. A deserter from the army of a Native State represents nothing of the kind; he forms no part of the Imperial system of defence of Hindustan, but is one of a force maintained by a Native State for purposes of police or State. There is consequently no *prima facie* reason why his surrender should be demanded any more than that of a civil employé in a Native State. This decision was given in 1885, but the latter part of it would appear to be unsound now that the Government of India has accepted the offer of Native levies, which will, of course, form part of the Imperial Army of defence, and, in case of emergency, they would protect the immediate subjects of the Queen in British India quite as much as they would protect the Native States. If the Government of India, therefore, still feels disinclined to surrender deserters from Native States, it will have to raise some other political principle upon which to base its refusal. The decision on the surrender of deserters from armies of Native States was given in 1885, and was based upon the representations of Sir Lepel Griffin. But although given in 1885, the decision was not made public, that is printed as a memorandum, till the beginning of this month. It seems to us to be a mistake for the Government of India to publish the decision at all *now*.

THE SUGGESTED COLONISATION OF KASHMIR.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The most important part of Sir Lepel Griffin's address to the Royal Colonial Institute was, of course, that in which he advocated the colonisation of Kashmir, and there are other signs in the air that this question may soon become one of practical politics. Every year since the Government of India sold Kashmir to Golab Singh we have, at intervals, published articles more or less directly advocating some scheme of colonisation; but in view of the well-known antipathy of the rulers of Kashmir to anything like European invasion of their territory, such recommendations have always been tentative and conditional. However numerous might be the advantages to England of a well established English, or English and Eurasian, colony in Kashmir, the disadvantages to India, if such a scheme were carried out with a high hand and in spite of all protest from those concerned, would be much greater. It is very easy for Sir Lepel Griffin or any one else with half his ability and experience to show that the State of Kashmir stands in every way upon a different footing to other Native States. It is easy to argue that the territory which was sold for political purposes a few years ago may be bought back to-day without injustice, if political exigences require it. It is easy to assert that the mere act of purchase from the British Government has not conferred upon Golab Singh's descendants the right divine of kings to govern wrong; and that it is not only the privilege but the plain duty of the British Government to take back a trust which has been betrayed, to rescue land which was unwittingly handed over to tyranny of the worst description and to save a miserable peasantry from the fate which our own folly in previous years has brought upon them. Nothing is easier than to show that any such phrase as the "annexation" of Kashmir would be a misnomer, and that if the Government took back from Golab Singh's descendants the charge which they have mal-administered it could not fairly be described as anything more than the redemption of Kashmir. It is equally true, as Sir Lepel Griffin insisted, and as the *Times* says, it is well that the British public should be told, that the duty of a British Government in India is to the people rather than to the rulers, and that the claims of a misgoverned and ill-used populace should outweigh the right of any Prince, however ancient his lineage and undoubted his title to sovereignty. *A fortiori* is this the case in Kashmir, where the ruling family is a modern creation, with claims resting merely upon the act of purchase, while the Government has been of a kind which has rightly been held up to the other States in India as an example of every thing which a Government ought not to be.

On every ground, therefore, it would seem at first sight the plain duty of the Government of India to rescue the natives of Kashmir from the miserable lot to which they have been reduced, and at the same time to utilise the maladministered territory for the best Imperial purposes. This is what Sir Lepel Griffin demands and the *Times* rather cautiously endorses. This, too, we may add, is the line of argument which has been taken over and over again by ourselves. We do not, however, consider that the Government of India has been altogether to blame in refusing, hitherto, to adopt the course thus recommended. Those who know most of Indian politics know how little these can be guided by abstract principles of right and justice. Although it may be the easiest thing in the world to show that the position of Kashmir is different from that of other Native States, nothing would be more difficult than to convince the ruler of any other Native State that the fate of Kashmir to-day might not be that of his territory to-morrow. It would be easy to show that Kashmir has been disgracefully misgoverned; but to the average native Chief our ideas and principles of government are hopelessly and unintelligibly high. Strive as he may, he always feels assured of falling far short of the British model; and he has no guarantee stronger than precedent that the British Government will not one day turn upon him and take his power from him, on the ground that he has abused it. His estimate of human nature is not high, and he would believe that the real

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motive for the exceptional treatment accorded to Kashmir arose from the utility of the country to us; and that its misgovernment was only used as an excuse. Similarly he will believe that, if his own territory should at any time appear desirable for colonisation or for other purposes, instances of misgovernment will easily be found sufficient to class him with Maharaja Pertab Singh as one who has betrayed the trust imposed in him by the British Government. The whole tone of Sir Lepel Griffin's address would justify this belief, and the adoption of the policy advocated towards Kashmir would be regarded as merely the first step in this direction.

From this it will be seen how the hands of Government are hampered in doing justice to the inhabitants of Kashmir by the consciousness of the evil effect which intervention in that State would have upon most of the other Native Chiefs in India. In the second place, it is extremely doubtful how any such measure would be received by the Radical party at Home. The Maharaja of Kashmir has already bought up the votes of a section of the Native Press, and for a very moderate expenditure in rupees could probably command the Congress. For purposes of Radical obstruction in Parliament this would be more than sufficient, and Mr. Bradlaugh would be supplied at once with a mandate from the people of India to protest against the act of usurpation contemplated by the Government of India. It would be pointed out that Kashmir has ever been among the foremost of Native States to offer assistance in men and money to the supreme power. It would be shown that his Highness Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh has been generous in his contributions to such excellent undertakings as the Countess of Dufferin's fund and the Aitchison College, and it would be asked how a ruler thus generous to benevolent objects in British India could be the monster of iniquity he is said to have been towards his own subjects. To members of Parliament, ignorant of Eastern ways, such a question would apply pertinently enough; and for the use of members of Parliament, ignorant of Kashmir, abundance of evidence would be forthcoming to show that the natives of Kashmir were, on the whole, admirably well governed, and that the outcry raised on the subject of maladministration was only the expression of the insatiable earth-hunger of the British Government in India, which had recently swallowed Upper Burma on just such an excuse. Any Government of India, therefore, which undertook to adopt strong measures with the Kashmir Government, might find itself attacked on many sides, and we doubt whether such lectures as that delivered by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Colonial Institute are likely to make the task any easier. If a healthy and intelligent public opinion could be created on the subject at Home, and if the Native Chiefs of India could be led to see the injury done to them, by the inclusion in their number of black sheep like the present Maharaja of Kashmir, or if the administration, which has been set up in the Maharaja's stead, would expressly invite British colonisation of the country, matters might be different. But under present circumstances we doubt whether affairs are ripe for settlement on the lines which are most likely to give permanent contentment to the Happy Valley and lasting security to our North-West frontier.

THE STAFF CORPS.

(*Times of India.*)

An announcement has just been made which is full of interest to the student of Indian Army organisation. It is stated that, owing to the constant drain on the Madras Staff Corps for officers to go to Upper Burma to replace casualties from sickness, etc., in that favoured spot, young officers of the Madras Army are no longer to be considered eligible for appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force—a decision which will be the cause of grievous disappointment to the young officers aforesaid. But can anything bring out more strongly the extraordinary anomalies of the Staff Corps system than this very necessary injunction? Why should the Madras Staff Corps at any time furnish officers to the Punjab Frontier Force? What possible connection can there be between the two? But questions like these may be asked by the hour without any satisfactory answer being forthcoming. In India, to say a thing is an anomaly is not necessarily to condemn it. From the very nature of the case, our rule in this country, however harmonious and coherent as a whole, is made up of many contradictions. But when, after the great crash of 1857, the whole Indian Army had to be reorganised, nothing more curiously ineffectual than the Staff Corps could have been invented. We are not about to inflict on our readers the oft-told story of that gigantic muddle. The question is, is there any chance of its being done away with? We fear not. The Simla Commission has recommended that it be abolished, but the Simla Commission has recommended many other things that have not come to pass. The Staff Corps has certainly been the most costly toy that any Army has ever found itself possessed of. It secured a system of promotion under which nearly everybody became Colonels, and these Colonels had to be heavily bribed to leave the service. It turns out Generals who have never commanded anything, and Field Officers by the dozen who never by any chance put on uniform. It sends a man into the Pay Department as a Subaltern, and as he sits at his office desk month after month, and year after year, his only battles being with the punkah coolie, who is apt to fall asleep, and his only victories being over his brother officers when he succeeds in cutting their pay; it promotes him successively to Captain, Major, and Colonel, finally sending him home to Bath, where, as a retired General Officer, he exposes the designs of Russia, and criticises the strategy of Germany. If in a time of profound peace the Madras Staff Corps is not able to satisfy the demands on it, what would take place if anything serious happened? As we said before, there is no conceivable reason why the Madras Staff Corps should furnish officers to the Punjab Frontier Force, but its present inability to do so is the latest exposure of a ridiculous system. The evil is by no means confined to Madras. In all three Presidencies the local Staff Corps is a source of weakness to the Army it is supposed to furnish with officers.

BENGAL.

(*August* 4.)

THE *Englishman* hears that a party of engineers is at present at work in making observations between Midnapore and Calcutta with a view to a survey for a railway, probably in connection with the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and that Mr. Bell is, or was lately, at Midnapore collecting information.

THE Bengal Government has issued a circular to the mills asking them for their opinion as to the manner in which effect can be given to the wishes of the Secretary of State for India, that in the proposed Factory Act it should be enacted that four days per mensem must be given to the mill hands. As far as Bengal is concerned the mill hands get their Sundays free. In Bombay they work all the month through.

A CALCUTTA paper observes:—"In all probability shortly after the cold weather has set in Calcutta will witness military operations on a scale never before known in this corner of India. The Commander-in-Chief, it is presumed, wishes really to see what could be done if the city were to be attacked by a hostile fleet, that fleet having eluded the British men-of-war in the Bay, and having successfully negotiated all obstacles in the way of torpedoes, mines, and other destructive implements of war with which the Hooghly had been plentifully sown. The regiments to take part in these manœuvres will be the Buffs, the East Surrey, which will have arrived from Allahabad, and the Leinsters. The latter are being relieved by the East Surrey, but will be detained to take part in the operations. The 3rd and 38th Bengal Infantry and the battery from Barrackpore will also be present. It only remains, if the scheme is carried out, for our Volunteers to join. The Naval Artillery in their steam-launches, and perhaps with the new torpedo boat, if the authorities will lend her, ought to give a good account of themselves."

HAJI NOOR MAHOMED ZAKARIA, the secretary to the local Mahomedan Merchants community, has, the *Englishman* states, received a telegram from Johannesberg stating that the Transvaal Government has decided to class British Indian merchants with Turks and Chinese as aliens, and has peremptorily ordered them to leave the towns within its territory. A number of Indians have settled in the Transvaal, as under the terms of the London Convention they have a right to do, and their investments in goods and buildings represent a capital of some £300,000. At Johannesberg, the centre of the well-known gold fields of that name, and about 30 miles from Pretoria, these Indian settlers form a very important and influential part of the population, with a large share of the trade. As expulsion would mean ruin to most of them, the necessity of immediate action for the purpose of securing them in the enjoyment of their rights as British subjects is sufficiently apparent; and it is to be hoped that neither the Viceroy nor the Secretary of State, to both of whom an appeal has been made by telegram, will be at all dilatory in the matter. The high-handed injustice, involving a downright breach of treaty, of which the Boers have shown themselves capable, is so much of a piece with the arbitrary proceedings of the Portuguese in the Delagoa Railway affair as to warrant the belief that an understanding between the two to check the spread of British influence in South Africa by every means in their power really exists. It is time that both should be brought to their senses by whatever peremptory measures such selfish and lawless folly may appear to call for.

MADRAS.

(*Aug.* 4.)

LORD CONNEMARA will reach Simla about Oct. 5 and wil remain there a fortnight.

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MR. H. IRWIN goes from Mount Abu as Consulting Engineer to the Madras Government with the rank of Superintending Engineer.

MR. J. D. GOLDINGHAM, late Father of the Madras Civil Service, and Judge of Bellary, retired from the service last September, and will leave Bombay to-day for Europe.

THE Madras Government has ruled that Customs duty should be levied on spirits imported by private contractors for the use of the Government Departments, such spirits not being Government property at the time of importation. As the contractors have objected on the ground that no such rule has been hitherto enforced, the question has been referred to the Government of India for decision.

BOMBAY.

(*Aug.* 6.)

DURING the month of June 27,462,442lbs. of cotton, worth Rs. 73,67,9C9, was shipped from Bombay for foreign ports.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain during week general. Total fall insufficient for sowing in parts of Nassik, Poona, Ahmednugger, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad. Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Poona and Ahmednugger, and damaged by floods in parts of Kurrachee and Shikarpore, by locusts and breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad, and by caterpillars in parts of Kaira and Kattywar. Standing crops otherwise good, except in Dharwar and three talukas of Khandeish, where they are middling. Sowing and transplantation progressing generally. Fodder scarce in parts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Nassik, Poona, Ahmednugger, and Dharwar. Water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednugger, and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nassik.

OWING to the vigilance of the Bombay Police, the Native town has at length been relieved of a gang of seven Mahrattas, who have been concerned in no fewer than forty-five cases of burglary. The property stolen was of a most varied and miscellaneous character, the depredations of the gang having been carried on for the most part in broad daylight. The circumstances connected with the arrest of the men are as extraordinary as they are interesting. It seems that Inspector Guider ascertained that one of the party had dealings with a certain Marwarree at Nagpada, and forthwith went to that person's shop. While standing there he saw a victoria pass by, and noticing that the appearance of the fare belied his ability to indulge in the luxury of a carriage, had the vehicle stopped, and on questioning the fare, found, to his surprise, that he was one of the men for whom he was looking. Further inquiries led to the apprehension of the other members of the gang, who were placed before Mr. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, who sentenced the principal offender to four years' hard labour, and five others each to three years similar imprisonment, and the receiver of the stolen property to three years and three months' hard labour.

AN interesting application has occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Parsons, at the Bombay High Court. The relatives of Bai Maneckbai, a young Hindoo lady of some seventeen years of age, applied to the judge for a rule *nisi* and an interim injunction to restrain one Valabdas Narotamdas from entering into marriage with Bai Maneckbai. It appeared that the father of the latter died in 1882, leaving a will entitling her to a legacy of Rs. 2,000 and a life interest in the remainder of his property, estimated to be worth Rs. 1,50,000. There was also a clause in the will to the effect that, if the betrothal of the daughter did not take place during the lifetime of her mother, the matter was to be left in the hands of the executors, who should always be three or four in number. Four executors, including the defendant Valabdas, were appointed to carry out the provisions of the will; but three of these died, and in the year 1867 defendant became the sole executor, but he did not appoint others to take their places in accordance with the will. At this time he was the husband of Bai Maneckbai's sister, but on his wife dying a few months ago he sought to contract a marriage with his ward. The relatives of the young lady at once raised a protest, but finding Valabdas was not willing to withdraw from his position as a suitor, made an application, as above stated, to effect their object, it being pointed out to the Court that defendant was in embarrassed circumstances, and was, in their (plaintiffs') opinion, desirous of marrying Bai Maneckbai simply to take advantage of the money left her. The Court granted the rule *nisi* applied for.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 29.

A detachment of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, which has done excellent work in Burma, consisting of thirty mounted infantry, under Lieutenants Mackenzie and Majendie, surprised three gangs of dacoits under Boh Kyee Tha at Natmouk. A dacoit leader and four men were killed, and the camp taken; also two Snider rifles, twenty-five muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition, dahs and spears.

A number of men of the Norfolk Regiment up the Chin are suffering from fever and scurvy.

Lashio, in Southern Theinee, is said to be elected as the headquarters of the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. A guard of 300 military police is stationed there. The selection appears to be injudicious. It is ten days' march from the nearest military post, and was notoriously unhealthy in the Burmese times, it being called the grave of Burmese armies in consequence of the enormous number of Burmese soldiers who died there during the expeditions with the Shans. Twenty-five per cent. of the military police stationed there are in hospital, but this high percentage is exceeded at Mogok and Mogonug.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Aug.* 4.)

CHOLERA is said to have been very prevalent in Jullunder city during the past week.

THE meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, fixed for Wednesday, has been postponed till Aug. 14th.

THE original debenture holders for two lakhs in the Egerton Woollen Mills are pressing the trustees to dispose of the property at once and to realise debts.

MUSSOORIE, not to be outdone by Simla, has started a Fine Arts Exhibition, which was opened last Tuesday by Sir George Greaves. From all the *Pioneer* hears the high arts are not likely to interfere seriously with the high jinks for which that captivating station has been hitherto celebrated.

THE ex-Ameer Yakub Khan has become dissatisfied with his present residence at Mussoorie, owing, it is said, to the death of a wife there, and has petitioned Government for another. The answer is that if Bellevue, which cost some Rs. 50,000, can be disposed of the Government are ready to fall in with Yakub's wishes, and buy or build him another house with the proceeds.

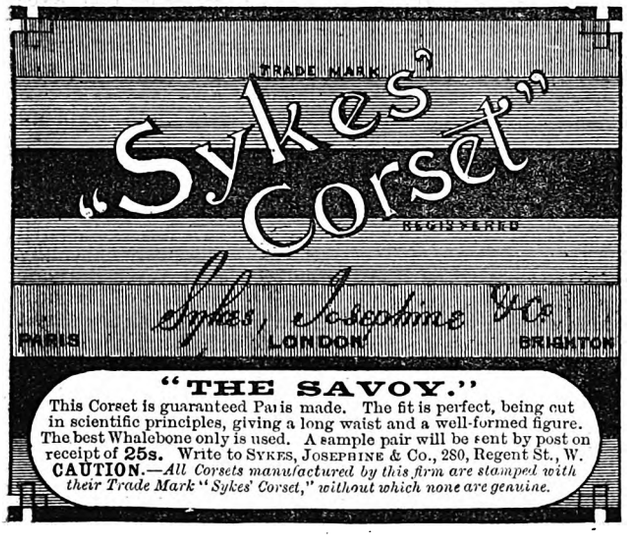
ANOTHER Golden Gang! but this time, an up-country paper hears, of their appearance on the Indian Midland Railway, where one Nagu Gunpat, a brakesman, made away with a parcel said to contain solid brick silver, but which actually contained 6,000 rupees in hard cash. Two others, Gulzar Khan (the brakesman who was booked out with the train from which the parcel was stolen) and a man who some time ago served the railway apothecary at Bina as a cook, are in the hands of the police, together with Nagu Ganpat, with whom every piece of the money was found. A great many thefts have of late taken place on the Indian Midland Railway.

THERE have been some rather bad landslips at Darjeeling as well as at Simla. The steps and part of the embankment at the Club fell into Auckland-road, and owing to the heavy blocks of accumulated earth below Kurseong the mail train has been delayed on one or two occasions. The worst slip reported is the carrying away of a part of the kitchen garden of Oakdene with its stone parapet, the mass falling on the roof of Army's Retreat, a house just below, and inhabited by Mr. Paul Mowis, the naturalist, his wife, and some visitors. The stone and earth crashed through the roof into the dining-room, burying an ayah with a baby, and a bearer, all of whom were happily rescued alive, although the man-servant sustained serious injuries.

THE Allahabad police made a clever capture on Wednesday last of a gang of coiners, whose operations have been disturbing the local money market for some time past. As far back as January it was discovered in the Bank of Bengal that there was copper coin about which was not that of the realm; and ever since the police have been endeavouring to trace its source, eventually with success. Through the instrumentality of an informer and a long ladder the men (three in number) were actually caught at their work in the upper storey of a house in the city, and in any case had no resource but confession. They appeared, however, to be much surprised at being committed to the Sessions, as they had not been making debased coin, but a full weight imitation of Government pice.

THE Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Muridki will last the whole of January, the regiments already named manœuvring for three weeks, when they will be joined by three or four others, and operations on a large scale be undertaken. The whole force will be split up into two divisions and separated by some sixty miles of country, over which they will work against each other under service conditions. Prince Albert Victor will join the camp and witness the manœuvres during the last seven days.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

EVIL OUT OF GOOD.

"Hell," it has been said, "is paved with good intentions." We do not question the good intentions of those ladies and gentlemen who, taking in hand a very unsavoury subject, succeeded in getting the House of Commons to interfere with the Government of India in a legislative enactment which it had put in force for the preservation of the health of the British soldier in that country. The "shrieking sisterhood" and their male supporters had certain field days at Exeter Hall and elsewhere, in which speaker after speaker, male and female, after their kind denounced the Indian Civil and Military authorities as pandering to the passions of a brutal soldiery and encouraging vice of the lowest type in the military ranks. This anything but attractive subject to men was discussed in a very unattractive manner by ladies whose purity of intention was beyond question, but who some way or another discovered a manner of handling very delicate matters in a very indelicate way. The fair protestors against imagined military wickedness were supported by certain ecclesiastical and Parliamentary faddists, with the result that "good intentions" carried the day, and paved —as it has since proved—a very infernal pavement throughout every military cantonment and camp in India. For it has now come to pass that in the Governor-General's Legislative Council a protest against the foolish resolution of the British Parliament, which weakened the hands of the Authorities in India, has been made by the Military Member of Council, supported by the Commander-in Chief, who stated a fact which surely ought to startle the sentimentalists, that the Army under his command had doubled its sick list in one particular direction since the purists had their way. From Burma Upper and Lower comes confirmation of a similar state of things amongst the soldiery there. The matter is a very serious one, and is not a question of mere morality alone, but one of State expediency. We are holding India, let faddists say what they will to the contrary, by the strong power of British bayonets, backed, we are glad to believe, by the loyalty of Native princes and peoples. But we know that that loyalty would not endure for a day were the bayonets withdrawn. This may seem to the sentimentalists a very Philistinic statement, but it is a fact nevertheless. The British force in India, considering the work it has to do, and the responsibilities entailed upon it, is a comparatively small one, and anything which tends to weaken its efficiency tends to jeopardise our rule in the country. This is what the British Parliament has done in order to conciliate the clamour of a set of sentimental agitators who, heedless of facts, and reckless of consequences, insisted upon a question of military efficiency being discussed in the spirit of Exeter Hall ethics only. Honourable members afraid of their seats at the next General Election allowed themselves to be led away by the "purity" clamour, and voted against the real interests and well-being of the very class —the British soldiery in India—that the "faddists" were pretending to protect. There was no cry from the peoples of India on which to found the agitation which was set up. Even the so-called National Congress failed to get an interest taken in the matter, and in their latest report—that of the Fourth Congress, held at Allahabad in December, 1888—it is recorded that "only three Englishmen and one Indian could be got to bring the subject before the Congress, and the one Indian carefully spoke upon other subjects, confining his remarks on this one to a few words at the very close of his speech."

The agitation therefore came from England, and was very English indeed in the manner of that "shrieking sisterhood" who one day clamour against the immoral instincts of the British soldier and another day ask permission to offer bouquets to a confessed adulteress and suspected poisoner. But the strange and sad result of permitting such agitators to influence votes in Parliament is that at any moment our power and prestige in India may be weakened, for we proclaim throughout that empire that India is not to be governed by the Viceroy and his councillors there, but by ignorant and foolish agitators at home. The lesson is a dangerous one to teach; it is a lesson very easily learnt, but its end will be—disaster.

A very severe punishment has been inflicted on the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Kamptee. This battalion has long been considered one of the best, if not the best, shooting regiment in India, but its reputation in this respect has recently, owing to certain irregularities, been considerably lowered. In the Bombay Army Orders of the 12th July it is stated that grave irregularities were committed on the rifle range by this battalion when at the annual target practice, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, has directed that the battalion shall forfeit all musketry prizes gained during the last annual course, and that the "figure of merit" shall not be published in Army Orders.

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Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 27.)

ORR—The service of Captain C. J. Orr, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

GREEN, Lieut. G. E. T., M.S.C., is confirmed in his appointment as assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma.

HOWELL, Mr. A. P., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from the 13th prox., or such other date on which he may sail from India.

BRAJENDRANATH DE, Mr., of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a degree of Honour in Sanskrit in the 1st division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 5,000.

PILCHER, Brig.-Surgeon J. G., civil surgeon of Darjeeling, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of Civil Hospitals, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, M.D.

GRIESBACH—The services of Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

FARRER, Mr. H., is appointed to be postmaster-general of the 1st grade, and Mr. W. P. Symonds to be postmaster-general of the 2nd grade, from May 13, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. A. U. Fanshawe as director-general of the Post Office of India from that date.

MILITARY.

HUNT, Major H. V., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

MANSFIELD, Captain and Brevet-Major H., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

SPENCE, Captain E. K. E., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

PHILIPS, Lieutenant A. L., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, with effect from May 29, vice Major A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, and officiating commissary-general for transport, who has been confirmed in that appointment.

SANDERS, Lieut. G. L. H., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

ORR, 2nd Lieut. J. L., 7th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 1st Cavalry (Hyderabad Contingent), on probation.

LANE, Lieut. H. A., officiating wing officer 4th Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 2nd Cavalry.

GRANT, 2nd Lieut. F. D., Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

PATTERSON, 2nd Lieut. H. McNeale, Suffolk Regiment, officiating wing officer 31st Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

CAUTLEY, Lieut.-Colonel C. G., General List, cavalry, military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, and officiating controller of military accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal (p.a.), for one year and 121 days.

SPRAGGE, Captain B. E., D.S.O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, district staff officer, 2nd class (m.c.), for six months.

SPARKS, Lieut.-Colonel J. B., Bengal Staff Corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, is granted special leave for two years from June 2.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

HERBERT, Lieut. C., Bengal S.C., 44th Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced Nov. 12, 1888.

BRABAZON, Surgeon H. M., for 182 days; pension service, 2nd year, commenced June 12, 1888.

NUTHALL, Colonel H. J., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to reside out of India, from July 10.

SMITH, Colonel C. J., R.E., consulting engineer for railways, Madras, having vacated his appointment is reappointed to that post.

NEILL, Lieut.-Colonel G. F. E. S., M.S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is granted two years' special leave.

BECHER, Mr. A. R., officiating Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is appointed officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Macdonald on privilege leave.

BRUCE, Mr. W. D., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service.

PERRY, Mr. H. W., apprentice engineer, attached to State Railways, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade.

PARRY, Mr. J. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel C., R.E., executive engineer, State Railways, is granted special leave from the expiration of the leave sanctioned.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, July 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FISCHER, Surgeon L. G., 23rd Pioneers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. H. Sellick, transferred temporarily to civil employment.

COCKERILL, Lieut. G. K., R.L., Royal West Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 28th Punjab Infantry.

RAY, Lieut. M. R. E., Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

BAILEY, Major T. J., wing commander, 1st Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd in command, 40th Bengal Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Fraser, retired.

GRANT, Lieut. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the battalion, to be wing officer, 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, vice Showers, appointed to Meywar Bhil Corps.

RODGERS—Notification has been received from the Horse-Guards that Brigadier-General R. M. Rodgers, C.B., V.C., half-pay, commanding the Bundelkhand District, will be placed on retired pay on attaining the age of 55 years on September 4, 1889, and is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

NATHAN, Lieut. W. S., R.E., is transferred from the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works, to the Sukkur Special Defence Division, Military Works Department.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

ROUTH, Major W. R., Suffolk Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

NORRIS, 2nd Lieutenant W. H., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for six months on medical certificate.

MEEK, Surgeon J., M.D., medical staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

SANDBACH, Captain A. E., R.E, Bengal Sappers and Miners, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer in the Army Pay Department:—

HUMFREY, Major J. C. T., paymaster 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be paymaster of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. C. E., Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 35th Sikhs.

PERKINS, Major-General Æ., C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, lately employed in the Public Works Department, is permitted to reside at Simla or elsewhere in the Sirhind district.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

SMALLWOOD, Lieut. F. G., No. 9 Mountain Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division Royal Artillery, for six months, on medical certificate.

EALES, Lieut. L. G. N., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

KEATELY, Surgeon J., Medical Staff for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 31.)

RISLEY—The services of Mr. H. H. Risley, deputy commissioner, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

FURLOUGHS.

MONTRIOU, Mr. W. F. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three months.

GRANT, Mr. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months.

PETERSON, Mr. H. P., officiating district and sessions judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months.

CASPERZ, Mr. C. P., officiating district and sessions judge, Baugulpore, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. P. Peterson.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, on leave, is appointed to act as under-secretary in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. R. W. Carlyle.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 25.)

BEADON—On being relieved of the duties of commissioner and superintendent of the Lahore Division, Colonel C. Beadon is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of the Derajat Civil Division, vice Mr. H. B. Beckett, proceeding on leave.

BIRCH, Colonel W. B., Cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore, is appointed

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a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the Ferozepore Cantonment.

ROBERTS, Mr. T., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Umballa Civil Division.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 27.)

PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., officiating district and sessions judge, Saharanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months.

WALL, Mr. R., inspector-general of registration and commissioner of excise and stamps, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months.

YOUNG, Mr. W., judicial commissioner, Oudh, is granted furlough out of India, on m.c., for four and a-half months from July 25, 1889.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 27.)

MICHEL, Capt. St. J. F., 1st Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as assistant cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H. H. H. Hallett.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, July 20.)

WARDE—On his return from leave Lieut. H. N. Ward, assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Southern Sub-Division of Ye-u district.

BEALE, Mr. R., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Taungdwingyi to the charge of the Pegu Sub-Division, Pegu district.

WARDE-JONES, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pegu to the charge of the Kyauktan Sub-Division, Pegu district, as a temporary measure.

COPELAND—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. J. Copeland, deputy conservator of forests.

TOUSSAINT, Mr. C. L., assistant conservator of forests, Yamethin is appointed to the charge of the Pyinmana Forest Divison during, the absence of Mr. J. Copeland.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 30.)

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., has been permitted to resign the Madras Civi Service from August 8.

COLE, Mr. P. A., Treasury deputy collector, North Arcot, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months.

DITMAS, Mr. F. W., Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six months.

GRIMES, Mr. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for two years with effect from September 26.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps:—

ALLEN, Second Lieutenant H. M., Welsh Regiment, wing officer, 22nd Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

DOVETON, Colonel J. C., Staff Corps, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces (p.a.) for one year and thirteen days, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 1.)

H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

OLIVER, Mr. J., to act as professor of English literature, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. A. Barrett, or pending further orders.

BANAJEE, Mr. Framjee Kavasjee, M.A., to act as professor of logic and moral philosophy, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. MacMillan, or pending further orders.

MILITARY.

BROWN, Lieut. C. A., wing officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, ninth year, commenced Feb. 19.

DUNDAS—H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to extend, as a special case, the tenure of appointment of Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Dundas as assistant adjutant-general up to July 1.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. M. Bellasis, S.C.; Lieut. C. Herbert, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Cautley, Cav.; Captain A. W. Brooke, S.C.: Lieut. G. P. Ranken, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Skene, D.S.O., Inf.; Surgeon H. M. Brabazon.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—B. K. S. McDermott.

Madras Estab.—H. R. B. Taylor, O. S. R. Krishnamma.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., C.B., S.C., fifteen days; Colonel S. Beckett, C.B., S.C., one year; Colonel H. W. J. Senior, S.C., two months; Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Smith, Inf., six months; Major G. L. Eliot, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Colonel K. F. Stevenson, S.C., two months; Captain H. H. Young, S.C., three months; Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Walker, S.C., three months; Surgeon E. R. da Costa, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, S.C., three months; Surgeon A. F. Sargent, three months; Major H. P. Young, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. R. Stuart, furlough commuted to fifteen months on m.c.; J. D. D. Kirkman, one week's furlough and to return; E. L. Hunt, one year's special leave; A. S. Jameson, six months' s.c.; R. E. Younghusband (Cov.), four months' furlough; A. Hullah, one week's furlough and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. W. Martin, S.C.; Colonel G. N. Chamier, C.B., V.C., S.C.; Surgeon-Major E. B. Ruttledge, Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Smythe, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Major-General H. McLeod, R.A.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. D. Mander, Inf.; Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. L. Harris (Cov.), E. E. Lowis (Cov.), Brigade-Surgeon P. Cullen (M.D.), Ralph Sadler, J. P. Coy, J. N. Thornhill, D. W. Thompson, Colonel C. A. Baylay (B.C.S.), C. W. McIver, M. H. Beattie, R. W. Blair, A. J. Oldham, Surgeon-Major J. Mullane, D. Calnan (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon F. F. McCartie, W. H. Horsley (Cov.), Major R. Gardiner, R.E.

AUGUST 20.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonel.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robert Patch.

To be Major.—Captain Gervas Selwyn Eyre.

To be Captain.—Lieut. Hedley Wright.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major.—Surgeon Charles Henry Beatson.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.—Lieut. William Henry Lowry.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonel.—Major George Robert Hodgson.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Colonel Charles Robert Bradstreet, Madras Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel David William Inglis, Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Divie Henry Robertson, Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Fitzgerald, Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Robert Emilius Cox, Madras Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Walter Scott Peat, Bombay Cavalry.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Colonel E. Austin, Madras Staff Corps, to be Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. Stainforth, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Captain R. C. Andrews, Madras Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assist-

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ant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras Establishment, vice Major E. C. Browne, who has vacated the appointment.

To be District Staff Officers, First Class :—

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Major R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, District Staff Officer, Second Class, vice Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., resigned.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Major C. D. M. Gall, Royal Fusiliers, District Staff Officer, Second Class, vice Colonel G. Rowlandson, appointed to command a district; Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Rolland, Madras Staff Corps, District Staff Officer, Second Class; Major A. G. B. Ternan, Bengal Staff Corps.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel E. Cunningham, Bombay Staff Corps, District Staff Officer, Second Class, vice Colonel H. J. Hallowes, who has completed his tenure of Staff Service.

To be District Staff Officers, Second Class :—

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, vice Major Ridgeway.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Captain A. G. Burn, Madras Staff Corps, vice Lieut.-Colonel Rolland; Captain H. W. Ind, Royal Artillery; Captain E. E. Forbes, Madras Staff Corps; Captain C. M. T. Western, Royal Artillery; Captain H. S. Massy, Bengal Staff Corps.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Captain F. Stevenson, Bombay Staff Corps, vice Colonel E. Cunningham.

ERRATA.

The date of rank of Colonel James Kelly, Madras Unattached List, is "Sept. 28, 1888," and not "1889," as stated in the *London Gazette* of April 9, 1889. In the *London Gazette* of June 28, 1889, among the promotions to the rank of Major, in the Bombay Staff Corps, for "Captain Edward Deedes," read "Captain Edward Deedes Newnham-Smith."

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Edmund Waller, from the Border Regiment; Lieut. Hugh Newcome Waymouth, from the Liverpool Regiment; Lieut. Alexander Prest Houseden, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. Henry King, from the South Wales Borderers; Lieut. George Edward Douglas Elsmie, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieut. Frederick Hopewell Peterson, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieut. William Bernard James, from the Derbyshire Regiment; Lieut. Ernest Addison Stevenson, from the Leinster Regiment.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean, from the Royal West Kent Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Alexander John Wogan Browne, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. Henry Laurence Gordon, from the Durham Light Infantry.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

DUFF—Aug. 16, at Earlsneuk, Elie, Fife, the wife of Alan Colquhoun Duff, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MACKENZIE—Aug. 17, at Shakenhurst Hall, Cleobury Mortimer, Worcestershire, the wife of D. F. Mackenzie (of Calcutta), of a daughter (prematurely).

FINLAYSON—Aug. 21, at 10, St. James's-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Christie Finlayson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LEADER—MOULS—Aug. 17, at the parish church, Croydon, Frederick James, second son of James Leader, Esq., of Marlborough, Wiltshire, to Emily (Millie), youngest daughter of W. J. Mouls, Esq., Alverley, Park-hill-rise, Addiscombe, Surrey.

MACGEORGE—PEGG—Aug. 14, at St. John's Church, Richmond, Surrey, Harry King MacGeorge, 7th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Henry John MacGeorge, Deputy Commissioner of the Central Provinces, India, to Elizabeth Christiana, daughter of the late William Pegg.

ROWAN—BROWN—Aug. 20, at Rathfarnham Church, county Dublin, Melville George, son of Captain Melville J. Rowan, Royal Artillery, to Agnes Kate, daughter of Major John Brown, A.P.D. (late 17th Lancers).

DEATHS.

HARDY—Aug. 17, at the Royal Marine Barracks, Walmer, Campbell Edward Hardy, Captain R.M.L.I., second son of Major-General Campbell Hardy, late Royal Artillery, aged 29.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

COPELAND—July 22 at Laodour, the wife of Mr. D. F. Copeland, Assam Forest Department, of a daughter.

FARLEY—July 27, at Murree, the wife of F. Farley, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Punjab, of a son.

LEWIS—July 29, at Srinagar, Cashmere, the wife of G. S. Lewis, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of a son.

MILLER—July 28, at Simla, the wife of J. O. Miller. C.S., of a daughter.

SMITH—July 31, at Bangalore, the wife of Major W. W. Smith, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

STANFORD—July 21, at Ootacamund, Neilgherries, India, the wife of H. B. Stanford, Royal Artillery, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

STILL—July 31, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor Still, Bombay Light Horse, of a daughter.

VAN GEYZEL—Aug. 1, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon J. L. Van Geyzel, of a daughter.

WYLIE—July 28, at Etawah, N.W.P., the wife of Y. Wylie, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FUHRER—HOOD—Aug. 1, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Dr. A. Fuhrer, Archæological Survey of India, to Julie Annie, youngest daughter of the late A. E. Hood, of Hampstead.

RICKER—COOPER—July 23, at Calcutta, Charles J. C. Ricker, Opium Department, N.W.P., to Ella Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. John Cooper, late Lieut., 97th Foot, and granddaughter of the late General George Cooper, Commandant, Dinapore Division.

WALLACE—ROSS—July 24, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, Captain Alexander Wallace, 25th P.I., to Ethel Campbell, daughter of Colonel George Campbell Ross.

DEATHS.

BRISTOW—July 25, at Asansol, Elizabeth Alice Bristow, the wife of H. Bristow, Assistant Tallah Water Works, Calcutta, aged 21.

CARROLL—July 30, at Bombay, Lina Carroll, the wife of the late Michal Carroll, of the Bombay Municipality, aged 67.

DRACOTT—June 8, at Indore, Central India, Charlotte, the wife of Mr. C. Dracott, and daughter of the late Mr. William Hammond, The Bourne, Wucclesham, near Farnham, Surrey, aged 56.

LEVETT-YEATS—July 26, of cholera, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, Franklin Levett-Yeats, late Accountant, Public Works Department, Bombay.

PENTICOSS—July 27, at Trichinopoly, Mary Kathleen (Katie), the child of Sub-Conductor S. and Mrs. Penticoss, Ordnance Department, aged 1.

PITTS—Aug. 1, at Bombay, Isabella, the wife of W. H. Pitts, Public Works Department.

QUINN—July 31, at Frere-road, Mody Bay, Mrs. Bibinana Gertrude Quinn, the wife of J. Quinn, Telegraph Department, after childbirth, aged 37.

RENNICK—July 27, at Agra, Major E. F. J. de C. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of the late R. H. Rennick, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, and of Derry-Argan, Enniskillen.

WATSON—Aug. 11, at Tientsin, Bogâwantalawa, Ceylon, George Watson, second son of the late William Watson, Esq., of Spring Lodge, Barnard Castle, aged 49.

WHITE—July 16, at Jorhat, Upper Assam, Rosania Jane Matilda, the wife of Charles White, Government Telegraph Department.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CONSEQUENT on Colonel Deane taking charge of the Remount Department, vice Colonel Ben. Williams, proceeding on sick leave, Colonel Toker will act as Senior Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, and Major Broadbent as Junior Deputy.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. GALLOWAY has assumed command of the Royal Artillery, Sind District; Lieut.-Colonel H. W. L. Hime, of the Royal Artillery, Madras District; and Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Brough, of the Royal Artillery, Bundelkhund District.

THE *Lucknow Express* states that Sir C. H. S. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., who has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General will vacate the command of the Oudh district at the end of the year, and will probably be succeeded by Sir John Hudson, now at Allahabad.

COLONEL H. R. B. WORSLEY, C.B., Colonel on the Staff, is granted privilege-leave from Aug. 12 to Oct. 10 next.

THE Macgregor Memorial medal has been awarded this year to Colonel Mark Bell for his explorations in Seistan and Persia in 1888.

THE subject for next year's prize essay of the United Service Institution in India is "The Organisation and Employment in war of Native Cavalry."

THE Prize Essay of the United Service Institution in India was that by Captain Duff of the 9th Bengal Infantry. He dealt with "The organisation of European and Eurasian subjects in India (including Volunteers) not belonging to the Army and Navy :—

(i) As auxiliary to the British troops;

(ii) For the protection of life and property locally, with a view to free as large a portion as possible of the regular army for service in the field."

CAPTAIN DUFF is in favour of the principle of compulsor

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service being applied to India. Captain Mason, R.E., whose essay ranks second and is also to be published, is opposed to this principle, and puts forward a scheme for obtaining the largest number of men trained to bear arms without being subjected to compulsory service.

In addition to the coolie corps indented for by the Chief Commissioner of Burma for the Chin Hills, sanction has been given to the raising of 2,000 Punjabi porters for the expedition in the autumn from the Chittagong side. Probably only a portion of these men will be required, as mule transport will be used as much as possible.

The sudden death from cholera at Agra of Major E. F. J. Rennick, Assistant Commissary-General is announced.

The names of all past and present medallists of the United Service Institution of India are in future to be published in the Bengal Army List, in the same way as the medallists of the Royal United Service Institution are published in the Quarterly Army List in England.

The Government have sanctioned about Rs.50,000 for the construction of troop sidings at Hurnai which are urgently required for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops, &c., without coming in contact with the ordinary public traffic of the station.

The extension of the railway from Peshawur to Jamrud Fort, for which an estimate was sanctioned for Rs.5,57,194, is not to be constructed as an ordinary traffic line but as a military siding to be maintained ready for military purposes when needed. A revised estimate of cost will therefore be required.

By the death of Major Cather, commanding Royal Engineers in Burma, the service has sustained a severe loss. He was an officer of the highest merit, both as an engineer and a soldier, and was peculiarly gifted with that faculty of organisation which is so invaluable on active service. His war service in Afghanistan included the advance on Kabul, the after-operations about Sherpur, and the march to Kandahar. When the operations in Egypt for the relief of Khartoum were undertaken, he was instructed to raise a corps of 1,000 workmen on the Punjaub, and these he took to Suakim. Their services were of the greatest value, mainly because of the skilful way in which the corps was organised and controlled. Of the whole thousand all but one lived to return to India. Captain Cather's name, therefore, was one to conjure with in Upper India when the expedition to Upper Burma was ordered in 1885 and transport coolies were required. He was again placed in charge of a large number of men, and did excellent work on arrival at Mandalay. The organisation of transport in Upper Burma was no easy matter, but it was successfully accomplished, and thus the extended operations of the cold weather of 1886-87 were rendered possible. Captain Cather obtained a brevet majority and the Distinguished Service Order for his services, and he was specially mentioned by Sir George White in his last despatch. His name has now, to the regret of everyone who had served with him, to be added to the long list of officers who have succumbed to the Burma climate.

GANJAM

We have received the following telegram from the India Office.—

"From Governor, Madras, 20th August, 1889

"Condition Ganjam for week ending 17th August. Season continues very favourable; rainfall fairly heavy, and general average for 19 stations 1·77 in. during week. Numbers on large works 6,878, on small works 7,388. Numbers on gratuitous relief for week ending 10th August, 77,917, of whom 11,480 men, 18,932 women, and 47,505 children; total decrease 15,800, mainly children. Seventy-five relief circles constitued, and 63 kitchens established. Imports by sea 471 tons, by land 485 tons. Deaths from cholera 347."

THE REVENUE OF UPPER BURMA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RANGOON, AUG. 20TH.

The *Rangoon Times* announces that the complete revenue returns of Upper Burma for 1888-9 show an increase of Rs. 23,29,000 compared with the previous year, when the total receipts amounted to Rs. 50,16,000.

The land revenue exceeded that of last year by more than Rs. 5,50,000, and this large increase is regarded as proof that the province is becoming settled. Cultivation is largely increasing, and Upper Burma is now importing very little of its food supply. The people who left the country owing to the war are now returning.

The report that the Mingwoon Prince had left Pondicherry is officially denied

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Aug. 19.

—o—

INDIAN FORESTS.

General Goldsworthy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the great importance of the public interests safeguarded by the Forest Department of the Central Provinces, the Government of India had taken any step to strengthen the staff of that department; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State had accorded his sanction to those steps.

Sir J. Gorst: The answer to both questions is in the affirmative.

Aug. 22.

INDIAN LADY GRADUATES.

Sir J. Kennaway asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that a lady, native of India, who had graduated with first-class honours at an Indian University, had been held to be ineligible to the scholarships instituted by the Government of India, and tenable in England; and whether there was anything in the resolution of the Government of India of February 12, 1886, constituting these scholarships to exclude women from their benefits; if there was not, would he communicate with the Government of India, with a view to throwing open the prizes of University education to all Her Majesty's subjects irrespective of sex.

Sir J. Gorst: The facts are as stated. The Indian scholarships were constituted as an experiment, and were intended for men only. The Secretary of State considers the decision of the Government of India right, and does not intend at present to make any alteration in the system.

THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

In reply to a question from Mr. Bradlaugh as to the proposed measures for relieving the indebtedness of the Central Indian population,

Sir J. Gorst said: This is a matter in which the initiative must be left to the Government of India, and the Secretary of State has not yet heard of any legislative action being taken by them. Careful inquiries have, however, been made regarding the condition of the lower classes of the Central Provinces. The conclusions arrived at were that the agricultural classes were, generally speaking, very well off, but that a deplorable amount of indebtedness existed. A very large proportion of the cultivating classes has been thrown, by extravagance, into the money-lender's hands, and is now practically at his mercy.

CEYLON.

BUDDHIST TEMPORALITIES ORDINANCE.

Sir J. Kennaway asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the purport of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance lately passed through the Legislative Council of Ceylon by Sir A. Gordon; did it involve in any form the endowment of the Buddhist religion; and was an ordinance of this character subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Baron H. de Worms: The purport of the ordinance is to vest the property belonging to the Buddhist temples in trustees appointed by, and acting under the control of, district committees elected by the Buddhist householders in the district, the object being to insure that the revenues of the temples are applied to their proper purposes. The ordinance does not involve the endowment of the Buddhist religion. The draft of the ordinance was approved by the Secretary of State before it was introduced in the Legislative Council, and the ordinance has been confirmed and allowed by the Queen.

Sir J. Kennaway asked whether this was not a distinct departure from the principle of non-interference in local government in Buddhist affairs.

Baron H. de Worms: I think not, Sir.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—Owing, apparently, to the nearness of the Settlement, these Shares yesterday were dull. Mysore declined 1-16 and Nundydroog 1s. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 11-16 to 5 13-16, Nundydroog 25s. to 27s., Indian Consolidated 4s. 6d. to 5s., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 10s. to 12s., Ooregum Ordinary 1⅞ to 2, ditto Preference 2 to 2⅛, Devala-Moyar 4s. to 4s. 6d., Nine Reefs 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 5s. to 5s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 8s. to 8s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., Gold Fields of Mysore 21s. to 23s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

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THE PASSENGER AND THE STRATEGIC RAILWAY.

(CONTRIBUTED BY THE PASSENGER.)

(Civil and Military Gazette).

Once on a time there was a strategical railway, and it lived in the dry bed of a stream; but the stream rose and ran amok, and that railway came to great grief (not so the engineer who built it).

The following are the experiences of a first-class passenger booked through at his own risk, and baggage very much prepaid.

The mercury stood high at Josephabad, and the railway officials rushed and carried the compartment containing iced drinks. There they discussed the drinks and the breaches in the line ahead (the passenger he lay low and very dry). When the iced drinks failed that train moved on!

Mr. Passenger reached his destination from Josephabad much to exhausted to send you an accurate account of the journey, but the following comments and incoherent utterances, due to apoplectic delirium, have been extracted from his diary—

The line was destroyed in many places.

A high official lived at each end.

A. wired B.: "Go down and repair the line."

B replied, "Go yourself."

Says assistant station-master at first breach, "not only must your baggage remain here, but your honour shall go no further himself."

(Passenger here became violently energetic, and started taking action on his own account, but collapsed in ten minutes to mercury 126.)

Engineer staff working like slaves in broiling sun.

"Permanent Way" lent passenger a trolly without coolies.

"Traffic" lent him coolies without a trolly.

There being no departmental interchangability—except friction—progress nil.

"Why don't you move on?"

"Station Master won't give line clear."

Two hours later S. M. gives line clear—still no forrarder:

"What's matter now?"

"Please sar the engine-driver has no fuel."

"What's all that wood under your nose?"

"Please sar that wood belongs to Goods Department; how can I take for passenger traffic?"

"D——n your soul you useless son of a —— —— —— ——"

"Very well sar, I will wire."

(Last bottle of soda burst from heat apoplexy.)

Overheard outside the carriage:—

"Traffic could be resumed in two days, but for these engineers."

"Nothing but obstruction from these traffic fellows."

"D——d if I'll lend any more trollies to Permanent Way."

"Suppose we must get this first-class Johnnie through somehow."

"Not if I know it till I've completed mile 140."

"The beggar has got some soda water, and a basket of ice."

"Oh! then lift him on to our trolly."

Conclusion:—Undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to the following Departments for kindly assistance during a roughish time (1) Engineer (2) Traffic (3) Permanent Way Very (4) Subordinate staff. But taking the Strategic Railway as a gigantic whole, may their breaches *always* need repair, and may they live on friction and deferred wires for ever more!

KHOJAC.

HOME IGNORANCE.

The Allahabad paper referring to false impressions prevailing at Home says:—

The *Times* again can alone afford a regular telegraphic service from India, and it is upon this that the papers all over the country have to rely. How little they really know of Indian affairs is proved when they comment upon administrative matters in this country; but when they deal with the foreign policy of the Government they go still further astray. Thus one of the leading provincial journals quite recently declared that "Burma was rather a reproach than a glory to the English name," and it justifies the assertion by general statements of the blunders that have been committed. It tells its readers that there has been no discrimination between real and imaginary dacoity; and that the policy of pacification has been to "alienate the orderly and the peaceful, and to aggravate into bitterness the patriotism we ought have done our best to conciliate." The peace which reigns over nearly the whole of Burma, the alacrity with which the people use the new railway, the rapid growth of Mandaly, the safety to life and property which has been secured in large districts which were given over to dacoity in Thebaw's time, and the part which the Burmans themselves are now taking in the work of stamping out lawlessness, furnish an ample answer to wild charges of this kind. But old stories are received to give point to the accusations. It is seriously stated that one of the most notable blunders was the disbanding at the outset of disaffected troops without disarming them, and the subsequent carrying out of a ruthless and indiscriminating disarmament of townsmen and villagers. It seems to be forgotten that General Prendergast's expedition was a river one; that only the towns on the Irrawaddy could be at first occupied, and that the Burman troops disbanded themselves, retiring into the interior, and very naturally carrying their arms away with them. The general disarmament which has since followed has been most carefully carried out, and there can be no doubt that this has mainly contributed to making the pacification of most districts a reality. We are tired of putting forward contradictions of misstatements such as we have quoted; but in justice to the military and civil officers who have done such splendid work in Upper Burma, they must be repeated to the end of the chapter. They will, perhaps, in time be accepted as against the sinister reports which have been so persistently circulated since the annexation of the country.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

At a meeting of the Sind Branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association of India, held at Karachi on the 19th of July, the following resolutions were passed:—1. That the endeavour to obtain redress of our grievances be resolutely continued, and that the London Committee be supported with funds to enable that Committee to continue the agitation in Parliament and in the Press. 2. That this meeting is of opinion that there is, in equity, no difference between the claims, as to pension of non-domiciled Europeans appointed to the service by the Government in India, and those appointed by the Secretary of State; and this meeting would, therefore, deprecate any action that would seek to differentiate the two classes of officers, and introduce division into the camp. 3. That every non-domiciled European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in Sind be asked to subscribe a sum of ten rupees to assist the London Committee in carrying on the agitation during the Session of 1890. 4. That the European members of the Service in Beluchistan be invited to co-operate with the Sind Branch of the Association, and that they be asked to subscribe to the funds. 5. That the grateful thanks of the Sind Branch of the Association be offered to Sir Roper Lethbridge and to Mr. Henry S. King for their support and advocacy of our cause, both inside and outside the House of Commons; to the other members of the House who, on May 31, 1889, supported Sir Roper Lethbridge in his motion for a Committee of Inquiry; and to the London Committee for their unremitting labours to promote our interests. 6. That the hearty thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Press of India for the cordial support it has throughout afforded to the objects of the Association.

A WAIL FROM A DAK BUNGALOW.

For me they slew the aged fowl
And called it "curry-bhat,"
And though I thanked them with my lips,
I cursed them with my heart;
For I have fought with fossil fowl
From Indus to Pegu—
Listen, Cantonment Magistrate,
I yearn for something new.

O! murder not the youngling goat
And call it "mutton-i-chop,"
And bring me not the "cushtard tart,"
With black and dirty top.
For I have browsed on fare like this
From Cutch to Kitmandu—
Hear me, Cantonment Magistrate,
I long for something new.

Procure a staff—a supple cane,
And call the kitmadgar,
And on his aged shins explain
What proper dishes are.
For we (I speak of those
Who come from Delhi or Abu)
Observe, Cantonment Magistrate,
Desire all something new.

It may be in a sumptuous mess,
Or more palatial club,
Or by a wife's commanded hearth
You eat superior grub.
Thrice-lucky man, but give a thought
'Twixt soup and coffee to
The vagrant band which tramps the Land
And asks for something new.

Nusseerabad. B. R.

INDIAN trade shows a satisfactory increase during the first quarter of the official year. The export of raw materials was increased by 2½ million rupees. The largest increase in imports was in yarns and textile fabrics.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 19, Inventor (s), Liverpool; 22, City of London (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 18, City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta; Traveller (s), Calcutta; 19, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; 22, Karamania (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and two infants, Mr. J. H. James, General and Mrs. Lane, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. E. H. Douglas, Mr. Ferguson, Miss Annesley, Mr. Stenhause, Mr. T. R. Browne. *From Brindisi:* Major A. G. Impey, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Major P. R. Martin, Capt. W. G. Renton, Mr. A. Murcott, Mrs. Hogarth, Rev. H. Rowntree, Mrs. K. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. J. Smyth, Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Surg. J. W. Cadell, Mr. Davidson, Lieut. L. A. Gordon, Lieut. W. S. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ellis and family, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. H. M. Jones, Surgeon Cadell, Colonel Galloway, Mr. E. G. Elger, Mr. M. S. Melita, Mr. W. B. Riddock, Major W. Hill. *From Ismailia:* Mr. A. B. Napier.

For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Dr. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley.

For Gibraltar: Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett, Mr. and Miss Bedford, Major Wylie, Hon. Mrs. Wylie, Miss Thornton, Mr. Maclean, son and daughter, Major Croft, Miss H. Clarke, Major Orpen, Mr. S. P. Statham, Rev. J. Grimshaw.

For Kurrachee: Mr. J. A. Walter.

For Port Said: Miss Adams.

For Malta: Mr. M. A. Tweedie, Mrs. Seagar.

For Ismailia: Mr. Philpotts.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London Sept. 5; from Naples Sept 14.

For Colombo: Lady Bovile, Miss Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and children, Mr. Prior, Major F. J. Day.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Maclaggan, Mr. and Mrs. Prike and two infants, Miss Oldfield, Rev. Bruce and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Coswell, Miss A. R. Taylor, Mr. L. C. Baines, Mr. W. Hobbs, Mr. W. M. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. Hendry, Mr. Andrew Russell, Mrs. Weir. *From Naples:* Mr. Preston.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Mein, Mr. Caws, Mr. and Mrs. Anketell Jones, Miss Sharp, Mr. and Miss Pelter, Mr. and Mrs. Litster, Mr. J. M. Gregory, Miss Chenevix Trench.

For Madras: Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. J. C. Kidd. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Pascor.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. E. Palmer, Miss MacPherson.

For Ismailia: Sir D. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Levick and two children.

For Gibraltar: Col. J. A. Papillon, Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dixon, Mr. Spiers, Mr. Van Sommers.

For Naples: Mr. W. B. Gibbs, Miss Scott, Mr. F. L. Smith, Mr. R. J. Moss, Mrs. Palmer and child.

For Kurrachee: Major Ramsden.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Sept. 6; from Brindisi, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Rev. P. J. B. Austin, Miss Ringer. *From Brindisi:* Col. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calman, Major Creagh, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Shindsay, Mr. J. Townsend, Mr. Hampden, Capt. W. W. Lean, Mr. Clifford, Col. Mackesy, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. A. Gault, Mrs. Strickland, Mr. J. D. Rees, Col. Reade, Mr. S. E. Tute, Mr. H. F. Hatch. *From Venice:* Mr. T. Robyns.

For Alexandria: Mr. Morice, Mr. T. Knowles, Rev. and Mrs. and Miss Lethbridge, Corporal J. Ford. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. de Semet.

For Malta: Capt. Montanaro.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Miss Ringer.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker, Mr. F. A. Walker, Mr. P. Flower, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Gleadon, Mrs. John, Miss Haig, Mr. Oates Miss Farrant, Mr. C. W. Field, Mr. T. Hume, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. W. P. Walshe. *From Brindisi:* Mr. G. Birdwood, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ureni, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. N Cave, Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hussan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Garnani, Mr. C. R. Marindin Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. T. Hudson, Mr. C. Fasson, Mr. W. A. Dring, Mr. Gall, Mr. Kimber, Col. Wylie, Deputy Surgeon-General and Miss Costello, Mr. A. Moll, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. Churnside, Major W. Johnson, Mr. Beaham, Mr. H. G. Ryde, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Bernard Hall, Mr. B. Samuel. *From Malta:* Capt. Montanaro.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw.

For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. O. J. Shedlock. *From Brindisi:* Col. Rolland, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. R. Naylor, Dr. and Mrs. R. Naylor.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen, Rev. F. L. Gascoyne Major and Mrs. Bowden-Smith.

For Port Said: Mrs. Ashton, Miss Calders.

For Aden: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. B. Powell.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. Hughes. *From Brindisi:* Sir Evelyn Baring.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Mrs. Vesey Westmacott, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. F. Heilgers, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mr. N. M. Cummins, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. L. C. Tottenham, Mrs. Beirn, Miss McIntosh.

For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. W. F. Douglass, Mr. A. L. Harman, Mrs. R. S. Highet. *From Naples:* Miss Beadon, Mr. J. M. Harman, Mr. McKenzie, Major Turner.

For Ismailia: Sergt. J. A. Churnow. Mr. H. Aspinall.

For Aden: Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope. *From Naples:* Col. and Mrs. Mauden.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Betts, Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, Mr. Canny, Mr. Colohan, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Gleeson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. E. H. Clark. *From Naples:* Rev. E. J. Perry and son.

For Madras: Miss Cobbold, Mr. G. H. Plummer. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. Hooper.

For Naples: Hon. A. Nelson Hood, Miss Thomas.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Mrs. Kuper and sister, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Billings, Col. Benson, Mr. R. Innes, Mr. J. Sparenborg, Hon. Mr. Dienett, Hon. Mr. Quintin, Mrs. Nethersole, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. R. W. Harter, Mr. W. J. Ham, Mr. W. B. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Lyall, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Mr. H. D. A. Innes, Lieut. Renny-Tailyour, Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Col. C. H. Palmer.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant, Miss Frizille, Miss Emmens. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. C. F. M. Bell, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Black.

For Ismailia: Two Misses Taylor.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lousada, Messrs. Yarde, Mr. J. G. Allen.

For Malta: Lady Dingle and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macnaught.

For Aden: Mr. G. A. F. Bennett.

For Gibraltar: Lady B. Hancock, Miss Hancock.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. C. Brodie.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs Frost, Mr. Ortel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Carmichael and child, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Miss Martindale, Miss Stewart. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mr. C. Saunders, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Colonel H. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Major Elliot, Mr. J. MacPherson, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Thompson, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. W. R. Phillips.

For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay.

For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mr. Ridley.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. E. and two Misses Solano.

For Madras: Miss M. Reid.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Butlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. G. W. Place, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, Messrs. Walker (2), Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves, Mr. R. C. Laughlin. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Woodroffe, Captain Lindsell. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. H. Hudson.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Hoysted, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

For Naples: Mr. L. E. Clark.

For Colombo: Rev. F. Godson.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Plowden, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Messrs. J. and H. S. Jackson, Miss Jackson. *From Venice:* Mrs. and Miss Brodie.

For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare, Col., Mrs. and Miss Clerk, Rev. H. Windloss.

For Alexandria: Mr. Thos. Bent, Miss Roberts, Miss Small. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer, Lady Baring, Mr. J. A. Sett, Mr. J. L. Gorst.

For Ismailia: Mr. Compton.

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S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay : Miss Ward, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hambliu and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. White, Mr. Milne, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill, Rev. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Doming, Mrs. H. Doming, Mrs. A. Doming, Master J. Doming, Mrs. Meares, Miss Robertson, Mrs. and two Misses Hoyse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Kellie and infant, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. C. Sealy. *From Marseilles :* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. E. Short, Col. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. T. A. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Golding Lewis, Miss Boult, Lieut.-Colonel Manderson, Capt. Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. W. Goldring, Mrs. General Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. J. A. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedler, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. and Miss Beelman, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Miss Maynard, Mr. A. H. S. Reid. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said :* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.

For Madras *(via Bombay) :* Mr. Graham Watson. *From Marseilles :* Mr. C. L. Hudson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

For Marseilles : Mr. W. and two Misses Brown.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss George.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi :* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Mr. Anderson, Jun.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey, Miss Irving Rev. R. Bateman. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Lieut. F. G. Findlay, Miss R. Calham, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Kuhlenkampff, Major Wighton, Mr. Burmeister, Dr. and Mrs. Young. *From Ismailia* : Mr. J. A. Sett.

For Ismailia : Mr. E. Dellcluse.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children.

For Malta : General and Mrs. Wilkie.

For Port Said : Rev. and Mrs. N. Gollmer and infant, Miss Newton, Miss Armstrong, Miss Ramsay.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17 ; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Burt, Mr. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Miss Goodwin, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. R. Bassett-Pritchard, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Tolley, Mr. C. L. Caspersy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Ambler. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. R. M. Walker.

For Colombo : Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger, Rev. C. Grubb, Rev. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin, Mr. W. H. Owen.

For Madras : Miss Potterton Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon, Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher.

For Alexandria : Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Palmer and child.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. James Dempster, Mr. H. A. Martyn.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay : H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt. Halford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Sir H. de Trafford, Lady de Trafford, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Sely, Mr. G. C. Lyle, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover, Mrs. Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. Syed Ali Khan, Miss Haig, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenford, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davis and son. *From Marseilles :* Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kinealy, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Selmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobel, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. King, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Clerk, Mrs. West, Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Mrs. Penbrys.

For Madras : Mrs. L. Smith.

For Ismailia : *From Marseilles :* Mrs. Quirk and infant.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Lord Eglinton, Col. and Mrs. Pretguran. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood, *From Port Said :* Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Betts, Mr. G. Zuzini.

For Madras *(viâ Bombay) :* Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.

For Gibraltar : Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick.

For Malta : Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. Eckford.

For Ismailia : *From Brindisi* : Mr. L. E. Clark.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31 ; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Mr. E. C. Rich, Mr. Justice Scott.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Sowerby

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Mr. Paddon.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay : Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Mr. R. D. Prior. *From Marseilles :* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta : Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. L. Long and infant, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Miss Sharp. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

For Ismailia : Lord Dunsany.

For Colombo : Mr. W. A. Lane.

For Bombay : Capt. E. A. Young. *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs C. H. Hill.

For Madras: Mr. P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8 ; from Marseilles, Nov. 16.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. Ford, Mr. G. P Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Mrs. McAlister, *From Marseilles* : Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. J. Campbell, Dr. Parker, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and son, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell. *From Brindisi :* Lord Chelsea, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch, Major Yate.

Per B.I.S.N. *Huzara*, to sail Aug. 24.

For Kurrachee : Mr. W. Saunders.

For Bombay : Mrs. Minter, child and governess.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Aug. 29.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman, Rev. and Mrs. H. Beisenberg, Miss Winkel, Rev. Mathes, Rev. Schal, Rev. Mohn, Dr. Hoey, Miss Coke, Maj.-Gen. H. McLeod, Mr. H. J. Chaney, Mr. John Webb, Mr. F. C. Newthorn.

For Colombo : Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Mr. and Miss Joseph, Mr. S. Warren, Miss Perman, Mr. Scorey, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mr. Newton, J. Price.

For Calcutta : Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. E. C. Dixon, Mrs. Carter, Miss and Master Carter, Mr. C. S. Hawkins, Mr. Pilmer and infant, Mr. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dodgson, Mr. H. Tulloch, Mr. A. R. Radcliffe, Mrs. G. Cameron.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar, Miss Collins, Miss Lewis, Miss Bradstreet, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. J. Shaw Lincoln.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child, Mr. and

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Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Miss Cowley, Mr. W. E. Warburton, Mrs. Vansittart, Miss Mead, Mrs. Stack, Mr. Treherne, Rev. M. N. Bose, Mr. Bremer, Mr. C. W. Agar, Mr. G. F. Bird, Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. McD. Salmon and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. B. Spry.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Tanner, Rev. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Miss Quinn.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.

For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell.

For Calcutta: Miss Finch, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. Herrington, Mrs. J. Campbell and two Misses Campbell, Mr. E. Herrington, Miss Calvert, Mr. R. Faulkner.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Renny and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange.

For Madras: Mrs. Pedroza, Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman.

For Colombo: Mrs. Brooke Smith, Mrs. Shand.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Ducca*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hammond, Lieut. W. J. T. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Dr. and Mrs. Bennett, nurse and three children, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Phillips.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and Native manservant, Mrs. Pike, Miss L. E. Forster, Major-General John Hogge, Mrs. Hardy, nurse and infant, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillan, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. N. R. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Miss Bell, Miss Griffin, Miss Lloyd, Miss Phillips, Miss Audry J. Simeon, Miss Edith Simeon, Mr. W. H. Horsley and party, Mrs. E. A. Jamieson and child, Miss Percy Smith and Miss Smith, Miss Coates.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh and party, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Aug. 28.

For Kurrachee: Surg. J. F. Greig, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Chree, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mardall, Mr. J. Bell, Captain W. Doran, Mr. Disney, Mr. A. Jones, Major MacCarthy, Surgeon J. F. McMillan, Mr. W. Beechey, Surgeon-Major M. A. C. Roe, Mr. R. C. Plowden and infant, Mr. W. E. Curry. *From Port Said:* Capt. A. C. Yate, Major H. Heath.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss Isabella Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hilliard, Miss Venables.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Craster, Miss King. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington, Capt. P. M. Carpendale, Rev. F. L. Hopkins.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children, Capt. Powell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Master Mercer, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 14.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Major and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shakespear.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Quayle, Mr. R. B. Joyner, Mr. G. W Bake, Mr. Theodore Morison.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Mr. H. Solomon, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Lady Hudson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, Aug. 4

From London: Mr. J. H. Nelson, Mrs. Green, Mr. Vaughan, Rev. D. O. Ernsberger, Mr. Smith, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Mahomed Rashed.

From Brindisi: Mr. Benson, Surgeon Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Crole, Mr. Moore, Mr. Eccles, Mr. Miller, Dr. Tyndall King, Dr. Evans, Mr. G. R. Thom, Colonel Warner, Surgeon-Major Swaine, Major Smith, Mr. Newman, Mr. Montes, Mr. Gildea.

From Suez: Mr. Claxton Peppe.

From Aden: Mr. Naik Kadam, Mr. Kuguram Bandwithan.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. Adamson, at Brindisi, Aug. 15.

From Bombay: Mr. Michaelson, Lieut. J. Phillips, Mr. F. von Boett, Mr. C. Kennedy, Mr. T. C. Browne, Mr. E. Howell. *For London:* Mr. and Mrs. Bunbridge, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. G. H. Crowther, Mr. J. Cheetham, Mr. and Mrs. Masterton and child, Mr. J. Whitworth, Privates Henderson and Hobbs.

From Port Said: Capt. H. B. Harvey. *For London:* Mr. E. K. Ridley, Sir H. Bulwer, Mr. A. T. Bevington, Mr. G. Burns, Mr. S. Safe, Mrs. Booth, Mr. Wm. Paul.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. Edwards, at Marseilles, Aug. 18.

From Calcutta: Col. Neill, Mr. R. C. Lyall, Mr. Adomjee. *For London:* Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. H. Baker, Mr. G. T. Maunk, Mrs. Williamson and family, Mrs. R. Hay Wright and family, Mr. Mills, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Barton and child, Mr. T. Crouch, Mr. C. Broomfield, Mrs. Hogan and infant.

From Colombo: *For London:* Mrs. Padley.

From Bombay: Mr. J. T. Bortelho, Capt. H. Minchin, Col. H. Greig, Lieut.-Col. J. Walker, Col. Skein, Mr. Jameson, Mr. C. W. Hine, Mr. E. Robertson, Col. F. C. Murray, Dr. H. Carruthers, Mr. H. M. Davis, Capt. Bray, Lieut. Pile, Lieut. Morse, Capt. Morris, Mr. Watts. *For London*: Mr. N. Roberts, Master M. Crawley.

From Aden: *For London:* Mr. H. W. Taylor.

From Port Said: Mr. W. Psurulla. *For London:* Mr. G. Bighetto.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain J. Orman, from Bombay, Aug. 6.

For London: Mr. J. R. Reid, Mr. R. Barton, Mr. Robert Roscoe, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kilvert, Mr. John Phillips, Mr. A. Lawson, Miss Patterson, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. Henderson, Mr. E. H. Taylor, Mr. J. Stott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gray and two infants, Mr. E. Tudball, Mrs. Collins and child, Capt. Hon. H. H. S. Addington, Master E. H. Hudson, Col. R. Garnett, Miss Beyts, Mrs. Bewley, Col. Woodhouse, Mr. A. F. Gradon, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Spencer, Sister Mary Dorether, Mrs. H. S. Jacob, child and infant, Mr. Harrop, Dr. Sidgefield, Dr. J. Duncan, Mrs. Grant and child, Mr. Reid, Mr. Kean.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Mr. and Mrs. Pedler, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. C. R. Martindin, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. J. H. Monro, Mr. R. Morris, Mr. J. Cleighorn, Mr. A. C. Sadler, Mr. H. F. Holland, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. R. Castle, Mr. R. Wall, Surg.-Major and Mrs. E. W. Young, Mr. J. Copeland, Dr. P. J. Freyer, Mrs. Managhan and child, Surgeon-Major J. G. Kellie, Mr. Campbell Thompson, Mr. J. D. Goldingham, Mr. W. Young, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. G. Spooner, Mr. Harding, Major Travers, Mr. J. G. Bagram, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson, Major-General W. K. Elles, Col. E. R. Elles, Col. Thornton, Mr. J. L. MacPherson, Miss Roberts, Mr. Prall, Mr. W. Lee Kirby, Mr. Williams, Mr. John Lane, Mr. J. Watt, General Sir George White, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Bomford, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, Capt. Mayne, Lieut. Thornhill, Rev. A. Jones, Capt. R. Bailie, Mr. Dixon, Mr. F. C. Carr, Mr. Grieve, Capt. Sandback, Capt. Deans, Mr. F. S. Barker, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. Aldworth.

For Aden: Mr. W. M. Holland.

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Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. Fraser, from London, August 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. H. D. Davies, Mr. T. Harwood, Miss Davies, Mr. N. G. Munro. *From Brindisi:* Dep. Surgeon-General Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. A. Eaton, Mr. Manson, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. Trevithick, Mr. Matthews, Mr. R. G. Macdonnell, Miss Matthews. *From Port Said:* Mr. T. Phillipps.

For Alexandria: Mr. Withers, Capt. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. Tristan, Mrs. and two Misses Kellar, Mr. H. C. Brian.

For Gibraltar: Major-General R. H. L. Newdigate, Mrs. Forster, Mr. Burnside, Mr. Cortes, Mr. Montegriffo, Mr. Serra, Mr. Bado, Mr. Gulvan, Major Tracey, Mrs. Bramley, Mr. G. G. Routledge, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Baghetti, Mr. and two Misses Marett, Mr. Heaphy.

For Madras: Mr. McPhail, Mr. Cripps.

For Colombo: Mr. F. C. Allen.

For Malta: Bombadier Edwards, Mr. Schumacher.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, sailed August 8.

Mr. Thos. S. Tait, Mrs. Tait, and Native servant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, sailed Aug. 22.

For Bombay: Rev. A. Cumine, Mrs. Cumine, Mr. A. M. Ker, Mrs. Ker and child.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Aug. 13.

For London: Mr. J. A. H. Walford.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. H. Shipley.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Glover, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Hy. Pennington, Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Surg.-Major H. D. Cook, Surg.-Major R. Macrae, Mr. S. D. Simpson.

Per s.s. *Pekin*, Captain P. Harris, Aug. 20.

For London: Lieut. Cromelin, Mrs. E. Andrew, Mrs. Leslie Crawford and three children, Miss Crawford.

For Brindisi: Mr. W H. Targett, Colonel H. Powlett, Mr. G. L. Searight, Major F. E. Carleton, Mr. W. Kembler, C.S., Mr. Jordon, Col. C. Crosthwaite, Mr. R. W. Carlyale.

For Ismailia: Colonel A. G. Ross.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Aug. 27.

For Marseilles: Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Mahmed Uddin.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Abbott.

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Sept. 3.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Henry Bell, Surgeon-Major Warburton.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Sept. 10.

For Brindisi: Mr. Justice Rampini.

For Marseilles: Sir Comer Petheram.

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, Sept. 17.

For London: Brig.-General R. M. Rogers, Miss M. Douglas.

For Brindisi: Hon. Justice Scott.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES, LIMITED.—The Shares of this Company were last quoted yesterday ¾ to ⅞ prem.

With the cry for some sort of representative institutions for India constantly in our ears, it is worth while, says the *Pioneer*, examining the present constitution of the Imperial Legislative Council, while yet unenlarged in accordance with the proposals contemplated by the Government. The strength of the Council as sanctioned by statue is 12, exclusive of the Executive Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or the Punjab, as the case may be. Of these 12 members four are now officials, and eight non-officials. Of these Mr. Halliday and Syed Ameer Hossain belong to Bengal; Mr. Quinton to the North-West Provinces, and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite to the Central Provinces. The eight non-officials are Mr. Steel, Mr. Evans, and Raja Durga Charn Laha, representing Bengal; Sir D. M. Petit, Bombay; the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Madras; Maung Ou, Burma; Mahomed Ali Khan, the North-West Provinces; and Baba Khem Singh, the Punjaub. It will thus be seen that Bengal is represented in all by five members out of twelve—a proportion which should be borne in mind by those who complain that the Province does not get its deserts. Looking at the composition of the Council from another point of view, we find the commercial community is represented by Mr. Steel, Sir D. M. Petit and Raja Durga Charn Laha; the landed interest by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Raja Durga Charn Laha (who is a zemindar as well as a merchant), and Mahomed Ali Khan, a jaghirdar; and the legal profession by Mr. Evans. Mr. Steel, again, is the representative of European enterprise, just as Raja Durga Charn Laha and Sir D. M. Petit, a large mill-owner, represent Native mercantile interests. Taking the members by race and religion there are two Europeans, two Hindus, a Parsee, a Mahomedan, a Sikh and a Buddhist. It would be difficult, we imagine, to have a Council more truly representative in the only sense in which representation can be applied to this country.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	4 Sept.	—	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	19 Sept.	1 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

THE imprint of books published at Cabul is characteristic. Here is that on a publication recently noticed in our columns:—"Praise and gratitude are due to God that in this auspicious moment, by the gentle and odoriferous spring breezes and the Pearl of the Ocean of Grandeur and Good Fortune, namely, Amir-ibn-el-Amir, Ibn-el-Amir, Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, Bahadur (may his prosperity and kingdom be permanent): this book, which is unanswerable, designated *Ihtesab-ud-Din*, has been approved for the guidance of the *Mohtasibs* of the God-granted Kingdom of Afghanistan; and it was printed by Abdur Rezzak Beg of Delhi, at the Cabul Printing Press, on the 7th of Shawal 1366 A.H."

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—A representative meeting of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was lately held at Poona, when the accounts of the Association for the past year were approved and a motion was carried unanimously congratulating the Home Committee on the gratifying results obtained through the motion of Sir Roper Lethbridge in the House of Commons. While thanking the Home Committee for their untiring efforts during the past year, the meeting urged the continuance of the movement and promised a hearty and sustained support. In order the more effectually to carry out the collection of funds it was decided that one member of each department of the Service should communicate with each and every member of his department, in the hope that a sum would thus be collected which would be thoroughly representative of the numerical strength of the Service. The plan adopted during the last few years was that one officer in each station should collect funds from the residents of his station, but that arrangement did not work very successfully. The scheme now adopted appears much more workable, and subscriptions are already flowing in fast. If every member of the Uncovenanted Services in this Presidency subscribes ten rupees only, a handsome sum will be collected, and a very substantial help given to the Home Committee. We have already expressed our sympathy with the objects of the Association. If the same degree of energy which has now manifested itself is consistently maintained, the aspirations of the Indian Services, as they are now officially denominated, will soon be brought within the range of practical politics.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	104¾	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	108	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	960
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	975
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	270
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	100
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	380
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	180	...	1,100
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,525
French	all	...	60	...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	380
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	445
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	270
New Berar	500	...	35	...	557½
New Indian	125	...	10	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	405
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	475
Volkart	all	...	75	...	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	325
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	80	...	590
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	425
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	94
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	760
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,115
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	520
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,035
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	700
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	595
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	147½
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	835
Hinguighat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	25	...	700
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	575
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	1,025
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	700
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	1,012½
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	650
Khatao Mackumjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	690
Leopold	100	...	5	...	147
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,100
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,220
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	135
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,080
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	260
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	710
Oriental	625	...	15	...	415
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	70
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,350
Soondardas	1,000	...	30	...	460
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	125
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	290
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	85	...	850
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,390
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	83
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,425
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	100
Kemp & Co.	175	387
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	218
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,200
Thacker and Co.	15	140

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—August 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 100 2	to 100 3
4½	of 1870 (1885)	— 0	to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	104 0	to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104 0	to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1880)	102 0	to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	105 0	to —
6	of 1873 (1908)	105 12	to 106 0
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	105 12	to 106 0
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	106 0	to 106 8
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	106 8	to 106 12
4½	of 1882 (1902)	100 4	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	12⅝ to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	203 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	170 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,005 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	110 to —
National of India...	£12½	155 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	106 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	80 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180 to 182
Barnagore Jute	£10	117 to —
Bengal Coal	100	1,730 to 1,740
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	14½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½ to —
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	360 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71 to 72
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	96 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	170 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	125 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	95 to 96
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	145 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	75 to 76
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	198 to —
Gourepore	100	145 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	137 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	95 to 93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	75 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	245 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	105 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	200 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	100	80 to 81
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	215 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	85 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	113 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	70 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	51 to —
Do. contributory	80	41 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 38
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Dhurrung (Assam)	100	54 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	30 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to 36
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	78 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	1 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	63 to 65
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6 to 7
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
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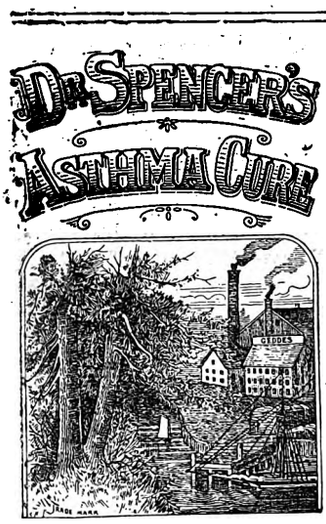
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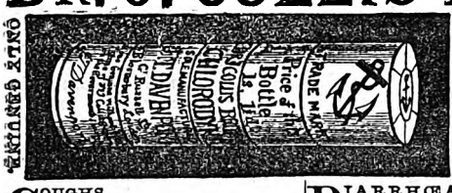
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scme from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 13th Aug.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 11th Aug.; and from Calcutta to the 11th Aug.

IT is now almost certain that the Marquis of Lansdowne will hold his first grand Durbar at Lahore early in November. His Excellency will probably stay at the capital of the Punjab for eight or ten days.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR will probably visit Mandalay and Bhamo during his Indian tour.

THE military officers employed in reorganising the armies of the Native States are to be styled inspection officers simply, their position in relation to the Chiefs and Durbars being thus clearly defined. They will be appointed on probation in the same way as officers of the Political Service.

FORTY Native regiments have received the Martini-Henry Rifle, but further arming with the weapon will be stopped until the British Regiments can be armed with the new magazine rifle.

THE exploration of the Gomal Pass this cold weather will probably be carried out both from the side of the Zhob Valley and from the frontier west of the Indus.

THE Birur-Gubbi Section of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which connects the Mysore State Railway with the general system, was opened on Monday, the 5th inst., by the Maharajah of Mysore.

BY this line the distance between Bombay and Bangalore is reduced by 180 miles.

THE Government of India has recommended to the India Office that the minimum and maximum age for candidates for the Indian Forest Service should be fixed at 18 and 21 years respectively.

RAIN and floods have done considerable damage in the Champaran district, where it is estimated that a loss on indigo of no fewer than nine lakhs of rupees will be suffered.

IT is believed that the English Official Secret Act applies primarily in India as well as in England, but it is intended to re-enact it to prevent any possible misconception.

GENERAL CHESNEY was to present the preliminary report on the Cantonment Bill at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 14th Aug. The question of house property in cantonments will be left to be dealt with in Calcutta.

THE Government of India have addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State for India, recommending the abolition of the rule under which Public Works Department officers have to retire at the age of 55.

THE machinery of jail administration in India will shortly undergo an important alteration. The Jail Department will be made Imperial, with an Inspector-General for the whole of India, and a Deputy Inspector-General for each province, and the officers of the Department will be liable to transference from one province to another. Dr. Lethbridge will be the first Inspector-General.

HONORARY MAJOR WM. CREIGHTON, Paymaster 7th (Q.O.) Hussars, is being tried by Court-Martial at Hyderabad for fraudulently misapplying public money.

CAPTAIN DURAND has been appointed Political Agent in Gilgit.

GOVERNMENT has directed that a consignment of 700 tons of Padouk timber from the Andamans be sent for sale in the London market.

GENERAL SIR G. WHITE has proceeded to England on sixty days' privilege leave. The command at Quetta devolves upon Colonel Galloway in his absence.

MR. LUMSDEN, Commissioner of Benares, who has just rejoined the division after acting for a few weeks on the Board of Revenue, intends taking two months' privilege leave from the middle of September. This will carry him up to the date when Mr. C. A. Daniell, Senior Member of the Board, vacates his seat, so that it is improbable Mr. Lumsden will return to Benares again.

COLONEL HENDERSON, General Superintendent of Thaggi, started from Simla on the 8th August for his usual monsoon tour in Rajputana and Central India.

MR. RIBBENTROP was to make over charge of the Forest Department on the 14th August to Mr. Hill, who is now at Simla.

MAJOR GRANT, R.E., will join the Military Department as Assistant Secretary consequent upon Major Broadbent officiating for Colonel Toker as Deputy Secretary.

THE absence of news regarding the Badakshan rebellion is believed to be due to the rising having been quickly suppressed by the Afghan troops. The Amir's future movements are still unknown, as he shows no disposition to leave Mazar.

ONE of those rumours which periodically come into circulation in connection with Central Asian affairs was current in Simla a day or two ago, the Government being credited with an intention to put 10,000 men into Kandahar in the autumn. The story is absolutely without foundation.

A REPORT appears in a Karachi paper that Ayub Khan has escaped. The news is untrue, as the Government have received no intimation of any such fact from Kashmir, the last report being that the Sirdar was about to return to India.

LATEST rumours from Kashmir speak of a quarrel between the Maharaja and his brother Raja Ram Singh, the seconded President of the Council. Such an event would mean a direct split in the forces of the opposition to the present administration, so that this family difference would not be a matter to be wholly deplored.

THERE is nothing new in the last proposal of the Amban as submitted by Mr. Hart. The claim of Chinese suzerainty over Sikkim is still persevered in, with the ingenious suggestion that it might be recognised as merely nominal. There is no likelihood of this being admitted, and the negotiations will probably be closed forthwith, as their continuance is useless. The future policy of the Government of India will be simply the exclusion of Tibetan influence from Sikkim.

THE Lushai Chief Lingpunga is expected to carry out his threatened raid early in September into the Chengri Valley. The people of the neighbourhood have taken alarm, and therefore to reassure them a police post has been established at Foormoorung, as was done last year.

IT is said that the Begum is constructing a new Jumma Musjid in Bhopal at a cost of fifteen lakhs of rupees.

THE latest news from Fao is that the work on the fortifications commenced there have again been discontinued.

THE inquiry into the charges brought against the Superintendent of the Naini Jail by Captain Hearsey has been

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postponed *sine die* on the application of the complainant, who has been requested to select his own time for the investigation.

GOVERNMENT have directed a lenient interpretation to be given to the working of the Merchandise Marks Act until sufficient time has elapsed for the new rules to be properly understood.

STRONG objections are felt to changing the day for the departure of the English mail from Bombay to Sunday.

NOTES.

THERE is little news of interest from India by the present Overland Mail. The strikes, unlike ours in London, appear to have been of short duration. Gharry-wallahs, hackery men, and *mehtars* have returned to work. A strike of the last-named honourable class is a thing to be dreaded in India with a dread which only Anglo-Indians can understand.

THE agitation amongst the Parsees at Bombay concerning Mr. Ommanney's Note continues. A requisition has been signed requesting the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds to call a public meeting of Parsees "to express the indignation felt by the community at the aspersions cast upon it," and a counter-requisition has been got up declaring that "looking to all the surrounding circumstances, it is not advisable to call a public meeting and thereby needlessly irritate the susceptibilities of the Parsee community." Both requisitions have been numerously signed; but this signifies little, for signatures to requisitions can always be obtained in India. They are as easily obtainable as signatures to a memorial to the Home Secretary here.

BOMBAY is, however, also agitated about another matter. The proposal (from this side) to change the Bombay mail day to Sunday is, we are told, being "very properly resented." The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has sent in a strong protest on behalf of the commercial community. The *Times of India* trusts that the Government will support this protest by every means in their power, and issue an assurance to that effect. Failing this it looks to the leaders of the commercial community to call together a public meeting at which all classes can be represented.

BY-THE-WAY, as the present proprietors of the *Times of India* are publishing under the heading of "Friendly Greetings from Home," notices of the English Press regarding themselves, we may add our good wishes for the continued success of the Bombay paper under the direction of Mr. Curwen, its editor, and Mr. Kane, its manager. These gentlemen did good and loyal service to the former proprietor, the late General Nassau Lees, for no less a period than ten years, and we think that he might have left them by will something more tangible than the expression of his high opinion concerning them. However, they have now purchased the paper, and under their joint control we hope that the *Times of India* will be as prosperous and popular in the future as it has been under them in the past.

H.E. THE VICEROY, having expressed a wish that Lord Connemara should pay him a visit at Simla, that Governor, it is expected, will leave Ootacamund on the 3rd prox., and after a short tour will probably leave Madras in the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Khedive* on the 20th, proceeding to Simla *viâ* Calcutta and Allahabad. After spending about ten days at Simla, Lord Connemara will return to Madras early in November to arrange for the reception of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, due in Madras about the third week in November.

THE *Pioneer* asks:—"What will Rangoon journalists manage to do when Sir Charles Crosthwaite leaves them to take his holiday? There is something almost humorous in the cool persistency with which the correspondent of the *Times* makes the Chief Commissioner his sport. Just as Swift proved that Partridge was dead, whatever the poor almanac-maker might maintain to the contrary, so does our correspondent lay the Chief Commissioner on the bed of sickness one week and revive him the next, both illness and recovery being developed out of his own consciousness. On another occasion he sentences his victim to early retirement, and has thoughts about nominating a successor. He even denies him the ordinary rights of the Covenanted Civil Service, for a few weeks ago the English public were acquainted by the *Times* with the interesting fact that Sir Charles Crosthwaite would be retiring at an early date 'under the fifty-five years' rule.' The last of these announcements comes to hand in the *Rangoon Gazette* just received, to the effect that the Chief Commissioner will not be seen again in Burma, his three months' leave being merely a mode of passage to the Viceroy's Council. It will be odd, but we shall see this veracious information reproduced three weeks hence in the *Times*' telegrams."

A COMMITTEE of railway experts will meet at Cawnpore in November to consider what steps should be taken to secure uniformity of pattern in rolling-stock on Indian railways. All the great lines will be represented, and the question is to be gone into in the most thorough way. At present nearly every line has a particular pattern for the fittings of its carriages, doors, windows, lamps, and so forth, and the result is that the duplicate parts of these have to be made to meet the special requirements of each railway. If fixed patterns were in use there would be a great saving of expense, especially where indents have to be sent to England. Uniformity of design in the rolling-stock itself cannot be secured for a long time to come, as the thousands of carriages and waggons now on the rails must continue to run until worn out; but the new stock can at least be built on a universal pattern, due allowance being made for difference of gauge on the several lines.

IN opposing the demand, now no longer to be denied, for a Court of Criminal Appeal, Lord Bramwell, Mr. Poland and the rest seem determined to illustrate the insular prejudices and restricted views of the stay-at-home English lawyer. Let jurists whose minds are open to conviction on the subject look into the long settled procedure in this respect under the Indian codes. In India the system of criminal appeal is in regular working order—including the spontaneous action of the High Courts in sending for reports of cases where it may appear to their Registrars that there has been any failure of justice. Though this function of revision of the decisions of magistrates and sessions courts includes power to enhance sentences this course is only taken when the obvious requirements of the codes have not been met. In India the legal system—whatever we may sometimes think as to its administration—is in many respects half a century in advance of the traditional and unscientific forms under which our English judges and counsel have to struggle. There are several retired Indian High Court judges, including Sir Richard Couch, Sir Charles Turner, Sir Richard Garth and many eminent counsel, one or other of whom might do well, at this juncture, to set forth in some detail the working of the Indian system of criminal appeal. If this were well done the question would be settled once for all, in spite of those traditional prejudices that rest with leaden weight on the ordinary "legal mind"—whatever that may be.

THE prospects of the Simla Fine Art Exhibition are so far exceedingly good, the number of contributors is equal to the average, and some paintings have been promised, which have appeared at the Academy. The date of opening is not quite fixed, but it will be about the 29th instant.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 25.

The identification of Tantia Bheel, the famous freebooter chief of the Central Provinces, recently captured in Holkar's territory, seems to be complete. He has been formally identified before the first assistant to the Resident by male and female witnesses, the noses of whom he had cut off in gentle and sportive dalliance, also by his barber. Tantia admits having escaped from Khandwa Gaol 13 years ago, and having committed numerous robberies since. He is a tall, wiry man, aged about 50. He is now lodged in the Presidency Gaol to await trial.

A resolution on gaol administration reports that for the year 1888 of a total number of 155,623 convicts 133,977 were sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment. There was a decrease in the number of sentences of transportation, but death sentences increased from 425 to 593. Corporal punishments in gaol showed a satisfactory decrease from 2,430 to 1,891. The gross expenditure rose from Rs.45,84,000, to Rs.49,24,000, but the cost per head was Rs.2·8 less. The amount of earnings by convicts is less than in any of the four years preceding. The regulations in connection with this question are not considered satisfactory, and, it is said, require further consideration by local Governments. The health returns are not so good as in 1887, the number of admissions to hospital having risen from 67,000 to over 79,000.

The Sikkim garrison is being rapidly reduced. The Pioneers are already withdrawn, and the 3rd and 24th Goorkhas leave at the beginning of September. It is determined to maintain a military occupation, but with a very small force, until such time as the Tibetans make a fresh invasion.

The joint operations from the Chittagong border and the Chin hills will be conducted on a scale sufficient to overawe the various wild tribes holding the ranges of hills between Manipur and Arracan. It is anticipated that the two forces will join hands in about one month from the date of starting. Fort White is distant from the furthermost Chittagong outpost about 150 miles, but the intervening country is mountainous and densely wooded, and no roads. The principal object of the joint expedition is to construct a military road fitted for the movements of troops from Eastern Bengal into Upper Burma. The force from Burma will comprise two columns containing five infantry regiments and one mountain battery.

The mobilisation scheme is being developed. The territorial generals and the principal staff authorities will send in detailed reports discussing and criticising the scheme. It is estimated that the proposed reform of the Bengal cavalry will cost Rs.80,000 annually.

The latest reports, which are believed to be authentic, appear to confirm the statement that the Badakshan rebellion has utterly collapsed. The Ameer occupies the province with six infantry and two cavalry regiments, and one battery. The Mirs have fled, and the Ameer's authority is thoroughly reinstated.

The Governor of Candahar paid a flying visit of inspection to the British post of Chaman. He only stayed one night.

Reports from Bajour state that Umra Khan has completely surrounded the fort at Barghola Malak. The other chiefs of Swat are marching to relieve the besieged, and a battle is believed to be imminent.

The Viceroy will make an extensive tour along the North-West Frontier in the autumn, including the Khyber Pass, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, whence he will ride to the mouth of the Gomla Pass. He will subsequently visit Quetta and Pishin.

The Government have published a despatch to the Secretary of State on the Assam question. The Viceroy considers most of the alleged cases of kidnapping are proved to be either unfounded or exaggerated. Those substantiated could have been prevented or punished under the existing law. A review of the emigration laws is in contemplation; but special legislation is unnecessary.

The latest telegram from Ganjam reports that 78,000 persons are receiving gratuitous relief, showing a decrease of 15,000; 14,000 are employed on relief works; and the deaths from cholera have been 347. The prospects of the next harvest are favourable. In the event of failure of stocks, the Government will adopt immediate measures to import food-grains. The official report is published on the scarcity in the Patna and Orissa divisions. The Rajah of Puspulla is severely censured for his neglect. One hundred and forty-eight deaths from starvation are reported, and 10 per cent. of the population in Angul are suffering from acute distress. Improved communications are greatly needed.

In the recent resolution on the annual administration of the Patna division the Maharajahs of Dhurbunga, Hutwa, and Bettia are commended for their liberal assistance during the recent distress.

The Thakur of Bhownagur has given Rs.2,00,000 towards the Bombay Hospital for training nurses.

All classes, headed by the Bishop of Bombay, enter a protest against the proposal to despatch the Indian mail on Sunday.

The native Judge of the Madras High Court has delivered his judgment, supporting the magistrates' order in the case of the chief priest of the Tripati Temple. He states that the religious objections are groundless.

The President of the Madras Municipality has filed a suit against a prominent member of the municipality for defamation, and has laid the damages at Rs.50,000. At the last criminal session at Calcutta the editor of the *Pioneer*, an influential journal published at Allahabad, was prosecuted for defamation. Mr. Justice Norris directed a verdict of acquittal on the ground that publication in Calcutta by the editor was not proved.

The Maharajah of Benares is making extensive preparations for tiger-shooting for the benefit of Prince Albert Victor, and arrangements are also being made for bear and leopard shooting.

The *Madras Mail*, in commenting on the abuses of the Government migration to the hills, points out that in a despatch the Secretary of State in 1870 directed that absence from Madras should be strictly limited to three months, and, moreover, that this migration should involve no extra expense beyond that incurred in the Governor's tours. These directions, however, have been steadily disregarded. In 1885, sojourn on the hills extended to six months, whilst the admitted extra expense was Rs.45,663. In 1883, the time of absence was seven months; in 1884, six months, 23 days; in 1885, six months and a-half; in 1886, five months and a-half; in 1887-8, six months and a-half; and in 1889, five months. Lord Connemara was the first to shorten his stay. The writer dwells on the evil consequences which result from these prolonged withdrawals of the Executive and army headquarters from the immediate influence of public opinion and from the legitimate scene of Government operations.

The recent despatch of the Secretary of State with reference to the corrupt Bombay officials will probably result in the Government of India passing an Indemnity Act. This does not seem to hold out much hope of a satisfactory conclusion; but it is possible that the Indian Government may be sufficiently skilful to hit upon some *via media* which may solve in an honourable manner this very unsavoury question. Several of the native survey officials recently convicted of levying blackmail on certain villages have appealed to the Bombay High Court.

BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 25.

A band of 60 dacoits, led by Thikayaza, has attacked and burned the police guard and forest station at Yindaw, near the old frontier, and a small column of mounted Infantry and Sepoys has been sent in pursuit.

The Magwe district continues disturbed in Upper Chindwin. While the larger dacoit bands have been broken up, the district continues greatly troubled by small bands. Many of these bands consist of followers of the so-called Shwaygyobin Prince, who is still with the Chins. The Gangaw Valley, the scene of the insurrection at the beginning of the year, is also much infested by dacoits. The dacoit bands recently troubling Woontho have retreated to the Pyoungshoo forests, in the Yau district.

Sir C. Crosthwaite has returned to Rangoon from a lengthened tour in Upper Burma. He leaves for India immediately on the arrival of Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, C.S.I., his *locum tenens*. The new Chief Commissioner has a task of no ordinary difficulty before him in Upper Burma. While much progress is being made towards crushing dacoity by the dispersal of large bands, several districts continue to be seriously disturbed, and the country is still generally unsettled. Many difficult questions remain to be dealt with. The submission of the Woontho Tsawbwa has so far been nominal, and fuller submission must be secured. Military operations against the Chins have to be continued and extended. Another expedition to Eastern Karenni may be necessary, and serious financial difficulties have to be met.

A feature in Sir Charles Crosthwaite's administration, relied on by his friends and supporters as proving the successful results of his administration, is the large increase in the revenue ot Upper Burma since the annexation. Roughly speaking, the revenue has risen from 20 lakhs in 1886 to 70 lakhs in the present year. This noteable increase of revenue is largely due to the able supervision of Mr. Fryer, the Financial Commissioner. The expenditure has, however, more than kept pace with the increased revenue. At present

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the total revenue raised in Upper Burma is insufficient to meet the single item of the cost of military and civil police maintained in that province, even when punitive police taxes are added. Moreover, calculating increase of revenue since 1886 is somewhat misleading. In that year, owing to the state of open war prevailing throughout Upper Burma the revenue could not be collected in the greater part of the province. This increase in revenue has mainly been in land revenue and house-tax. These taxes, which have considerably more than doubled since 1886, include the rent of State land and miscellaneous land revenue. Excise and stamps, taxes unknown under Burmese rule, have to some extent replaced the import duties abolished on annexation. Tributes from the Shan States and elsewhere have also added to receipts. The increase in the land revenue is not due to any large increase in cultivation in Upper Burma, but to the following causes. The land and house taxes are now much more rigidly levied than under Burmese rule. Local governments have also by recent regulations declared large and valuable portions of land, including islands in rivers, to be Government land until the contrary is proved. Possession has been resumed, or rent demanded, of lands granted to Amoodans, or old soldiers, in lieu of pensions. What has, however, contributed most to the increase in the land revenue and house-tax is that under British rule the terrible amount of peculation by revenue officials which prevailed under Theebaw and his predecessors has been greatly checked, if not completely put an end to. The amount thus diverted from public revenue before annexation was certainly not less than one-third of the total amount of taxes levied, and probably greatly exceeded that sum.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, AUG. 25.

The following is the programme arranged for Prince Albert Victor's visit to India. His Royal Highness will proceed from here to Hyderabad, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, and Calcutta, where he will arrive in Christmas week. He will then continue his journey to Benares, Cawnpore, Rawul Pindi, Peshawur, and Baroda, and will embark here on his homeward journey in March next.

His Royal Highness will not visit Burma.

GANJAM.

The following telegram has been received at the India Office:—

"From Governor, Madras, Aug. 27th, 1889.

"Condition of Ganjam for week ended Aug. 24th. Season continues very favourable. Prices stationary. Rainfall general; average for 19 stations 1·17 inches during week. Numbers on large works, 7,853; on small works, 2,734. Numbers on gratuitous relief during week ended Aug. 17th, 63,355, of whom 9,003 men, 15,400 women, and 40,952 children. Further decrease of 12,562 this week due to closer scrutiny of recipients. Seventy-seven relief circles constituted, and 63 kitchens established. Imports by sea, 151 tons; by land, 434 tons. Deaths from cholera, 179."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

REORGANISING THE PUNJAB INFANTRY.

(*Pioneer.*)

The work of reorganising the infantry of the Punjab States which are to share in the defence of the North-West Frontier was actively carried on during the first four or five months of the current year. It was found out that the system of drill which obtained most favour in the various States was very antiquated, the one great aim of the officers being to teach their men to march past, which they were able to do with fair precision. But smartness on parade, soldierly appearance and confidence in their arms were all wanting. The first thing, therefore, to be done was to borrow drill instructors from the regular regiments of the Native army and to post them to each State. Three of these were sent to Patiala, two to Jhind, Nabha and Kapurthala, and one to Bahawulpore, Faridkote and Maler Kotla respectively. The officers and non-commissioned officers were taught in accordance with the new drill book of 1889, and they gradually learned enough to drill their own men, who were meanwhile also passing through the instructors' hands. The instruction was given just as if the soldiers had only been enlisted a few weeks and were still practically recruits. This plan was found to answer very well, the men taking an interest in their drill and showing anxiety to learn it quickly. The total strength of the infantry in the States, excluding Kashmir, is now over 3,500, Patiala contributing 1,000, and Jhind, Nabha and Kapurthala 600 each. The working uniform which has been adopted is khaki, and the accoutrements when obsolete are being replaced by those of the Mackenzie pattern. The issue of Snider rifles to each regiment so soon as it is reported to be in a state fit to justify the men being instructed in the use of the breech-loader was sanctioned some time ago, and in the ensuing cold weather musketry instruction will be generally carried out. As the greatest attention has been paid to physique in selecting the Sepoys for the picked regiments, there is now a body of troops in the Punjab which, in another year, will be well advanced towards that efficiency which would justify their employment on service.

RECRUITING OF THE BENCH IN INDIA.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The existing system of recruiting the bench is admitted on all sides to be objectionable; and the opinion is widely entertained that it should be reformed by putting a stop once for all to interchanges between the revenue and judicial branches of the Civil Service. The revenue branch may be left as it is; but linked with it, as part of the Civil Service of the country, but in no other respect should be a judicial system officered by none other than men trained from youth to law. The home bar is crowded, and the prizes within its reach are few and far between. Many a young barrister may feel that it is in him to do justice to the Solicitor-Generalship or Attorney-Generalship, but by the age of thirty he usually realises that he has no chance of promotion of that sort, and that his prospects of earning enough to live upon are none of the best. If a certain percentage of the appointments in the judicial branch of the Civil Service of India were reserved for barristers from England (including English barristers practising in India), and the remainder for natives of exceptional merit in India, there should be no lack of promising candidates for the handsome certainty "with pension to follow" that the Government might offer. The English candidates should not be under thirty years of age, and they should satisfy tests as to legal attainments and experience that the Government could prescribe; they should be required to put in a probation, acting under the orders of collectors, in revenue matters; and, having acquired some knowledge of how the land is governed, and some acquaintance with local habits and customs, they might then be made Acting, and eventually pucka District Judges. Their period of service might be fixed at fifteen years, at the end of which they might be entitled to pension; and they would be free then either to join the local bar, or to resume the practice of their profession in England. To increase the attractions to home barristers of a judicial career in India, two of the Judgeships of the High Court should be reserved for Barrister-District Judges. The Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge should always be home barristers, appointed direct from England to the bench in India. Another Puisne Judgeship might be reserved, as a rule, for one Barrister from the High Court bar, and a third should be given to a native judicial officer or advocate.

Thus, the District Board would be officered chiefly by men who are professional lawyers, possessed of English experience of law and practice, on which they would soon graft Indian experience. The tendency on their part to look at every question through no other spectacles than those of the English lawyer might at first cause inconvenience, but the bar would soon show that the amiable weakness could not be indulged with impunity. It has been well said that "the form of the law of England, and many, though not all, of its principles, are the growth of English habits, English morals, English prejudices, and even English climate," and it is sometimes forgotten that there is an indigenous plant which may be advantageously pruned and trained, but should not be uprooted. The Barrister-District Judge would be in sympathy with modern law, and would be more or less influenced by the traditions of the noble profession to which he belongs. He may propose when he arrives to make of India a stepping-stone to higher things, and the monotony of Mofussil life may tempt him to fret over the foolish idea that had he remained at home the Chancellorship, or at least the Rolls, would have been within his reach. But he will probably shake down to the country like his neighbours have done, and make the best of it; and when he has qualified for pension he will thank his stars that he was prudent enough in comparative youth to put a curb on his vaulting ambition. The bar would recognise in him a man who is no amateur lawyer, but to a great extent an expert, who has gained his forensic experience in a better arena than India affords; and he would see in the bar men of talent and local knowledge who are entitled to his respect.

BENGAL.

AUG. 11.

THE Bengal Government has been awarded a medal and diploma by the authorities of the Adelaide Exhibition of 1887

THE *Bangobashi* writes:—"The Babu liberators of India

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desire, by merging the different nationalities into one homogeneous whole, to govern the country upon a representative system. They imagine this to be a possible task, but the teachings of history are opposed to it. The present history of Crete contains enough to substantiate our statement. In India there are men of many races and religions, and we wonder, therefore, how would it be possible to reconcile so many conflicting interests, and thus pave the way for the introduction of that reform which the Congressmen are so eager to bring about. If India ever comes to be peopled by one race professing one religion, then may this dream have realisation."

THE *Statesman* reports:—"The other day his Excellency the Viceroy received a splendid specimen of a full-grown lioness. It was a present sent to the Viceroy from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and was landed by the s.s. *Swordsman*, after which it was sent to the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta. During a course of conversation over the *hubble-bubble* the keepers had an argument as to the fighting abilities of tigers and lions. The tiger's keeper jumped on to the lioness' cage and took up her door, when the tiger with a bound leaped on the top of the sleeping lioness and caught her by the throat, holding on for about ten minutes, when the fine old brute died without a struggle. The tiger's keeper has since run away and cannot be found; while the keeper of the lioness has sworn that wherever he catches his brother-keeper he will do for him as the tiger did for the lioness. Lord Lansdown has, we hear, been informed by wire of this sad occurrence."

THE Fort Lungleh correspondent of the *Englishman* reports:—"Some of the captives taken in the raid on the Chengri Valley, at the very end of December last, have been ransomed, and others have escaped. Their stories are piteous; they tell of children butchered before their mother's eyes. Seven poor captives who could not keep up for the long eight days' march to their captors' village were ruthlessly cut down. When the raiders approached the Klong or Dullesary river, they fired off guns, and all the people came down to the bank and welcomed them with shouts and beer. As they approached the village a young Tipperah was "very cruelly slaughtered" by the Chief's son, who had been unable to go on the raid and showed his bravery by thus killing in cold blood this poor defenceless wretch. One woman says, "As we entered the village a little girl was speared and fell down writhing on the ground and crying in agony, 'Oh! mother, mother," and when her mother and sister ran towards her they were thrust away roughly into their captors' houses." Remember that all these outrages were committed on people who had in no way offended the raiders; that the raiders are people who were spared by the expedition of 1871-72, and who profess to be our friends."

MADRAS.

(*August* 11.)

HERE is a crumb for Messrs. Caine and Co. The right of selling toddy, and spirits distilled from toddy, during the ensuing Malayalam year in the *Taluq* of Trichur, was put up to auction on the 29th ultimo, and knocked down to the tune of Rs. 30,050! This in a purely Native State.

A VERY sad accident occurred at this Wynaad Mine on Monday evening, 29th July, about 6 P.M., resulting in the death of four men and two being wounded. Our Ootacamund contemporary learns that the afternoon shift were at work in the winze in the 48 level, and four men were drilling the rock and had got a hole driller about two feet deep, when a tremendous explosion took place. Mr. Johnston, the general manager, happened to be in the mine at the time, and he, with Mr. Thomas Peters the European miner at work, ran to the spot to render any assistance in their power. A dreadful sight awaited them on their descending the winze, which was fifty feet deep, three men were found dead and the other poor fellow was so injured that he died before he could be removed. Two of the dead were shockingly mangled, and strong nerves were required for the sad work. The injured men were fifty feet above, and were, strange to say, struck by pieces of stones, but they are not very seriously injured and are likely to be well again in a few days. Arrangements were immediately made for the removal of the wounded, and then the dead were sent to the surface. From the accounts of the wounded, it would appear that either a hole had missed fire during the day, or that only a portion of the dynamite had exploded, and that the unfortunate men had come in contact with this dynamite and they had thus met their deaths.—*Mail.*

BOMBAY.

(*Aug.* 13.)

THE Venerable Archdeacon C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., officiates as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

MR. A. LUCAS, C.S., Assistant Collector, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. D'O. TWEMLOW acts as Superintending Engineer in Sind during the absence of Mr. Lambert.

THE Rev. G. H. Lewis, B.A., officiating Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, reverts to his substantive appointment as Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona.

IT is proposed to curtail the number of Christmas holidays at the Bombay Mint, as much inconvenience has been caused to the public under the present arrangement.

THE Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturdays, the 7th and 14th proximo, at 3 P.M.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott has been permitted to proceed to England on leave, in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted him by Government.

THE October Vacation of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction will commence on Monday, Oct. 21, and end on Saturday, Nov. 23, but the Criminal Sessions will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 20.

MR. C. B. WINCHESTER, C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Surat, District Registrar and Agent for the Governor, Surat, pending further orders, vice Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., on deputation under the Government of India.

THE argument of the rule nisi, obtained by Mr. Burder on behalf of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo (to show cause why the judgment of the Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court should not be set aside on the ground that he was wrong in deciding that the Agra Bank were not liable for the loss occasioned by their negligence in failing to telegraph a remittance to England, although they had undertaken to do so, and had debited the plaintiffs' account with the amount at the current rate of the day) came on before the Full Bench of the Small Cause Court on Tuesday, when Mr. Smith, on behalf of the Agra Bank, asked for a postponement of five weeks to enable the Bank to communicate with Mr. Hutton, the late manager of the Bank, who was at present in England, with a view to a settlement. Mr. Burder opposed the application, as the question of the argument of the rule could not be in any way affected by anything Mr. Hutton might say, and suggested that the rule should be made absolute, and he would then consent to a postponement of the suit to enable the Bank to settle, as no doubt they would, as it was hardly likely a Bank would dispute such a claim. The Court granted the postponement for five weeks, to enable a settlement to be arrived at.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Aug.* 11.)

THE man who thrashed Mr. A. Robinson, Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, with a shoe, on being sentenced to seven years' hard labour, has been committed to take his trial for assault on a public servant.

LIKE the rivers of North-Western India, the Oxus has been in high flood lately. It is stated that near Charjui and Kilaf it is three miles broad. The Russian bridge at Charjui was somewhat damaged, but has been effectively repaired.

THE name of Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, has been sent up to the Government of India for the appointment of Public Works Department, Secretary to Government, in Rajputana.

THE work on the Delhi-Kalka Railway is in rapid progress, more especially near Umballa, and it is hoped, ere long, that the minor bridges will be completed. The Tanpi, Umla, and Markanda bridges are no small difficulties to be overcome, for though there is no rain just now, at times heavy floods come down, owing to heavy rain in the hills, and retard work on them.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—List of successful candidates at the Competitive Examination, held at Burlington House, August 12th, 1889. Fifty-six candidates competed for twelve appointments, fifty-five were reported qualified:—

		Marks.
1.	A. L. Duke	3,400
2.	H. B. Melville	3,380
	J. C. S. Vaughan	3,380
4.	H. F. Cleveland	3,260
5.	J. B. Smith	3,240
6.	T. W. Shaw	3,205
7.	C. L. Williams	3,190
8.	C. H. Bedford	3,145
9.	W. C. Vickers	3,115
10.	J. C. White	3,105
11.	E. L. C. Smith	3,060
12.	H. W. Elphick	3,050

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India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Aug. 27.

—o—

THE RUMOURED ANNEXATION OF CASHMERE.

Lord Herschell: I wish to ask the Secretary of State for India whether there is any foundation for the rumours, which seem to have occasioned some alarm in different parts of India, that it is the intention of the Government to take possession of the State of Cashmere.

Viscount Cross: I can find no foundation for that report. It is true that we were bound, with the concurrence of the Viceroy, to accept the resignation of the ruler of Cashmere, and place the State under a native council, but any one who has looked into the way in which the State of Cashmere has been governed for some time past can have no doubt whatever that a wise step has been taken. There is not the slightest intention on the part of the Government or of the Viceroy to annex Cashmere to the British Crown. We have every hope that when the state of things has been remedied in Cashmere the late ruler will see it to be advisable to reassume control of his State and to govern in a way which will be a benefit to his subjects and to the adjacent native countries.

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

Viscount Cross, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained that by the original Act governing India the Council of India was to consist of fifteen members, and when a vacancy occurred the Secretary of State was bound to fill it up. About a year ago he appointed a Committee to consider carefully the charges of India, about which a good deal of debate had been raised. One of the recommendations of the Council was that their own number should be reduced. Acting on the recommendation of the Council, therefore, he asked their lordships to assent to the second reading of the Bill. A vacancy on the Council had unfortunately occurred through the ill-health of Sir Henry Yule, whose presence on the Council had been of enormous advantage to the natives of the country. A man of more kindly disposition, thorough intelligence, high-minded, upright, honourable character he believed did not exist; and he should like to bear testimony to the estimation in which his work was held, and to the services which he had rendered in the office he had so long filled.

The Bill was read a second time.

Aug. 28.

The Council of India Bill was read a third time, and passed.

THE MAMLUTDARS.

Lord Herschell asked whether the Government had arrived at a determination with reference to the mode in which the native officials are to be dealt with who came forward as witnesses before the Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Crawford. The Bombay Government, believing that the continuing of Mr. Crawford in his position was calculated to lead to widespread corruption, were under every possible obligation to deal with the matter with a view to his removal if the circumstances were proved. They found it would be impossible to obtain evidence unless an assurance was given to native officials who served under him that if they came forward and told the truth they should not suffer for it. No doubt it was a serious thing to give such a pledge; but the difficulty was serious, and the pledge was given. The inquiry took place, and although the Commissioners reported that the allegations of bribery and personal corruption against Mr. Crawford were not proved, yet he had enabled other officials to lead people to believe that the threats and solicitations of those officers were really from himself. Mr. Crawford was dismissed from the service, which was no doubt a serious penalty, but was not in excess of what he merited. The Government having given a pledge to the native witnesses were bound to adhere to that pledge, solemnly given, and more harm would be done by breaking the pledge than would be done by maintaining men in their positions, although he could not say they were free from blame.

Viscount Cross said this matter had been one of considerable difficulty. He thought the Bombay Government ill advised in giving these native officials a guarantee not only against prosecution but of continuance in office. That guarantee seemed to him to be illegal, and to be an indemnity which, in the case of really corrupt officials, could not be carried out. It was quite impossible to give effect to the indemnity in regard to the corrupt class who volunteered payment of bribes to secure their own objects or to escape the results of previous misconduct, or who, under slender temptation, had money to purchase favours to which they had no substantial claim. Those, he had no doubt, would be dismissed from their offices with such money compensation as the Government of India might think advisable; but the rest, who had, under extreme pressure, in order to avoid ruin, paid money, would be allowed to remain in their places. He wished to bear testimony to the high moral value of the work of the Commission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Aug. 26.

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INDIAN LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in a recent telegram from London to India, that an Uncovenanted Civil servant in the Public Works Department, Madras, had won his test case against the Government, and had obtained the concession that his leave allowances were to be paid in sterling.

Sir J. Gorst said that nobody had either tried or won a case against the Government.

HEALTH OF INDIAN TROOPS.

Mr. H. J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for War what was the ratio of admissions for venereal disease among British troops in India, and also among Native troops, during the first four months of 1888.

Mr. E. Stanhope: Among British troops 349 per 1,000. I have no information as to Native troops.

In answer to Mr. H. J. Wilson,

Sir J. Gorst said that no report was made up with regard to Native troops.

MR. MOOKERJI AND NATIVE INDIAN SILKS.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the case of Mr. Mookerji, a Native gentleman, who, after having, at the expense of the Indian Government, received special training on the subject, and been placed at the head of an establishment in India intended to promote the cultivation and preparation of Native silks there, was now employed by private English and Indian merchants, the support and control of the central and provincial Governments having been withdrawn; and whether he would lay the correspondence on the subject on the table.

Sir J. Gorst: No information has been received as to what arrangement has been concluded by Mr. Mookerji with the Government of India since his return to that country. But the Secretary of State has drawn the attention of the Government of India to the suggestion made by the secretary of the silk association that experiments with a view to the development of the Bengal industry should be conducted under Government supervision. Papers can be laid on the table of the House if the hon. member wishes it.

SUNDAY POSTAL LABOUR IN INDIA.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked whether the attention of the Secretary of State for India had been drawn to the statement that the India Government proposed to make Sunday a day of despatch for the mails from Bombay, and whether the Government would veto a proposal which would outrage the religious feelings of a large portion of the community.

Sir J. Gorst: I am not able to say whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to this question or not. The question of the day of despatch of the Indian mail is under the consideration of the Government of India in India, and no proposal has yet been made to the Secretary of State.

Aug. 27.

THE DECCAN MINES.

In answer to Sir G. Campbell,

Sir J. Gorst said: The concession of mining rights to the Deccan Company has never ceased to be in force. The Secretary of State has offered, in the event of certain conditions being agreed to by the concessionaires, one of which is the provision of £150,000 additional capital, to concur with the Government of India's approval of the extension by the Nizam to the 31st of December, 1891, of the right of selection by the company of certain coal mines which are specified in Clause 3 (*a*) of the concession. To this offer no reply has yet been received. Except as above, the Secretary of State has declined to approve of the extension by the Nizam of any further privileges to the company.

Sir G. Campbell asked if the concession was to be confined to coal mines only.

Sir J. Gorst said the concession contemplated referred to coal mines only.

FOOD SUPPLIES OF CEYLON.

Sir E. Watkin asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Colonial Office proposed to instruct the

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new governor of Ceylon, Sir Arthur Havelock, to investigate the incidents of the paddy tax upon the food supplies of Ceylon, and to report how far the statements that the people of the country are on "half rations" of food, and that evictions by the Government had led to starvation of the people and to disease and death, are well founded, and to suggest any remedy.

Baron H. DE WORMS: The Secretary of State will certainly direct Sir Arthur Havelock's particular attention to this serious matter, although it is hoped that the results of a very careful investigation will have been received before he assumes the government.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir J. GORST made the usual financial statement, and began by showing the improvement in the revenue in 1888-9 over that of 1887-8. The deficit in the latter year was Rx. 2,028,832, half of which, however, was mainly attributable to the conversion of India Four per Cent. Stock, but the deficit for the year 1888-9 was only Rx. 698,000, which, he said, was considerably less than the original estimate, and from this he argued that the finances of India were far more satisfactory than was anticipated would be the case a year ago. The estimated revenue for the current year showed an improvement of Rx. 587,000, resulting in a surplus of Rx. 693,300, which was made up of an increase in the revenue from land and opium, and an improvement in the rate of exchange. Salt had also contributed to the improvement, but this, he observed, was not due to any general increase in the consumption of salt, but to abnormal circumstances, and in this connection he pointed out that the Government by means of railways and canals, and by opening up new salt sources, had lowered the cost of salt considerably more than the tax has raised it. Coming next to the question of expenditure he asserted that the greatest care was taken by the Indian Government and, as an example, he mentioned that a committee had recently been investigating the expenditure of the Civil Departments, which has resulted in substantial economies, although he admitted that Civil expenditure always had increased and would, he hoped, continue to increase. The expenditure on the Army had also increased, but he hoped the increase was now finished; and as to the special defence works Rx. 6,000,000 had already been spent exclusive of the expenditure on railways, and it was expected that a further outlay of Rx. 2,500,000 would be necessary before the works were completed. He then explained the system of provincial finance, remarking that the policy of the Government had for many years been directed to encourage provincial finance and administration, and dealing, in conclusion, with the commercial condition of the country he showed that a large annual saving had been effected by the conversion of the Four per Cent. and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stocks to Three-and-a-Half and Four per Cent. respectively, the saving in the former amounting to £266,600 per annum. There were also other signs of prosperity, and the exports last year amounted, he said, to six and a-half millions over those of the previous year, while the imports showed an excess of four and a-half millions.

Mr. BRADLAUGH, who had a motion on the paper expressing regret that the Indian Budget had been delayed to so late a period of the Session, declined to move it, on the ground that so few members were present, and he protested against better opportunities not being afforded for discussing Indian matters; after which he proceeded to criticise in much detail the printed financial statement recently issued from the India Office, and in particular he complained that the famine insurance fund had been misapplied.

Sir R. TEMPLE, pointing out that the House had already had three debates on Indian questions during the Session, denied the justice of Mr. Bradlaugh's charge against the Government of unduly delaying the Indian Budget, and, speaking generally with regard to the Government of India, he strongly deprecated any interference in matters of detail, which, he said, should be left entirely to the local Executive. As to the famine insurance fund, it was never actually formed, and only existed in the shape of a resolution which had never been put into a practical shape. Referring next to the material condition of the country, he pointed out that India had always paid her way, taking one year with another, without incurring debt, including the cost of one great war and two great famines. Moreover, she had defended the frontier and placed it in an impregnable state, had taken over the administration of Burma and had expended large sums on education, science and art, sanitation, and medicine, all of which had been done in the face of a damaging fall in the currency.

Sir G. CAMPBELL, in the course of a discursive speech, agreed with an opinion expressed by Sir R. TEMPLE in answer to Mr. BRADLAUGH that the less the House of Commons interfered with India the better. He took, on the whole, an unfavourable view of Indian finance, and made several complaints of the Government, such as the continued maintenance of excise in Bengal, the system of railway guarantees, and the abandonment of the famine fund.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE also criticised the excise duties, advocated the commencement of the long-promised inquiry into Indian administration, and urged that justice should be done to the Uncovenanted Service in regard to their silver pensions.

Mr. SCHWANN dwelt upon the importance of improving and extending the railway system of India.

Mr. J. MACLEAN urged that the salaries of the officials at the India Office should be placed under the control of Parliament, as in the case of the other public departments, and advocated the reduction of letter postage to India, which, he contended, was excessive as compared with the postage to other countries.

Mr. M'LAREN regretted that Sir J. GORST should have sneered at the sentimental feelings of those who advocated the curtailment of the opium and drink traffic, and emphasised the importance of economy in regard to our Indian administration.

Sir R. FOWLER expressed the hope that more time would be found next Session for the discussion of Indian affairs.

Mr. MACNEIL also spoke, and after a general reply from Sir J. GORST the usual resolution was agreed to.

LEPROSY: ITS PATHOLOGY AND ITS CURABILITY.

In view of the strong interest recently aroused and which still obtains in the general subject of Leprosy, its alleged increased prevalence, its supposed contagiousness and incurability, it may be permissible for a layman to contribute a few observations bearing on the present position of the controversy. This I venture to do—of course with the utmost deference to pathologists and physicians—because of my having been rather closely acquainted with the researches and opinions of two medical men in Western India nearly twenty years ago, one an Englishman and the other a Hindu. Their respective conclusions, as it seems to me, are rather confirmed than superseded by current opinions founded upon recent researches, and on the striking object lesson of Molokai, as delineated by the devoted efforts of the sensible and sainted Father Damien.

2. It will be a substantial contribution to the present discussion, as formulated in the resolutions adopted under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, if I do no more than draw the attention of medical investigators and other scientific men to the valuable treatise by the former of the two Bombay investigators, Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter, then of the Bombay Medical Service, since retired, but whose counsel would, no doubt, still be available. That treatise is entitled *Report on the Prevalence and Characters of Leprosy in the Bombay Presidency*, based on the official returns of 1867. It is included in "the Transactions of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society, vol. xi., 1871," a serial which is, doubtless, on the shelves of most medical libraries in this metropolis. It was also published separately "Bombay Education Society's Press, 1872." The report is accompanied with two coloured maps, also tables in great variety, the often perplexing vital statistics of the different castes and races being thus brought out with utmost explicitness. Though without any pretension to expository style, this report of Dr. Carter's might be cited as a model of careful statement and discriminating conclusions. In these respects its perusal and application to later researches would serve to abate some of the extreme and unscientific assumptions that have recently found eager popular credence; while, on the other hand, its guarded and deliberate conclusions will serve to give point and practical guidance towards the remedial proposals that have now come up for definite consideration. The writer studiously avoids controversy. He does, indeed, notice, to put aside, what he regards as the impotent conclusion of the London College of Physicians in 1862, and the "disproportionate outcome" of the "elaborate official enquiry" in 1867. Dr. Carter submits that his report furnishes "sufficient data for deciding, 1st, on the necessity of asylums for lepers; 2nd, on the sex, age, and caste of likely occupants of such asylums; and, 3rd, on the localities where asylums are most needed." If it be objected that these conclusions only apply to Western India, to this I would suggest two replies:—(*a*) the survey includes such wide varieties of climate, conditions and habits of life in the patients, that deductions may be drawn applying to almost any country where the disease is endemic; (*b*) Dr. Carter's historical and pathological investigation is so thorough as to cover almost any conceivable variation in type or origin of the malady.

4. Consistently with the non-controversial tone of his essay, Dr. Carter says scarcely anything on the sometimes vexed question of contagiousness, leaving opinions on that to be formed from his general statements. He seems to allow, for granted, the possibility of the disease being communicated by intimate contact; and his proposals for "strict segregation of all indigent lepers as a preliminary measure," also for the

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establishment of asylums, proceed on that basis. While the general inferences in his report on this part of the subject serve to minimise the more exaggerated popular notions as to the dangers of contagion, his scientific investigations are directed mainly to trace the influence of hereditary or collateral sources of the disease, on which, in common with most Indian medical officers, he lays great stress, whilst duly allowing for the wide gaps in the history of individual cases, to which inevitable deficiency he attributes much that is obscure in the pathological history. As to the question of increase or otherwise of the malady, his conclusions on the data before him were, "that true leprosy is declining in Gujerat, stationary or slowly decreasing in the Deccan, but fully maintained or even increasing in the Konkan."

5. That phrase "true leprosy" (the *elephantiasis* of the Greeks and *lepra* of the Arabians), as distinguished from "white leprosy"—a complaint, as Dr. Carter remarks, "of infinitely less severity than the above, with which, indeed, it has hardly anything in common"—may have an important bearing on the numerical statistics which have, of late, been bandied about in rather wholesale fashion. Taking the 8,200 cases named in the returns of ten districts available, and adding *pro ratâ* for the rest, he concludes that the whole number in the Bombay Presidency, with its then accepted population of 17,000,000 "would probably, after making deductions, be quite 15,000; indeed, this guess is probably under the mark." Now, applying this to the whole population of India as now ascertained, 253,982,590, we get a total of 225,000 for the whole of India, both British and Native territories. This, at first sight, approximates to the 250,000 recently assumed as the number of lepers in India. But then comes the weighty qualification that Dr. Carter's statistics relate to that portion of India where lepers are notoriously in far the greatest numbers; and as the 254,000,000 include the Native States, it seems only reasonable to suppose that 250,000 leper population, recently assumed, must include large numbers of the "white leprosy" which has nothing whatever to do with leprosy proper, and only confuses the scientific medical discussion now on hand. Of course, the statistics must include the "anæsthetic" or "atrophic" form of the disease, which so often precedes the final tubercular form; but it is quite right to include these incipient cases of true leprosy.

6. In turning to such of my notes as are available relating to the late Dr. Bhau Daji's experiments on leprosy and his search after some specific remedy for the disease, we approach a somewhat hopeful side of the dismal subject. Although, mainly because of the early death of that lamented Hindu physician, only scant materials are now accessible, sufficient is known regarding his treatment—by myself and others then in Bombay, who saw numbers of his leper patients—to make it well worth while recalling attention to an episode of much interest as bearing both on the pathology and the therapeutics of leprosy. As to the fact that progress had been made towards finding a remedy for the disease, there could be no mistake. Many of the patients were seen at the Doctor's house by myself and several other European residents in Bombay, including medical men. Some of us saw them at different stages of improvement, and comparison was facilitated by photographs of many of the cases, as when first taken in hand, presenting the unmistakable symptoms of an advanced stage of the unsightly malady. Also, the particulars given by several of the patients themselves proved how they had been raised from helplessness and despair by a few months' course of Dr. Bhau's treatment. These recitals included the medical history of a well-known and much-respected Mahratta missionary teacher; and I have before me notes of two cases at Sattara which had been treated by two different medical (American) missionaries with the remedy supplied by Dr. Bhau, and which he was then using. In these instances the change in the mens' condition, both of whom had presented some of the worst aspects of the disease, was that of satisfactory and hopeful convalescence. The well-known protuberances, blotches, and sores, which both had presented when first taken in hand, had all but disappeared; the patients had been restored to hope, and were enabled to resume their usual avocations. One of Dr. Bhau's cases, that of a French gentleman, I believe from Mauritius or Reunion, but who only remained a short time in Bombay and then in seclusion, and, therefore, not seen by any other observer, was understood to have been such as might be described as an entire cure. Another case was that of a lad, the son of one of the European policemen of Bombay, who had been reduced to an entirely crippled condition, but was restored to health and strength. He was brought to me by his father, Mr. C. Hallums, then retiring from India, in order to demonstrate his recovery. The lad's countenance bore traces of the former effects of the malady in the abnormal prominence of the brows and cheek bones, but the skin was smooth and healthy in appearance, and he could then run or jump about like any other vigorous lad of his years (about twelve or fourteen). His father rejoiced in what he justly regarded as the restoration of his son to the prospect of a future healthy life. Of the subsequent history of the case I have no means of knowing.

7. Here it may be remarked that many of us considered that Dr. Bhau Daji and his tentative, but, so far, successful, experiments were not treated quite fairly by the medical profession in Bombay, especially by its official representatives. He had asked to be granted the free and unfettered use of one of the "wards for incurables" of the Jamsetjee Hospital; but the medical officers insisted that he should first explain to them all the details of his treatment and the remedies used, together with other conditions with which Dr. Bhau did not see his way to comply at that stage of his investigations. He had been collecting his notes, and preparing drawings and diagnoses of the typical cases with a view to drawing up a full report, which had been asked for by Government; but his sudden prostration by aphasia cut short his design, and his ever-to-be-lamented early death closed the question. His brother, Narayan Daji, also a graduate of Grant Medical College, who had been associated with him in his investigations, was, in turn, unhappily carried off soon after in an attack of fever.

8. It is not desirable to renew the controversy of the period; but I shall be ready to join issue with any one who should venture to revive the exacting demands for a cut and dry demonstration of the specific and perfect efficacy of the remedies used by this painstaking and truly scientific Hindu physician. He had used the Gurjun oil, of which the partial but valuable mitigating effects have been again proved by Mr. Clifford and Father Damien at Molokai, as also by several medical authorities who have studied the subject of leprosy. He probably also used the Chulmugri oil, which some of his medical rivals and critics pounced upon as possibly being the infallible specific; but I do not think he depended much, if at all, on this. It is probably well known to Sir Joseph Fayrer and other experts that the Bengal Medical Service had long since tested and virtually abandoned that drug as not being a permanent remedy for leprosy. These and other medicinal oils that have been tried are useful, though only as palliatives.* But the plant, on an infusion of which Dr. Bhau Daji chiefly and finally relied as a specific is one of the order of *umbelliferæ;* it is known to myself and a few others who were in Bombay at the time.

9. Then here arises an important consideration which is of general bearing on the whole question of the curability of leprosy. The researches of pathologists, and notably those of Dr. Vandyke Carter, indicate that because of the frequent deep hereditary taint and the subtle or complicated origin of the malady, no perfect and permanent eradication can be expected without a long course of proper regimen, and a protracted administration of the remedy which may be finally decided upon as specific to the deep-seated disease. In passively resisting the efforts made to drive Dr. Bhau Daji into some heroic method of treatment and a cut-and-dry proclamation of an infallible cure for leprosy, he showed what I think will eventually be regarded as a just respect for the healing art—derived in great measure from his study of Sanskrit medicine. His was a praiseworthy scientific reserve. He willingly gave—sometimes in bulk—samples of the remedies he used; and I believe that through the India Office he sent supplies to the Belgian Government, and also to the Colonial Office for experiment in the West Indies.

10. To sum up: that leprosy is curable, before the advanced and fatal stage is reached, there need, I feel persuaded, be no doubt whatever; that the popular view as to its inevitable contagiousness is a much exaggerated one, must be evident to medical men who have had experience in localities where leprosy is endemic; that the segregation of lepers and their continuous medical treatment in proper asylums in those countries where leprosy prevails is one of the requirements of the day; but to re-acclimatise the malady in England by opening a leprosy asylum here, thereby inviting lepers to come or return to this country, is certainly not desirable, and neither on scientific nor humanitarian grounds should such a step be advocated.—I am, yours truly,

W. MARTIN WOOD.

A COMMITTEE will assemble on the 3rd inst. at the Murree Depôt, under paragraph 753 of the Pay Code, to take over the property and effects of Captain Fenton, of the Fort William Arsenal, who was removed from Kashmir in a state of insanity contracted while out hunting.

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* The Japanese medicine, said to be the family secret of Dr. Goto, of the Kitai Hospital at Tokio, probably belongs to this class of emulsive remedies. Father Damien, two or three years before his decease, sent particulars of the Japan treatment to a Parsee gentleman of Bombay, one of whose family was afflicted with leprosy. The outward application, administered in hot baths, is called "Kai-gio Kiosko Yoko Yoiku," and the internal medicine "Fei Ketu Reue."

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL LUCK will command the cavalry camp to be held near Lahore about the end of January.

THE proposals of the Commander-in-Chief for improving the Silledar system in the Bengal Cavalry have been submitted to the Government of India. Their adoption will probably depend mainly on financial considerations, further outlay being necessary to maintain Silledar regiments in an efficient state.

THE Kashmir Rifles, who are composed chiefly of Gurkhas, will shortly be armed with sniders and sent to garrison Gilgit.

IT has been decided that the work of re-organising the military forces of the Native States shall remain directly under the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

THE three Commanders-in-Chief are each giving a cup to be shot for this season by the batteries of their respective Presidencies, while General Nairne also offers a prize for competition.

THE proposals of the Commander-in-Chief for improving the Silladar system in the Bengal Cavalry have been submitted to the Government of India. Their adoption will probably depend mainly on financial considerations, further outlay being necessary to maintain Silladar regiments in an efficient state.

THE dates on which the regiments going home on relief will leave Bombay are as follows:—D, E, F and G Batteries, A Brigade, on Oct. 12; 8th Hussars, Oct. 26; 2nd Battalion Leicester (to Aden), Nov. 23; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Dec. 28; and 2nd Battalion Norfolk, Jan. 25.

MAJOR MELLIS has left Simla for Bhopal and Poona. At the latter place he is to confer with the Commander-in-Chief and Local Government regarding the measures to be taken for utilising the resources of Native States in the Bombay Presidency. These will probably include a Transport Corps for field service.

A MOST dastardly murder has been committed at Dinapur. Private Bryne, of the Connaught Rangers, stabbed Colour-Sergeant Bowen in the heart with his bayonet while he was asleep in his room. Bowen was an intelligent non-commissioned officer, and generally liked in his regiment. The murderer has been arrested.

AT a General Court-Martial recently held at Hyderabad under the presidency of Colonel A. L. McNair, 7th Bombay Cavalry, Gunners Thomas Barnes, John Richards and Edward Lee, and Drivers Henry Schaffer, George Charlesworth and John Wood, all of F-B., R.A., were severally arraigned on a charge of joining in a meeting on the 28th and 29th May, 1889, by combining amongst themselves, and with other soldiers of the said battery not to attend the Commanding Officer's marching order parade, which was to take place on the morning of the 29th May, 1889; in consequence of which combination they, with other soldiers of the said battery, left their barracks on the 28th May, 1889, and did not return until the 29th May, 1889, and the said marching order parade could not be held. With the exception of Gunner Lee, who was pronounced not guilty, and honourably acquitted of the charge, the remaining five prisoners were each sentenced by the Court to a fixed term of imprisonment for two years in India—a sentence which was subsequently confirmed by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ALASTAIR-BHAN-COMYN.*

In these degenerate days when anger is the prerogative of a handful of bad mannered individuals who give vent to their passion within the eminently safe precincts of the National Council Chamber, it is perhaps well that the attention of the public should now and again be directed to the stirring incidents of the times when men "did and dared"; when blood flowed like water, when the term "coward" was an opprobious insult which no apologies could remove, and no regrets set aside. And, assuredly, if Scotland has done nothing for the British Empire more than supply lessons of indomitable courage, and of superb heroism, not in vain has she become merged into the union of races which bow the knee to the Monarch of this Realm.

This being the case we gladly welcome Lady Middleton's very successful and happy attempt to embody in verse some of the gruesome traditions and romantic legends which are linked with the family history of the clan to which she is proud—and naturally so—to belong. Of course, it would be hopeless to suppose otherwise than that to appreciate "The tragedy of Dunphail," the reader must have the blood of the "Cummings" in his veins, but apart from this the tale is by no means void of interest, and the poetry is far above the average of the ordinary run of every day scribblers. Take, for example, the lines which pourtray a lover's fate on beholding the quivering corpse of him she worshipped—

"She gave no cry; she never made a moan,
But stood with eyes that strained, with severed life,
And passed a hand across her misted gaze,
Unconscious. Then, as some light water-sedge
Sways 'fore the whelm of swift down-driving wave
A moment, ere it bends to rise no more;
So sways her form; then sank an insensate heap,
Lifeless, upon the dead."

It is, perhaps, no mean praise to record that a poem, written primarily for the family fireside, is readable in the far wider circle of those who can appreciate the beauties of nature, and who can find the blood run quicker in their veins as they learn the deeds of prowess which Lady Middleton has so graphically recorded in verse of stirling merit and marked ability.

* "Alastair-Bhan-Comyn." The tragedy of Dunphail. By Lady Middleton. (Wm. Blackwood and Sons.)

THE LAND OF MANFRED.*

"If the God of the Jews had seen my kingdom—the Terra di Larolo, Calabria, Sicily, and Aphalia—he would not have so often praised that land he promised to the Jews and bestowed upon them." Thus proclaimed Frederick II. on the occasion of his return from a crusade against infidels to the charming region of Italy, over which he held sway. If the panegyric be well merited, and there is not much room for doubt on the point, Miss Ross may well be pardoned that she is lavish in her praise of a land which certainly, according to the account which she has given of her rambles, is of surpassing beauty and attractiveness. According to this accomplished traveller, the perils of Southern Italy—and perhaps, *en passant*, it may be well to localise the "land of Manfred" by proclaiming that it contains at least one place of note familiar to all Anglo-Indians—the well-known Brindisi—consists "solely of bad inns." But even in this respect there are notable exceptions; what, for instance, could be said in disparagement of an innkeeper who made no charge for his rooms, and only consented to a reimbursement of the money actually out of pocket? At least such a hostelry possesses the merit of cheapness. Even the new born school of Radical purists could not find fault with a lodging conducted on these lines—at least on the score of economy.

As regards the people themselves the reader will be agreeably disappointed, expecting possibly to find born rascals and thieves at every turn. It is as gratifying as surprising to learn that the inhabitants are mostly plain, unsophisticated toilers of the soil—honest, straightforward, and full of happy gaiety. Merry and light-hearted in their ways, they are the very "butterflies" of humanity, "taking no care for the morrow," and indifferent to all the plots and ambitions which in many places of Europe renders life a series of anguishes, and existence a perpetual struggle with destiny. It may be gathered, however, from Miss Ross's most attractive book of chit-chat anent the land of Horace and other classical associations that a knowledge of Italian is an all-important *desideratum*. The London "'Arry" would find things most uncommonly "cross-grained." And it is not for the ignorant "globe-trotter" that such a volume will have its attraction, but rather for those whose mind is imbued with a love of the venerable scenes of antiquity, and can appreciate the sanctity which attaches to the reminiscences of Rome's proudest traditions, for those with eyes to admire and soul to appreciate. To such Miss Ross's work will be welcome, and more than welcome, for its tone is unaffected, and its language chaste and elegant.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The changes in this interest yesterday were a rise of 1s. in Nundydroog, with a decline of 1-16 in Ooregum Ordinary and Preference. South-East Mysore were also quoted lower. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5⅛ to 5⅜ xd., Nundydroog 26s. to 27s., Indian Consolidated 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 10s. to 12s., Ooregum Ordinary 1⅞ to 2, ditto Preference 2 3-16 to 2 5-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 11s. 6d. to 12s., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 5s. to 5s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 4s. to 6s., Indian Glenrock 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., Gold Fields of Mysore 21s. to 22s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

* "The Land of Manfred." By Janet Ross. (John Murray.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—I.

THE Secretary of State's annual statement of the Finances of India was brought forward, as usual, at the close of the session, and before an almost empty House. Honourable Members, wearied with prolonged deliberations on the never-ending subject of Irish grievances, did not care to be bored further by the recital of details concerning India, of which they knew nothing, and for which they cared less. Mr. Bradlaugh might take upon himself to express his regret at this feeling of indifference towards the mighty Empire which he is trying to persuade himself he represents; but the majority of Her Majesty's Commons did not share in that regret. They carefully stayed away, and hardly a "baker's dozen" remained to listen to the ponderous pessimisms of the junior member for Northampton, or to the poetic rhapsodies of Sir Richard Temple concerning the financial condition of British India. Perhaps in having shown such indifference the House also showed its common sense. For, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* puts it, "How many members understand Indian Finance, and who doubts that the Indian Government is both competent and honest?" We are glad to find the recognised organ of discontent giving this good character "chit" to the Indian Government, notwithstanding that there are several "enlightened Radicals" who, while following the lead of that journal, hold that the Government of India is neither competent nor honest. Mr. Bradlaugh, of course, holds that opinion, and having taken the gloomiest view which he possibly could of the situation, more than hinted that the Indian Famine Insurance Fund had been embezzled or fraudulently made away with by Indian officials. Ignorance, like poverty, makes people acquainted with strange companions, and so we find the *Globe*, which shares Mr. Bradlaugh's ignorance of Indian subjects, giving its support to him in this matter. "Where," it asks, "is that famine insurance fund which was devised to make provision against one source of financial embarrassment? It is a myth. Sir Richard Temple states that it never had any tangible existence. All the contrary assurances, therefore, which have been given by Ministers from time to time must have had a misleading character. This being the case, we entirely agree with Mr. Bradlaugh that it would be advisable, for the sake of common honesty, to get rid of the imposture once for all." But Sir Richard Temple did not say what the *Globe* states he did. He said:—"No fund of that kind had ever actually been raised; but it was resolved by the Government of India to set aside a portion of the revenue, amounting to about one and a-half million sterling, which was to be expended on public works in the event of a recurrence of famine. The additional revenue required for this purpose had been raised, not by the imposition of new taxes, but by a development of old ones. When it was found necessary to obtain an additional revenue it was deemed preferable to suspend the appropriation of this portion of the revenue for this purpose rather than to raise the sum required by new taxation. If it were asked what had been done with it the answer was that it had gone for the defence of the North-West Frontier." If the safety of India required that defence it is no casuistry to hold that it was better to provide for it in this way than to burden the people with fresh taxation. Opinions may differ on this point; but Sir Richard Temple's assertion gives a flat contradiction to Mr. Bradlaugh's assurance that "the Government had imposed increased taxes for the specific purpose of forming a fund for famine alone."

Of course, the salt-tax, about which its denouncers understand next to nothing, came in for the usual amount of ignorant criticism and unqualified denunciation. Mr. Bradlaugh naturally denounced it, and next evening's *Globe*, emulating his ignorance on the subject, denounces it also. "It is a barbarous tax, suitable enough for Mogul finance, but not for English. The withers of the poor—nine tenths of India's population come into that sad category—are severely wrung by it; but the well-to-do classes do not feel it a bit. Abolish this iniquitous impost, and every humble household in the huge Peninsula will be thankful for British rule; continue it, and latent dissatisfaction will also continue among the masses." So far the *Globe;* but all who have had practical experience of government in India know that this is sentimentalism wasted, and that, were the tax abolished to-morrow, the poorest ryot would not acknowledge or comprehend that any benefit had accrued to him; only the salt merchants would understand the blessing. But although no one will defend on principle any tax which stands in the way of the poor obtaining such a homely necessary of life, what is the real truth regarding the incidence of this tax? Sir John Gorst told it simply and plainly, and at the same

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time administered a well-deserved snub to those "friends of humanity" who are always moaning over the sorrows of the people of India and the shortcomings of the Government there. His words were :—

"Much had been said with regard to the salt-tax. He had admitted over and over again on behalf of his noble friend the Secretary of State for India that he did not regard the increase in the salt-tax as in any way desirable. It had been raised with reluctance on his part, but there had been much exaggeration as to the dire effects of this increase. In Bengal from the year 1836 to the year 1880 the tax on salt was almost constantly below 3¼ rupees per maund. In 1880 it was reduced to two rupees, and remained at that rate till last year, when the state of the Indian finances necessitated its being raised to 2½ rupees. Calculating that a family of six persons used 11lb. or 12lb. of salt a year, a whole family would pay a tax of about two rupees and one anna, and each person about 5½ annas, which was an increased burden of about one anna on each person. He regretted even this small increase of the tax; but it was foolish to exaggerate its effects, and to contend that the whole people were starving in consequence of its imposition. Some hon. members who had spoken belonged to that class of critics who found fault with everything that the Government of Great Britain had done in India. They drew their inspiration from the speeches of some of those ambitious Brahmins who attended congresses for the purpose of distinguishing themselves. As long as they continued to do that they would no doubt make speeches which were amusing and interesting; but their speeches would not greatly assist the Government of Great Britain in solving the problem of the Government of India."

True and to the point as these remarks were, we do not suppose that they will have the slightest effect in converting to common sense the ignorant and mischievous agitators who delight to bring into contempt British rule in India whenever they can find an opportunity to do so. They will return again to the false charges they have made, notwithstanding that the growing prosperity of India is hourly giving the lie direct to their calumnies.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 3.)

CARMICHAEL—The services of Mr. G. Carmichael, Bombay Civil Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

BONUS—The services of Mr. A. R. Bonus, Bombay Civil Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

SELLICK—The services of Surgeon J. H. Sellick, I.M.S., officiating medical officer 23rd Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

COLE—The Rev. T. E. F. Cole has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

ARCHIBALD—The services of the Rev. W. F. Archibald, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

MILITARY.

HART, Colonel R. C., V.C., R.E., officiating director of military education in India, to be director of military education in India, vice Colonel Tayler, who has resigned that appointment.

WATSON, Major A. J., Suffolk Regiment, officiating garrison instructor, to be garrison instructor, vice Colonel Hart.

STUART, Captain R. C. O., R.A., to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, vice Lieut. Baker, R.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

MARSH, Colonel F. H. B., General List, Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate :—

HAY, Colonel J., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Regiment, for one year; pension service, 31st year commenced July 15.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—

POLLOCK, Captain F. G., Bengal S.C., 7th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 18th year commenced Nov. 23.

IZAT, Mr. A., superintending engineer, 1st class, State Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

TOGOOD, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., Bengal, temporarily employed in Madras, is granted leave for one year on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, July 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following apointments :—

KITSON, Captain G. C., King's Royal Rifle Corps, station staff officer, Meerut, to officiate as district staff officer, 2nd class, Lahore district, vice Spragge, on leave,

BULLOCK, Captain G. M., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, to be 1st class station staff officer, Station Staff, Sialkote, vice Grierson, resigned.

CLARKE, 2nd Lieut. A. C. S., officiating wing officer on probation, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, 18th Bengal Lancers.

WINTLE, Lieut. F. H., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 6th Bengal Infantry.

FASKEN, Captain C. G. M., wing officer, to be wing commander, 2nd Sikh Infantry, vice Gaitskell, appointed 2nd in command, Infantry Corps of Guides.

FORSTER, Lieut. P. B. B., supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be wing officer on probation, 2nd Sikh Infantry, vice Fasken.

NORIE, Lieut. C. E. deM., supernumerary on the establishment of the battalion, to be wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, vice Traverse, seconded.

TATE, Captain H. R., squadron commander, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, dated July 3.

MORSE, Lieut. C. J., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England for employment with the Army Service Corps.

PILE, Lieut. L. L., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England for employment with the Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

BRAY, Captain C. A., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, on urgent private affairs.

DWYER, Surgeon-Major C. E., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia :—

LLOYD, Major A. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for three months, on private affairs.

August 1.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

STUART, Lieut. D. F., wing officer 11th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Strachey, appointed on the personal staff of the Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

TWEDDELL, Lieut. F., Staff Corps, to be wing officer 28th Punjab Infantry, from date of joining, vice MacTier, resigned.

LUGARD, Lieut. E. J., 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Stevens, appointed 2nd in command.

DAVIES, Lieut. C. H., 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, supernumerary on the establishment of the battalion, to be wing officer, vice Ewatt, transferred to the 25th Goorkhas.

At the examinations in Russian, held in India on July 8, the undermentioned have been declared to have "passed" in that language :—

ENRIQUEZ, Captain A. D., Bengal Staff Corps.

WALLACE, Captain A., Bengal Staff Corps.

PEACH, Lieut. E., Madras Staff Corps.

The following officers of the Medical Staff on the Bengal Establishment, who have either completed, or will before April, 1890, complete, five years' foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, for duty with troops embarking in the several troopships :—

Surgeon-Majors R. N. Mally, W. F. Stevenson, M.B., G. Hare, G. D. N. Leake, R. Drury, M.D., S. H. Carter, M.B., and E. A. Mapleton, M.B.; Surgeons J. M. Irwin, M.B., W. G. Macpherson, M.B., R. J. S. Simpson, M.B., D. Semple, M.B., G. M. H. Colman, M.B., E. H. L. Bell, M.B., R. H. Firth, G. Nelis, and W. H. Lendrum, M.D.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

MOORE, Lieut. C. H. G., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

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BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 7.)

CUTHBERTSON, Mr., officiating under-secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is allowed leave for three months.

MONAHAN, Mr. F. J., joint-magistrate and collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as under-secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. Cuthbertson.

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., deputy commissioner, on special duty, is allowed furlough for seven months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 1.)

BADEN-POWELL—The extraordinary leave granted to Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, is cancelled.

BIRCH—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of this Government Colonel W. B. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Ferozepore.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, July 27.)

GEORGE, Mr. E. C. S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the headquarters of the Mandalay district.

CLONEY, Mr. E. P., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Bassein to the charge of the Yenangaung sub-division, Magwe district.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 6.)

CARRUTHERS, Surgeon H. St. C., district surgeon, Rajahmundry, is granted furlough for one year on medical certificate.

EVANS, Surgeon J. W., civil surgeon, Cochin, is appointed to act as district surgeon, Rajahmundry, during the absence of Surgeon H St. C. Carruthers, on furlough.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. P. M., assistant conservator of forests, is appointed to be district forest officer, Anuntapur, but to act as district forest officer, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. G. Homfray on other duty.

HOMFRAY, Mr. G., assistant conservator of forests, is appointed to be district forest officer. Kurnool, but to act as district forest officer, Godavari, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Battie, on leave.

SHEFFIELD, Mr. T., district forest officer, North Arcot, is appointed to act as district forest officer, Nilgiris.

MILITARY.

SUFFREIN, Brigade-Surgeon B. T., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as deputy surgeon-general, Myingyan and Mandalay districts, vice Deputy Surgeon-General De Fabeck, on furlough.

WOODHOUSE, Colonel A. T., Staff Corps, 29th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

KEARY, Captain H. D'U., Staff Corps, commandant Shwebo Battalion, Burma Military Police (p.a.), for one year.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 8.)

WESTROPP—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. J. G. Westropp to act as second in command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, Kolhapur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain J. W. Wray.

LUCAS, Mr. A., C.S., assistant collector, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

GAMBLE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. A. Gamble, C.S., to be third assistant collector, Sind Commission.

WINCHESTER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat, district registrar and agent for the Governor, Surat, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Surat district pending further orders, vice Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., on deputation under the Government of India.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

TWEMLOW, Lieut.-Colonel E. D'O., to act as superintending engineer in Sind, during the absence of Mr. Lambert, on privilege leave.

TATE, Mr. J., to act as executive engineer, Lower and Central Sind, in addition to his own duties, vice Colonel Twemlow.

MILITARY.

SHERARD, Lieut. W. R., Staff Corps, squadron officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service, 11th year commenced Jan. 22.

WATLING, Lieut.-Col. J. T., Staff Corps, commandant, 1st Battalion the Bombay Rifle Regiment, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced November 2.

WOOLSEY, 2nd Lieut. F., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

COBHAM, 2nd Lieut. H. W., 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

SEXTON, 2nd Lieut. M. F. A., 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 6th Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

WHYTE, Lieut. J. F., Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

BAYNES, Lieut. C. E., R.A., officiating squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

BABINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel S., S.C., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service.

RAWLINSON—The services of Lieut. C. B. Rawlinson, Staff Corps, 24th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

FRALL, Surgeon S. E., Indian Medical Service, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one hundred and eighty two days.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major G. Henderson, M.D.; Lieut. T. Webster, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Walter, S.C.; Colonel J. Hay, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel C. F. E. S. Neill, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. P. A. N. St. L. Wood, S.C.; Lieut. H. Welman, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Thomson, J. T. Boase, J. McCann.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon H. St. C. Carruthers.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade-Surgeon J. Bennett, two months.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Johnson, M.D., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Willoughby, S.C., three months; Major T. H. Mackenzie, S.C., two months; Lieut. F. W. Wodehouse, S.C., two months; Captain F. R. H. Chapman, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Oliver, two months' extraordinary leave; Surgeon-Major J. Crofts (M.D.), six months' furlough; A. Elliot, three months' s.c.; F. Reilly, six months' furlough; Major F. Langhorne (R.E.), two months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—H. F. Clogstown (Cov.), furlough extended to Dec. 22.

Bombay Estab.—T. Summers, three months' furlough; R. G. Oxenham, six weeks' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. N. Hilliard, Brigade-Surgeon R. Harvey, M.D., Captain C. P. Triscott, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton, Cav.; Brigade-Surgeon W. S. Fox, Lieut. L. W. C. Kerrich, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Sheppard, S.C.; Major A. B. Fenton, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. E. S. Searle, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. G. N. Bremer, H. Tulloch, A. C. Hankin, L. R. Fraser, C. J. A. Duke, Lieut. St. J. Brodrick, L. F. Bianchi, A. C. C. Rogers, B. McKenzie, R. C. Laughlin, C. Rogers, H. H. Roden, A. M. N. Shakespear, N. F. Mackenzie, P. Gray (Cov.), Colonel F. Currie.

Bombay Estab.—A. D. Carey (Cov.), T. H. Hannah, R. B. Joyner, H. E. Winter (Cov.), J. C. Lyle.

AUGUST 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Henry Spring Branson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Advocate-General for the Presidency of Madras.

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AUGUST 27.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the service :—

Colonel Henry Bathurst Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps.
Colonel Walter Ernest Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps.
Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Infantry.
Lieut.-Colonel John Tulloch Whish, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel John Ronald Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel James Fraser, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut.-Colonel Walter Francis Hume, Bombay Infantry.
Major William Inglis Le Breton, Bombay Staff Corps.
Major Harding Cornwallis Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps.

The Queen has also approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned officer, who has failed to qualify to remain in the service :—

Lieut. Harward Patrick Curtis O'Farrell, Bengal Staff Corps.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel (local Brigadier-General) C. S. Maclean, C.B., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Major-General whilst employed on the Perso-Afghan Frontier.

Colonel E. H. H. Collen, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted the local rank of Major-General in India whilst Secretary to the Government of that country in the Military Department.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—Aug. 23, at Sevenoake, the wife of Major J. F. Lewis, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—BURD—Aug. 15, at St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, Arthur Haslehurst Atkinson, B.A., of Dulwich College, son of the late William Atkinson, Esq., Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, to Mary Katharine, daughter of Edward Burd, M.D., of Newport House, Shrewsbury.

BRACK-BOYD WILSON—CHALMERS—Aug. 22, at St. Mary's Church, Kensington, Ashford, Kent, Adam Brack-Boyd Wilson, Esq., of Otterburn, Roxburghshire, and Lieut. Inniskillings Dragoons, to Mary Ethel Chalmers, daughter of Major Owen Ivon Chalmers, late H.M.'s Indian Staff Corps (Bengal Presidency).

MARTIN—HAMOND—Aug. 22, at the Roman Catholic Church, Spanish-place, Surgeon-Major P. R. Martin, M.D., Indian Medical Service, eldest son of the late Richard Martin, Esq., Orpicloney, Ireland, to Esabella Mary, only child of the late Lieut. William Carr Hamond, Royal Engineers.

MASSY—DODD—Aug. 27, at St. Stephen's, W., Godfrey Massy, Capt. 1st Norfolk Regiment, eldest son of the late Surgeon-Major Hugh Deane Massy, A.M.D., to Margaret Frances, elder daughter of Chas. Dodd, Esq., D.P.I., N.W.P. and Oudh, India.

PATERSON—WOODHOUSE—Aug. 28, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, John Paterson, of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, to Freda Rosa (Cherry), daughter of the late Frederick Woodhouse, of Calcutta.

WHINFIELD—BAKER—Aug. 28, at Tellisford, Edward Henry Whinfield, late Bengal Civil Service, of The Hollies, West Norwood, to Susanna Georgina, younger daughter of the late Rev. C. F. Baker, Rector of Tellisford.

DEATHS.

BARTON—Aug. 20, at Sierra Leone, Captain J. Campbell Barton, 2nd Battalion West India Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. J. Barton, East Leigh, Havant, aged 30.

BRISTO—Aug. 22, at Broadstairs, Willie Bristo, many years in the Law Life Office, aged 53.

GIBSON—Aug. 19, at Olan Bryn, Leamington, Louisa Helen Gibson, eldest daughter of the late Lewis Gibson, Esq., formerly of Ceylon and of the Colonial Audit Office, London, aged 73.

ST. GEORGE—July 16, at York, of typhoid fever, Norah Alice, the wife of Captain A. W. St. George, 14th (West Yorkshire) Regiment, and third daughter of Mr. John Leahy, of Nassik.

WYLLIE—Aug. 24, at Homburg, Surgeon-General David Wyllie, of the Bombay Army, aged 69.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 30, at Saugor, C.P., the wife of Captain E. B. Anderson, R.A., of a daughter.

BAMBER—July 29, at Mooltan, the wife of Surgeon C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail, Mooltan, of twin (sons).

CRAWFORD—July 29, at Meerut, the wife of the Rev. J. Crawford, B.D., Church of Scotland Chaplain, of a daughter.

HERVEY—July 31, at Fort Munro, the wife of Major H. Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

JUDGE—Aug. 3, at Dehra Doon, the wife of Captain C. B. Judge, 2nd "Prince of Wales' Own" Goorkhas, of a daughter.

KITCHENER—Aug. 1, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain F. W. Kitchener West Yorkshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MEIN—July 31, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J. E. Mein, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, 4th Circle, of a daughter.

PARTRIDGE—Aug. 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. R. Partridge, C.S., of daughter.

SHINE—Aug. 1, at Fort Chunar, the wife of J. M. F. Shine, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

SPILSBURY—Aug. 9, at Upper Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Capt. E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., of a daughter.

TEVERSHAM—Aug. 24, at Cannanore, India, the wife of Capt. Richard Kinloch Teversham, D.S.O., Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

THOMPSON—Aug. 2, at Dinapore, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Thompson, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.

WALTON—Aug. 4, at the Sassoon General Hospital, Poona, the wife of Store-Sergeant R. C. Walton, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

WEBB—Aug. 3, at Bikanir, Rajpootana, the wife of Mr. W. Wilfrid Webb, M.B., Surgeon, Bengal Army, of a son.

WRIGHT—Aug. 5, at Coonoor, the wife of Colonel H. C. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—WILLIAMS—Aug. 1, at Purneah, Minden, H. Mackenzie, of Dooriah, Tirhoot, to Alice Augusta, eldest daughter of E. G. Williams, Purneah, Bhngal.

DEATHS.

DOLTON—Aug. 7, at Igatpuri, Evelyn, the wife of Joseph Austin Dolton, aged 24.

HARDING—July 31, at Thayetmyo, Burma, Robert, the son of Robert and Mary Harding, Commissariat Department, aged 1.

HAYGARTH—July 29, at Allahabad, the wife of C. R. Haygarth, Postal Department, Almora.

HICKIE—July 31, at Mussoorie, C. J. Hickie, late Collector, Inland Customs, aged 60.

RICHARDSON—July 22, at Cuttack, Mary Margaret Woolmore, widow of the late Charles Weistead Richardson, late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Tristram C. Squire, aged 76.

SUTHERLAND—July 27, at Moradabad, Mabel Mary, the wife of A. Sutherland, P.W.D.

A CORNER IN QUININE.

WHAT MIGHT OCCUR IN THE PRESENT PECULIAR STATE OF THE MARKET.

Some attention having been directed to a letter in a recent issue of the *Financial News* about a "Corner in Quinine," a representative has been investigating the subject. There has evidently been a considerable decrease in the import of cinchona bark from Ceylon, whilst the stock in London is comparatively small and of bad quality, and the Java cultivation will not make up for the falling off in the imports from South America and Ceylon. The English Government commenced to cultivate the bark in the Neilgherries Hills in India about seventeen years ago as an experiment. They succeeded so well that an enormous profit was obtained on it. This encouraged private companies to cultivate it in Ceylon, after the failure there of the coffee industry. Most of them, however, made the mistake of cultivating succirubra, for which there was only a very limited demand, instead of officinalis, for which there was an unlimited demand, for the manufacture of quinine. The chief use for succirubra appears to be to decorate the windows of druggists' shops; it is hardly ever used for making quinine.

The planters in Ceylon at first made so much money out of the growth of succirubra, although it was the wrong sort, that other planters commenced its cultivation. The result was soon apparent. As the cultivation increased down went the prices. At one time succirubra bark could be obtained at the rate of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per pound, whilst the imports from South America stopped almost entirely. The price of the bark has continued low up to the present time; in fact, most of the Ceylon planters have given up its cultivation in disgust in favour of that of tea, besides which the price of the bark which now comes from Ceylon has so much depreciated as to scarcely realise the amount of the dock charges incurred upon it, without reckoning freight and the original cost.

The statistics on the question are somewhat startling. In the season of 1885-6 (that is, from October 1 to July 30) no less than 13,300,000lbs. of bark were received in this country, in 1886-7 there were 12,000,000lbs., in 1887-8 there were 9,300,000lbs., and in 1888-9 8,600,000lbs., which shows an alarming decrease instead of the increase which should naturally have resulted.

In these years the prices were as follow :—In 1885 quinine was 3s. 8d. per oz., in 1886 it was 3s. 1d., in 1887 it was 2s. 6d., in 1888 it was 2s. 4d., and at the present time it is only 1s. 2½d. Between now and next December (not including August) already considerably more than half a million ounces of quinine have been sold by the bears. It is a remarkable fact that when there was 50 per cent. more of the raw material to work with the price was three times more than it now is.

An authority on the question considers that it does not now pay to manufacture; indeed, he cannot see how it is possible to make a profit on it. He is also of opinion that there will be a further falling-off in the production of the bark. It is five

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years before the bark-trees are fit for cutting, and meanwhile the demand for quinine naturally increases. He further states that bear sellers, who are almost exclusively German manufacturers, have been selling to an enormous extent for forward delivery; but when these deliveries became due, by offering a small quantity on the spot at a low rate, they have been able to buy back their own contracts at a considerable reduction on the price at which they sold. This, he adds, has been going on for a considerable time, until now they have brought quinine to its present absurdly low quotation.

With regard to the present stock of cinchona in London, on May 31 there were 65,700 packages, against 76,500 on May 31, 1885, showing another falling off to the extent of over 10,000 packages. A great deal of the present stock is also said to be absolute rubbish.

A few years ago quinine was selling freely at 15s. per ounce, and there is no reason why it should not be selling at the same price now the consumption is greater. The authority referred to is of the opinion that it is quite possible for a capitalist or a syndicate to acquire the present supply, and, by taking delivery when tendered, create a corner, the effect of which would be largely felt. At the same time, he says there is no possibility of any serious loss to investors at the present price.—*Financial News.*

DEFENCE OF INDIA.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

It was announced two years ago that the Nizam of Hyderabad had made the princely offer to the Government of India to contribute 60 lakhs for the purposes of the military defence of the Indian frontier. Although that gift was, after much deliberation, not accepted in the precise form in which it was made, there is no doubt that it produced an immense impression throughout Hindostan, and that it led to the supreme Government taking up in a serious manner the long-debated question of the military co-operation of the feudatory States. The loyal and patriotic act of the Nizam has therefore borne excellent fruit, while the ruler of Hyderabad has been at the same time spared much of the expenditure which he expressed his willingness to incur. It is necessary to state that although his offer received as its recognition only the cordial thanks of the Queen-Empress and the Viceroy, the Nizam has never wavered in the position he took up in 1887, and that both he and his able Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah, have incessantly expressed their eagerness to carry out in any way that the Government of India might advise or direct the military arrangements necessary to give practical effect to the Nizam's letter of August 1887. The *Times* now states that the necessary measures are about to be taken to place a certain portion of the Nizam's own army under the special training required to adapt them to the requirements of modern warfare. For some reasons it is to be regretted that there has been more delay in dealing with the principal State of India than with some of the smaller and less important, especially when it is remembered that the whole question only assumed a practical character after the Nizam had set a laudable example and given to what should be a national movement the required impetus. After having organised the Punjaub States, and concluded arrangements more or less definite and durable with the Rajput and Central Indian principalities, the Government of India is about to begin the consideration of some similiar agreement with the Nizam, and it is believed that the result will be that that Prince will place 5,000 of his own troops under the special training stipulated for in all cases. As the Nizam's own personal army numbers 8,000 cavalry and 36,000 infantry, it will be seen that his contingent has not been fixed at an excessively high figure. Moreover, the best of the Nizam's own troops are sufficiently well drilled to justify our saying that they could without much difficulty and loss of time be trained until they were passed as efficient under the new regulations. Hyderabad's contribution to the war strength of India may therefore be computed at 5,000 disciplined troops in the first place, but it cannot be forgotten that the contingents supplied by the other States are in a sense due to the action of the Nizam in 1887. The total contingent from the native States will not fall short of 30,000 fighting men, a large proportion of whom will be excellent cavalry, and this addition to the offensive power of the Government of India must add immensely to the security of the north-west frontier, and to our capacity for carrying on war within Afghanistan itself.

A GAME of native polo was played at Simla on the 5th inst. beyond Mushobra, the sides being Ladakis from Simla against those from the interior. The Simla side was ultimately victorious. The match was witnessed by several Europeans, and one distinguished officer, who understood the game, took part. It is proposed to invite the Ladakis to have a match at Annandale, when the dry weather commences.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 23, Electrician (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Aug. 27, Raffaela Rubattino (s), Marseilles.
CALCUTTA.—Aug. 24, Chyebassa (s), London; 24, Legislator (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Aug. 27, Clan Drummond (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 23, City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta; 23, Clan Munro (s), Bombay; 23, Clan Mackintosh (s), Calcutta; 25, Clan Cameron (s), Calcutta; 26, Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; 26, Britannia (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Aug. 27, Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool; 27, Clan Buchanan (s), Antwerp.
CALCUTTA.—Aug. 26, Pongola (s), Natal.
MADRAS.—Aug. 22, Clan Macpherson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London Sept. 5; from Naples Sept 14.

For Colombo: Lady Bovile, Miss Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and children, Mr. Prior, Major F. J. Day.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Maclaggan, Mr. and Mrs. Prike and two infants, Miss Oldfield, Rev. Bruce and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Coswell, Miss A. R. Taylor, Mr. L. C. Baines, Mr. W. Hobbs, Mr. W. M. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. Hendry, Mr. Andrew Russell, Mrs. Weir. *From Naples:* Mr. Preston.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Mein, Mr. Caws, Mr. and Mrs. Auketell Jones, Miss Sharp, Mr. and Miss Pelter, Mr. and Mrs. Litster, Mr. J. M. Gregory, Miss Chenevix Trench.
For Madras: Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. J. C. Kidd. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Pascor.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. E. Palmer, Miss MacPherson.
For Ismailia: Sir D. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Levick and two children.
For Gibraltar: Col. J. A. Papillon, Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dixon, Mr. Spiers, Mr. Van Sommers.
For Naples: Mr. W. B. Gibbs, Miss Scott, Mr. F. L. Smith, Mr. R. J. Moss, Mrs. Palmer and child.
For Kurrachee: Major Ramsden.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Sept. 6; from Brindisi, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Rev. P. J. B. Austin, Miss Ringer. *From Brindisi:* Col. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calman, Major Creagh, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Shindsay, Mr. J. Townsend, Mr. Hampden, Capt. W. W. Lean, Mr. Clifford, Col. Mackesy, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. A. Gault, Mrs. Strickland, Mr. J. D. Rees, Col. Reade, Mr. S. E. Tute, Mr. H. F. Hatch. *From Venice:* Mr. T. Robyns.
For Alexandria: Mr. Morice, Mr. T. Knowles, Rev. and Mrs. and Miss Lethbridge, Corporal J. Ford. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. de Semet.
For Malta: Capt. Montanaro.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Miss Ringer.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker, Mr. F. A. Walker, Mr. P. Flower, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Gleadon, Mrs. John, Miss Haig, Mr. Oates Miss Farrant, Mr. C. W. Field, Mr. T. Hume, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. W. P. Walshe. *From Brindisi:* Mr. G. Birdwood, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ureni, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. N. Cave, Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hussan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Garnani, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. T. Hudson, Mr. C. Fasson, Mr. W. A. Dring, Mr. Gall, Mr. Kimber, Col. Wylie, Deputy Surgeon-General and Miss Costello, Mr. A. Moll, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. Churnside, Major W. Johnson, Mr. Beaham, Mr. H. G. Ryde, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Bernard Hall, Mr. B. Samuel. *From Malta:* Capt. Montanaro.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw.
For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. O. J. Shedlock. *From Brindisi:* Col. Rolland, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. R. Naylor, Dr. and Mrs. R. Naylor.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen, Rev. F. L. Gascoyne, Major and Mrs. Bowden-Smith.
For Port Said: Mrs. Ashton, Miss Calders.
For Aden: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. B. Powell.
For Ismailia: Mr. J. Hughes. *From Brindisi:* Sir Evelyn Baring.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Mrs. Vesey Westmacott, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. F. Heilgers, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mr. N. M. Cummins, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. L. C. Tottenham, Mrs. Beirn, Miss McIntosh.
For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard

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and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. W. F. Douglass, Mr. A. L. Harman, Mrs. R. S. Highet. *From Naples:* Miss Beadon, Mr. J. M. Harman, Mr. McKenzie, Major Turner.

For Ismailia: Sergt. J. A. Churnow, Mr. H. Aspinall.

For Aden: Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope. *From Naples:* Col. and Mrs. Maudeu.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Betts, Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, Mr. Canny, Mr. Colohan, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Gleeson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. E. H. Clark. *From Naples:* Rev. E. J. Perry and son.

For Madras: Miss Cobbold, Mr. G. H. Plummer. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. Hooper.

For Naples: Hon. A. Nelson Hood, Miss Thomas.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Mrs. Kuper and sister, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Billings, Col. Benson, Mr. R. Innes, Mr. J. Sparenborg, Hon. Mr. Bienett, Hon. Mr. Quintin, Mrs. Nethersole, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. R. W. Harter, Mr. W. J. Ham, Mr. W. B. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Lyall, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Mr. H. D. A. Innes, Lieut. Renny-Tailyour, Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Col. C. H. Palmer.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant, Miss Frizille, Miss Emmens. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. C. F. M. Bell, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Black.

For Ismailia: Two Misses Taylor.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lousada, Messrs. Yarde, Mr. J. G. Allen.

For Malta: Lady Dingle and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macnaught.

For Aden: Mr. G. A. F. Bennett.

For Gibraltar: Lady B. Hancock, Miss Hancock.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. C. Brodie.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Ortel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Carmichael and child, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Miss Martindale, Miss Stewart. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mr. C. Saunders, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Colonel H. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Major Elliot, Mr. J. MacPherson, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Thompson, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. W. R. Phillips.

For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay.

For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mr. Ridley.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. E. and two Misses Solano.

For Madras: Miss M. Reid.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Butlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. G. W. Place, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Batten and two children, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, Messrs. Walker (2), Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves, Mr. R. C. Laughlin. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Woodroffe, Captain Lindsell. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. H. Hudson.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Hoysted, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

For Naples: Mr. L. E. Clark.

For Colombo: Rev. F. Godson.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Plowden, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Messrs. J. and H. S. Jackson, Miss Jackson. *From Venice:* Mrs. and Miss Brodie.

For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare, Col., Mrs. and Miss Clerk, Rev. H. Windloss.

For Alexandria: Mr. Thos. Bent, Miss Roberts, Miss Small. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer, Lady Baring, Mr. J. A. Sett, Mr. J. L. Gorst.

For Ismailia: Mr. Compton.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Ward, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. White, Mr. Milne, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill, Rev. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Doming, Mrs. H. Doming, Mrs. A. Doming, Master J. Doming, Mrs. Meares, Miss Robertson, Mrs. and two Misses Hoyse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Kellie and infant, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. C. Sealy. *From Marseilles:* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. E. Short, Col. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. T. A. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Golding Lewis, Miss Boult, Lieut.-Colonel Manderson, Capt. Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. W. Goldring, Mrs. General Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. J. A. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedler, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. and Miss Beelman, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Miss Maynard, Mr. A. H. S. Reid. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said:* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.

For Madras *(via Bombay)*: Mr. Graham Watson. *From Marseilles:* Mr. C. L. Hudson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. and two Misses Brown.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss George.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Mr. Anderson, Jun.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey, Miss Irving Rev. R. Bateman. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowden, Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Lieut. F. G. Findlay, Miss R. Calham, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Kuhlenkampff, Major Wighton, Mr. Burmeister, Dr. and Mrs. Young. *From Ismailia*: Mr. J. A. Sett.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Dellcluse.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Wilkie.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. N. Gollmer and infant, Miss Newton, Miss Armstrong, Miss Ramsay.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Burt, Mr. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Miss Goodwin, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. R. Bassett-Pritchard, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Tolley, Mr. C. L. Caspersy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Amber. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. R. M. Walker.

For Colombo: Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger, Rev. C. Grubb, Rev. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin, Mr. W. H. Owen.

For Madras: Miss Potterton-Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon, Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Palmer and child.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. James Dempster, Mr. H. A. Martyn.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt. Halford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Sir H. de Trafford, Lady de Trafford, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Sely, Mr. G. C. Lyle, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover, Mrs. Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. Syed Ali Khan, Miss Haig, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenford, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davis and son. *From Marseilles:* Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobel, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling-Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. King, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Clerk, Mrs. West, Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Mrs. Penbrys.

For Madras: Mrs. L. Smith.

For Ismailia: *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant.

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S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Lord Eglinton, Col. and Mrs. Pretguran. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood. *From Port Said:* Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Betts, Mr. G. Zuzini.

For Madras *(vid Bombay):* Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick.

For Malta: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. Eckford.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi:* Mr. L. E. Clark.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich, Mr. Justice Scott.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Sowerby.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Paddon.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Mr. R. D. Prior. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. L. Long and infant, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Mis, Sharp. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

For Ismailia: Lord Dunsany.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Lane.

For Bombay: Capt. E. A. Young. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill.

For Madras: Mr. P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8; from Marseilles, Nov. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. Ford, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Mrs. McAlister, *From Marseilles:* Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. J. Campbell, Dr. Parker, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and son, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell. *From Brindisi:* Lord Chelsea, Capt. and Mrs Murdoch, Major Yate.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar, Miss Collins, Miss Lewis, Miss Bradstreet, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. J. Shaw Lincoln.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Miss Cowley, Mr. W. E. Warburton, Mrs. Vansittart, Miss Mead, Mrs. Stack, Mr. Treherne, Rev. M. N. Bose, Mr. Bremer, Mr. C. W. Agar, Mr. G. F. Bird, Mr. H. Kennedy Mr. and Mrs. McD. Salmon and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. B. Spry.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Tanner, Rev. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Miss Quinn.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.

For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell.

For Calcutta: Miss Finch, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. Herrington, Mrs. J. Campbell and two Misses Campbell, Mr. E. Herrington, Miss Calvert, Mr. R. Faulkner.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Renny and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange.

For Madras: Mrs. Pedroza, Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman.

For Colombo: Mrs. Brooke Smith, Mrs. Shand.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hammond, Lieut. W. J. T. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Dr. and Mrs. Bennett, nurse and three children, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Phillips.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and Native manservant, Mrs. Pike, Miss L. E. Forster, Major-General John Hogge, Mrs. Hardy, nurse and infant, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillan, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. N. R. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Miss Bell, Miss Griffic, Miss Lloyd, Miss Phillips, Miss Audry J. Simeon, Miss Edith Simeon, Mr. W. H. Horsley and party, Mrs. E. A. Jamieson and child, Miss Percy Smith and Miss Smith, Miss Coates.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh and party, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss Isabella Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hilliard, Miss Venables.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Craster, Miss King. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington, Capt. P. M. Carpendale, Rev. F. L. Hopkins.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children, Capt. Powell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Miss Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Master Mercer, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 14.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Major and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shakespear.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Liverpool, Sept. 7.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Pinto, Mr. E. F. Clark, Mr. J. T. Clark.

For Colombo: Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Howarth, Mr. Wm. Carlton, Mr. Jas. Dorman.

For Madras: Mr. F. Barnett.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Quayle, Mr. R. B. Joyner, Mr. G. W Bake, Mr. Theodore Morison.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Mr. H. Solomon, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Lady Hudson.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, at Bombay, Aug. 11.

From London: Rev. A. A. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Entwhistle and two children, Mr. Tutterdean, Mrs. J. Warren and infant, Mr. Bayley, Mr. W. Howells, Mr. J. Clegg, Mr. T. Prior, Mr. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer.

From Brindisi: Rev. T. W. Hills, Mr. A. M. Fagan, Lieut.-Colonel Riddle, Mr. F. Henvey, Mr. J. Salmon, Mr. W. H. Rushton, Mr. H. M. Owen, Mr. Doyle, Mr. J. B. Davis, Colonel Ebden, Major Mayo, Surgeon A. Adams, Surgeon J. Cunningham, General A. T. Cox, Major Jarrett, Capt. Vaughan, Mr. H. H. Davis, Mr. C. Wren, Mr. J. Ouffus, Capt. Dewar, Colonel Napier, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. R. W. Steid, Capt. Fowler, Mr. Arakie.

From Aden: Lieut. Tod.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, from Bombay, Aug. 13.

For London: Mr. S. G. Williams, Mr. Prendergast, Mrs. Jeddo, Lieut. M. S. Eyre.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. H. Shipley, Mr. Magliocehetti Ignazio, Mr. J. S. Battie, Mr. Proctor Sims, Mr. Sancton Brown, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Glover, Mr. Hy. Pennington, Surg.-Major H. D. Cook, Surg.-Major R. Macrae, Mr. S. D. Simpson, Col. W. H. Ross, Mr. Geo. Gahagan, Mr. A. B. Fortune, Rev. H. C. Squires, Mr. U. R. Moore, Mr. C. M. Bappoo, Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Macdonald.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and two infants, Mr. J. H. James, General and Mrs. Lane, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. E. H. Douglas, Mr. Ferguson, Miss Annesley, Mr. Stenhause, Mr. T. R. Browne. *From Brindisi:* Major A. G. Impey, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Major P. R. Martin, Capt. W. G. Renton, Mr. A. Murcott, Mrs. Hogarth, Rev. H. Rowntree, Mrs. K. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. J. Smyth, Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Surg. J. W. Cadell, Mr. Davidson, Lieut. L. A. Gordon, Lieut. W. S. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ellis and family, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. H. M. Jones, Surgeon Cadell, Colonel Galloway, Mr. E. G. Elger, Mr. M. S. Melita, Mr. W. B. Riddock, Major W. Hill. *From Ismailia:* Mr. A. B. Napier.

For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Dr. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley.

For Gibraltar: Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett, Mr. and Miss Bedford, Major Wylie, Hon. Mrs. Wylie, Miss Thornton, Mr. Maclean, son and daughter, Major Croft, Miss H. Clarke, Major Orpen, Mr. S. P. Statham, Rev. J. Grimshaw.

For Kurrachee: Mr. J. A. Walter.

For Port Said: Miss Adams.

For Malta: Mr. M. A. Tweedie, Mrs. Seagar.

For Ismailia: Mr. Philpotts.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, sailed Aug. 28.

For Kurrachee: Surg. J. F. Greig, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Chree, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mardall, Mr. J. Bell, Captain W. Doran, Mr. Disney, Mr. A. Jones, Major MacCarthy, Surgeon J. F. McMillan, Mr. W. Beechey, Surgeon-Major M. A. C. Roe, Mr. R. C. Plowden and infant, Mr. W. E. Curry. *From Port Said:* Capt. A. C. Yate, Major H. Heath.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, for London, July 30.

From Calcutta: Mr. Green, Mrs. Edwards.

From Madras: Madame Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. R. M. Bell, Miss North, Capt. Greatorex, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. J. Allan, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. H. Parr.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, from Liverpool, Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Mr. Horrocks, Mr. Whittaker.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Liverpool, Aug. 26.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Brittan, Mr. Harrower, Mr. W. D. Stewart, Mrs. Lara Cook, Mrs. M. Palley, Mrs. E. F. Sandilands.

For Madras: Miss McKnight, Mr. D. Wolfe Murray.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Pekin*, Captain P. Harris, Aug. 20.

For London: Lieut. Cromelin, Mrs. E. Andrew, Mrs. Leslie Crawford and three children, Miss Crawford, Mrs. W. Cruikshank and infant, Mr. W. O'Connor.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Targett, Colonel H. Powlett, Mr. G. L. Searight, Major F. E. Carleton, Mr. W. Kembler, C.S., Mr. Jordon, Col. C. Crosthwaite, Mr. R. W. Carlysle, Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Mr. R. S. Aikman, Mr. A. P. Howell.

For Ismailia: Colonel A. G. Ross.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Aug. 27.

For Marseilles: Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Mahmed Uddin.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Mr. W. J. Duthy.

For London: Mr. J. A. H. Walford.

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Sept. 3.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Henry Bell, Surgeon-Major Warburton.

For London: Mr. Harry Thomson, Mr. Ally Mahomed, Mr. S. Madhi Hussan.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, Sept. 10.

For Brindisi: Mr. Justice Rampini.

For Marseilles: Sir Comer Petheram.

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, Sept. 17.

For London: Brig.-General R. M. Rogers, Miss M. Douglas.

For Brindisi: Hon. Justice Scott, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Col. A. R. Badcock.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	4 Sept.	—	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	19 Sept	1 Oct
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

THE recent military expeditions of the Government of India, should open out the orchid trade. A recent traveller in the Lushai country writes in enthusiastic terms of the rich vegetation there:—"An orchid hunter in Lushai would go crazy and lose his head to a certainty. Even if he escaped decapitation by the ever eager Howlon or Kuki, who are always on the *qui vive* for scalps, he'd go crazy with delight at myriads of orchids surrounding him on all sides in the lower valleys. Passing up along the streams at the Plairang or Sillengrette, the scenery is as different to that on the summits of the ranges as the hills are to the plains. Here you wander along the stream, through pools, and over massy rocks, now nearly suspending yourself, Absalomlike, in the long lines of creepers that hang from tree to tree, from bough to bough; above you the sky is scarcely seen, the sun is hardly felt, so thick is the overhanging foliage, making one huge archway of emerald green and ruddy bronze above one's head. On either side huge kattan trees with their star-shaped trunks raise their mighty branches above the lesser vegetation, from whose outstretched arms hang innumerable creepers covered thickly with orchids; the trunks of the trees are dotted with orchids, the very roots form a bed for orchids, orchids above one orchids below one, and on every side. Unfortunately they were not in flower."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100⅜	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...	104⅜	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	960
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	975
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	270
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	103
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	380
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,100
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,525
French	all	...	60	...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	460	...	45	...	880
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	445
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	270
New Berar	500	...	35	...	537½
New Indian	125	...	10	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	80	...	405
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	475
Volkart	all	...	75	...	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	325
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	590
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	425
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	94
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	760
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,115
Cooria Mills	1,000	...	40	...	520
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,035
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	700
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	595
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	147½
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	835
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	25	...	700
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	575
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	1,025
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	700
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	1,012½
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	650
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	690
Leopold	100	...	5	...	147
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,100
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,220
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	135
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,680
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	260
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	710
Oriental	625	...	15	...	415
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	70
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	460
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	125
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	290
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	35	...	350
Western India ...	1,000	...	23	...	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,890
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	83
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,425
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	800	100
Kemp & Co.	175	387
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	218
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,200
Thacker and Co.	15	140

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—August 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.				
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 100	2 to 100	3
4½	of 1870 (1885)	... —	0 to —	
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	104	0 to —	
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	... 104	0 to —	
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	... —	to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	105	12 to 106	0
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	105	12 to 106	0
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106	0 to 106	8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106	8 to 106	12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100	4 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,005	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	125	to	—
Mussoorie	100	110	to	—
National of India...	£12½	155	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	106	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	80	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180	to	182
Barnagore Jute	£10	117	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,730	to	1,740
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s.6d.	14½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	360	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71	to	72
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	96	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	170	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	125	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	95	to	96
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	145	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	75	to	76
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	198	to	—
Gourepore	100	145	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	137	to	—
India General Steam Navigation	100	95	to	93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	75	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	245	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	150	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	105	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	200	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65	to	—
Riverside Press	100	80	to	81
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	215	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	85	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	96	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	113	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	70	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	51	to	—
Do. contributory	80	41	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	88	to	—
Central Cachar	200	105	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	82	to	83
Chota Nagpore	100	25	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Darjiling	100	140	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	55	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	54	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	30	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35	to	36
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	27	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	78	to	—
Indian Terai	500	500	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	1	to	—
Kangra Valley	100	par		
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66	to	69
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6	to	7
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85	to	—
Do. contributory	200	65	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	110	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	5	to	6
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	10	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32	to	33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	32	to	—
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	103	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.		
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbullí and Murmah	100	85	to	86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	62	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72	to	73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	96	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103	to	105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	175	to	180
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—August 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	101¼	to	101⅜
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	108½	to	108⅝
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	—	to	—
4	India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1893	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	106	to	108
4	Do. 1886-90	105	to	107
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6	Do. 1895-96	110	to	115
4	Do.	102	to	104
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	107	to	109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	10	120	to	122
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	133	to	133
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122	to	124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104	to	107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	123	to	132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	91	to	93
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½	to	5⅝
B., B., & C. L., guar. 5 per cent.	100	179	to	181
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24⅜	to	25⅛
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24⅜	to	25⅛
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	27½	to	28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113	to	115
Great L. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	170	to	172
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146	to	148
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137	to	139
Do. do. 4¼ do.	100	129	to	131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	105	to	107
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24⅜	to	25⅛
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27	to	27½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131	to	133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114	to	116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119	to	121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	116	to	118

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	13⅛	to	13⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15½	to	15⅝
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	105	to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc ...	100	103	to	110
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	18⅜	to	13⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102	to	104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100	to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	40	to	42

BANKS

Agra	all	8	to	8½
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	28⅜	to	29½
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	25	to	26
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	52	to	53

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Acworth, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 20 mos. 16dys., Mar. 10, '88.
Aganoor, S. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 7, '89.
Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom., Judl., 2 yrs., Apr. 14, '88.
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '89.
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14 dys., Feb. 15, '89,
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comr., Punj., 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Andrews, G. A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Anketell-Jones, P. W., Ben. Marine, 11 mos., Nov. 8, '88.
Annesley, F. C., Burma Police, 15 mos., Feb., '89.
Aplin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 15, '88.
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 5, '89.

Babington, Lieut.-Col. S., Bo.S.C., Bom. Police, 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 16 mos., July 18, '88.
Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 6, '89.
Baker, E. C. S., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Baker, E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13 dys., Sept. 25, '88.
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Barratt, C. H., P.W.Dept., Punjab, to Oct. 25, '89.
Barrow, R. P., Co. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 19, '89.
Barry, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
Bartlett, H. F., Ben Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Batten H. G, Burma Comn., 24 mos. Nov. 11, '87.
Baudry, G. E., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '88.
Bayley, Col. C. A., B.S.C., Ben. Political, 6 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 12 mos.
Beattie, M. H., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., June 22, '89.
Beatty, C. A. B., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Bensley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 25, '89.
Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos., May 10, '89.
Bestic, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
Bianchi, L. F., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben. Political, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., May 1, '88.
Bird, H. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 10 mos., Jan. 18, '89.
Bishop, I. M. M., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Blair, R. W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judcl., to Apr. 1, '90.
Blood, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Boase, J. T., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., July, 4, '89.
Boddy, Capt. O. V., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Booth, W., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., May 25, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 21 mos, Mar. 14, '88.
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Bremer, A. G. N., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Brereton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 6 mos.
Brereton, H. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., May 17, '89.
Bright, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Apr. 12, '89.
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., May 3, '89.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Broun, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Comr., 18¾ mos., April 20, '88.
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Bullock, F. D. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 ms., Apr. 1, '89
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comn., Ben. Cov., 12 mos. Jan. 28, '89.
Buon-Murdock, Capt. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 4 mos. 17 days, July 9, '89.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
Burney, R. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Burton, Comdr. R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 28, '88.

Cadge, Surg.-Major W. H., N.W.P. Prison Dept., 15 mos., Sept. 21, '88.
Calder, S. A. McD., Mad. Rev., 6 mos., June 29, '89.
Calnan, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D, N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos. 2 dys., June 4, '89.
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos. Nov. 22, '88.
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Campbell, R. L., Ben. P.W.D.
Cantopher, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.
Carrel, E. M., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 12 mos.
Carry, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rv. & Gen., 44 ms., Ap. 16, '86.
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89.
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Cherry, J. W., Mad. Forest, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., to Sept. 17, '89.
Christie, W. B, Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 25, '89.
Clarke, H. S. S., Ben. Police.
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
Clendening, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Cloete, H. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Clogstoun, H. F., Mad. Cov., Acct. Genl., India, 18 mos. Apr. 19, '88.
Close, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Cole, C. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.
Condon, M., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 28, '89.
Conduitt, H. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '88.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E, Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87
Cooke F. J., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. & O. Ass. Com., 4 mos. 15 dys., July 2, '89.
Corder, A. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Corkery, H., Bo. Police, 8 mos., May 3, '89.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
Court, F. W., Ben. Police.
Courtonay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 28 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.
Cox, G. W. S., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Aug. 1, '88.
Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 20 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
Cradock, H. E., Ben. Police, 3 mos., Ap. 1, '89.
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 18 mos. June 12, '88.
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Crooke, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Cullen, Bde.-Surg. P., C.P. Medl., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Cumberlege, N. K., Hyderbad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Cumming, R. C.
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Currie, Col. F., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 19, '89

Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 29 dys., Mar. 6, '89.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 33 mos., June 28, '87.
Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 18 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Nov. 24, '88.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.
Day, C. E, Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judcl., 7 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Deighton, K., N.W.P. & O. Educl., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
De Brath, S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.
De la Courneuve, S. H. T, Burma Commn., 20 mos., June 24, '89.
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89
De la Cherois, Capt. D. L., Burma Police, 12 mos., Sept. 30, '88.
Devenish, J. A., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 12, '89.
Ditmas, Rev. and Gen. F. W., Ma., 6 mos., July 2' '89.
Dodd. A. J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., May 10, 89.
Douglas, S. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21¾ mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 39 mos., July 27, '86.
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comr., 16 ms., July 24, '88
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comn., 22 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
Duke, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.

Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '88.
Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 21 mos., Feb. 17, 88.
Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Edge, W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 19, '89.
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 8 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Elliot, A., Ben. Opium Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sur., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Elliott, J., Ben. Educl., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Elliott, E. C., Ma. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 1, '89.
Elliot, E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 4 mos.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Ewart, Col. C. H., B.S.C., Ben. Police, 6 ms., May 17, '89.
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.

Fagan, A. M., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 12, '89.
Faichnie, A. G., C.P., P.O., 8 mos.
Fendall, J. L., Ben. Postal Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '88.
Ferard, H. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos.
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. May 15, '88.
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Forbes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 15 mos., July 13, '88.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov.
Forbes, W. W., Burma Police, 15 mos., Aug. 9, '88.
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.
Fraser, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys., May 17, '89.
Fuller, Surg. H. K., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 26, '88.
Fuller, J. B., Ben. Cov., C. P. Comr., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '88.

Gardiner, Maj. R., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad Ass. Com., 12 mos., July 9, '89.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Gilbert, W. N., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 89.
Goodburn, C., Ben. P. O., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Goodricke, G. M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 20, '88.
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '89.
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos. & 10 dys., Dec. 1, '87.
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 5, '88.
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Green, E. F., Bo. Police, 3 mos., July 8, '89.
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Groves, G. B., Ben. Postal Dept.
Guthrie, W. J., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Jan. 22, '89.

Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Hamilton, Comp. R.E., C. P., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Hammick, S, Bo. Cov., Bom. Judl., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 18 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Handcock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Hankin, A. C., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Hannah, T. H., Acct. Genl's. Office, Bombay, 19 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Harriott, G. M., 24 mos.
Harris, R. L., B. Cov., Pun. Comr., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Harrison, C. L., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 24 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 19½ mos., Apr. 3, '88.
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 21 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 19 dys., Nov. 17, '88.
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.
Healey, H. J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Hearle, N., N.W.P. & O. Comr. Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Heath, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos. 6 dys., Feb. 15, '89.
Henderson, J. P., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., July 8, '88.
Henderson, W. G. A., Surg.-Maj., Bom. Medl., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 15 mos., Aug. 28, '88.
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '89.
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 28, '88.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 15, '89.
Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov, Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89.
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 9, '89.
Hill, A. P., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.
Hill, Lt.-Col. J., R.E., India Survey, 19 mos., May 18, '88.
Hill, S. A., Ben. Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 9, '89.
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 13, '89,
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 24 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
Hoerule, O., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 28, '88.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Hogg, Sir F. R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Dir.-Gen. of P. O., 3 mos. 7 dys., Apr. 7, '89.
Holbrook, C, Ben. Marine, 6 mos., June 12, '89.
Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Commr, 18½ mos., May 4, '88.
Holmwood, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Feb. 3, '89.
Horsley, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 17, '8.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Dec. 28, '88.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Howell, E. C., Bo. Secretariat, 6 mos., June 25, '89.
Howell, M. S., C.J.C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judcl., 8 mos., Mar. 29' '89.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 30 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Hullah, A., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 13 mos. and 11 days. Oct. 19, '88.
Humphreys, E. C., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., May 1, '88.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Hynes, G. J., Burma P.O., 3 mos., May 1, '89.

Inglis, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89
Innes, T. E. D., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
Irvine, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Irvine, R. H. G., Ben. Police, 6 mos., June 25, '89.

Jacob, E. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Jacob, S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secret., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
James, G. A., Ben. Tel., 12 mos., Nov., 15, '88.
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., May 10, '88.
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos;, May 23, '89.
Jones, O. R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., India, 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Jordon, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 12 mos., Aug. 2, '89.
Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 25½ mos., Sept. 1, '87.

Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 12 mos., Feb. 14. '89.
Kaye, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 6 mos, May 10, '89.
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Kemp, F. E., Ben. Police, 4 mos, Feb. 21, '89.
Kennedy, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos.
Kenyon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dep., 16 mos., July 10, '89.
Kidd, J. C., Tel. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 24, '88.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Kirkman, J. D. D., Ben. Pilot, 9 mos., Feb. 7, '89.
Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.

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Knowlys, H. B.
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov, 28, '88.

Laing, J. J., N.W.P. & P. Police, 7 mos., May 22, '89.
Lake, W. A. E., Burma Police, 8 mos., Apr. 16, '89.
Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Landon, H. J., Bo. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 4, '89.
Lang, R. D. M., N.W.P.&O., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Larminie, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Lash, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 11 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Laughlin, R. C., Ben. Teleg. Dept., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
Learmouth, A. C. L., P.W.Dept., Punj., 18mos., Apr. 13, '88. May 24, '88.
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.
Lee-Warner, W., Bo. Cov., Bom. Sect., 12 mos. 10 dys., Mar. 16, '89.
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos, '88.
Lloyd, Maj. R. O., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos & 11 days, Dec. 1, '88.
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.
Long, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 8, '89.
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 18 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 44 mos., July 26, '85.
Lowis, E. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Comr., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Ludlam, A. F., Punj. Fincl., 24 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys., Apr. 3, '89.
Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 18, '88
Lyle, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 300 dys. Jan. 6, '89.
Lyle, J. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '88.

MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
Macaulay, C. P. L., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept., 7 mos., May 10, '89.
Macdonald, W., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
MacEwen, R. S. T., Ben Judl., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
MacIvor, C. V., Bom. P.W.D., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Mackenzie, A. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Mackenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Macmillan, M., Bo. Educl., to Mar. 31, '90.
Maconchy, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 23, '89.
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., May 18, '88.
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., 24 dys., May 10, '89.
Madge, P. M., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., Sept. 7, '88.
Manisty, G. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl. 3 mos. 7 days, Aug. 17, '89.
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20mos. 10dys., Feb. 12, '89.
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Marriott, C. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Dec. 21, '88.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 15 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comn., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Masters, W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 30, '89.
McAndrew, J., Ben. Police, 9 mos. & 306 dys., Apr. 19, '88
McCann, J., Finance Dept., 11 mos. 5 dys., Dec. 7, '88.
McDermott, B. K. S., Burma Com., 12 mos., July 6, '89.
McDonell, R. G., Burma Police, 6 mos., Jan. 19, '89.
McIver, C. W., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
McLeod, Bde.-Surg. K., M.D., Ben. Medl., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
McMinn, C. W., C.P. Dy. Commr., to Dec. 31, '89.
Mead, Col. H. R., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Meade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., to Nov. 10, '89.
Menneer, R. R., Bo. P.W.D.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, 89.
Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Millard, F. T., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., May 17, '89.
Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 18½ mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Millett, H., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Mills, J. C, Ben. P.W.D.
Mills, G. Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 19 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
Monro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Montresor, C. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 27, '83.
Morrison, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Morrieson, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. 18 dys., Mar. 20, '89.
Moule, H. F. D'O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Moung, H. la Oung, Ben. Asst. Comys. Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 17, 89.
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Muir, J. W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 7½ mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 17 mos., May 29, '88.
Mulock, W. B., Bom. Cov., 12 mos., Nov. 2, '88.

Naller, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 23 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.
Neil, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 19 mos., July 18, '88.
Newcombe, A. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Newnham, W. A., 12 mos.
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182 dys., Apr. 7, '89.

Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
O'Brien, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., Nov 18, '88.
O'Donnell, C. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Oldham, W. B., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '89
Olphert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 26, '88.
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 8 mos., Feb. 8, '89.

Paine, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.
Pank, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 23, '89.
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.
Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.
Pearson, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 14, '89.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., 18 May, '88.
Perrin, C. A., N.W. Provs., D.W.P., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Perry, Surg. F. F., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
Peterson, F. W. V., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Petterson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Pinkey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Phillips, F. A. T., Ben. Cov., C. P. Asst. Comnr., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18ms. Apr. 27, '88.
Pollen, Dr. J., Bo. Commn., 6 mos., May 18, '89.
Pope, R. R., Asst. Comr., Assam, 21 mos., May 1, 88.
Porter, J. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 3, '89.
Power, I. O., Ben. Fin. Com. Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., July 24, '88.
Pritchard, Lieut. A. B., B.S.C., Burma Commr., 15 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Pritchard, Lt. C. H., Bo. S.C., Asst. G.-G.'s Agent for C.I., 6 mos.
Prothero, M. E. D., Ben. Educl., 29 mos., Ma 11, '88.
Purchase, E. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov, Pun. Commr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., Ben. Medl., 6 ms., May 1, '89.
Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Med., 24 ms., Oct. 15, '87
Quinn, C. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 25, '89

Ratton, H. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Rattray, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.
Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., to Nov. 15, '89.
Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 18m., Apr. 20, '88.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 25, '89.
Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
Reynolds, G. B., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov.
Richard, H. J., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '89.
Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov.
Robb, Surg.-Maj. J., Bo. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.
Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. & P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88
Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, to Oct. 29, '89.
Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 23 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rooper, P. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Rose E, Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rose, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. & Gn., 24 ms., Apr. 23, '88.
Rumsby, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
Ry Orugante Swarama Krishnamma, M. R., Ma. Dist. Munsip., 12 mos., July 2, '89

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos.,
Salmon, A. M'D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Sandeman, Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., Agent to G. G. Baluchistan, 6 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Sanders, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
Scott, R. C., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Scott, S. P. C., Mad. Police.
Seagrim, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.
Serros, C. H., Burma Police, 34 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Setterfield, Condr. J., Bombay Marine, 12 ms., Mar. 16, '89.
Shakespear, J. Y., Persian Gulf Tel., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.
Shields, H., Adjutant Genl's Office, Ben., 4 mos.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 7, '88.
Sim, H. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., '88.
Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Skipwith, Lt.-Col. G. T., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Smith, C. M., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., June 23, '89.
Smith, C. S., Mad. Consr. of Forest, 18 mos., July 14, '88.
Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Smith, L. G., Ben. Consr. of Forests, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Smith, W., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Smyth, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88
Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Squire, S. N., Bo. P.W.D., 7 mos. 15 dys., Apr. 17, '89.
Stanbrough, A. W., Ma. Forests, 18 mos., May 13, '88.
Steedman, E. B., Ben. Cov., Punjab Agricult., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Stephen, K. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. 2 dys., June 22, '89.
Stevenson. R. E., Burma Commr.
Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 6 mos., June 4, '89.
Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos. 17 dys., Dec. 30, '87.
Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 8 ms., Mar. 22, 89
Stuart, H. R., C.P. Police, 15 mos., Oct. 25, '88.
Stuart, W. B, Burma Police, 12 mos., June 13, '89.
Sturrock, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 5, '89
Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey.
Thomas, G. E., Burma Rails., to Oct. 27, '89.
Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.
Thomson, A., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos, Oct. 3, '88.
Thomson, Surg. S. J., N. W. P. & O. Commn., 244 dys., Mar 29, '89.
Thomson, C., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos.
Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Thornhill, Rev. and Gen. G. T., Ma., 12 mos., July 9, '89.
Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Thurston, J. N. G, Burma Commr, 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 18mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 24, '88.
Toynbee G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '89.
Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., to Nov. 23, '89.
Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Tulloch, H., Bengal Postal Dept.
Tuohy, Surg. J. F., M.D., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. &. Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89
Tuson, F. E., Ind. Tel., 17 mos., 20 June, '88.
Tweedy, G. A., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.

Udny, R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Uma Shaukaar Misra, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.
Unwin, A. H., Bo. Cov. Bo. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 18, '89.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.
Vertannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87
Vincent, R. H, Bo. Police, 8 mos., , '89.
Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos.

Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.
Walker, S. N., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Wallace, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 30, 89.
Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb 20, '89.
Ward, G. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 12 mos., Feb. 18, '89.
Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 19 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 2, '89.
Weir, Surg.-Maj. P. A., Opium Agent, Benares, 19 mos., April 4, '88.
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 21 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 12 mos., Jan. 5, '89.
Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Western, R. W., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Western, R. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos. Dec. 9, '88.
White, Capt. W. W., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88.
White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Nov. 15, '89.
White, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, 88.
Whitwell Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Wickes, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 30, '89.
Wilkinson, T. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Williams, C. B., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Wilson, F. J., Mad. P.W.D., to Dec. 22, '89.
Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '89
Winter, H. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 11, '89.
Wiseman, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '88.
Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Wolfe-Murray, F. D'A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms.
Wood, R. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 24, '89.
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Woodburn, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.
Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Apr. 1, '88.
Woolbert, Surg. H. R., M.B., Ben. Medl., 3 mos.
Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 29 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.
Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.
Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., to Dec. 10, '89.

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Younghusband, R. E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Sect., 11 mos., Apr. 19, '89.

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Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
Cumine, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
Durham, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
Dyer, Rev. J. P., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '88, Ben.

English, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.

Ferrier, Rev. Alex., 8 mos., Apr. 20, '89, Ben.

Gothard, Rev. G., 6 mos., May 23, '89, Bo.
Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89, Ben

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Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 19 mos. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88
Kitchen, Rev. W., 12 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.

Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.
Lochee, Rev. A. C., 18 mos., Sept. 11, '88, Bo.

Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 21 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
Morley, Rev. S., 15 mos., May 7, '89, Ma.

Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March 10, '88.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 26 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.
Olyat, Rev. W., 33 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.
Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., 10 mos., Dec. 15, '88, Ben.
Sandys, Rev. J. S., 12 mos., Oct. 9, '88, Ben.
Sharp, Rev. J., 24 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.

Taylor, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 18, '89, Ben.
Tollemache, Rev. C. R., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '88, Ben.

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Willcocks, Rev. J. O. F., 24 mos., Sept. 27, '88, Ben.
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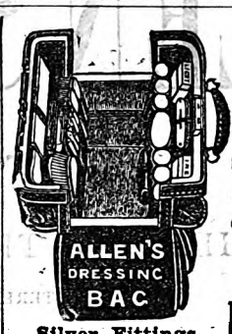
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 20th Aug.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 18th Aug.; and from Calcutta to the 18th Aug.

THE Viceroy's tour along the North-West Frontier will be an extensive one, his Excellency visiting the Khyber Pass, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and the Gomal Pass, afterwards going on to Quetta and Peshin.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council, on August 14th, the Hon. Mr. Scoble moved for the appointment of Select Committees on the Central Provinces Municipalities and Village Conservancy Bills, and the Hon. Mr. Hutchins introduced a Bill amending the Lunatic Asylums Act of 1858. The Bill amending the Official Trustees' and Administrator General's Acts was also introduced, and the preliminary Report on the Cantonment Bill presented.

RULES will shortly be framed under the Merchandise Marks Act for the guidance of Indian customs officials, on the model of those in force under the English Act.

THE Government of India is considering how it can find the eight lakhs of rupees that are required annually for carrying out the proposed reforms in the Bengal Cavalry.

THE despatch regarding the abolition of the fifty-five years' rule in the Public Works Department has not yet actually been sent to the Secretary of State, the matter being under the consideration of the Financial Department. The conclusions arrived at will be first embodied in a Resolution by the Government of India, who have taken up the matter with a view to effecting some modification of the existing regulation.

THE Government of India are consulting the various Chambers of Commerce before pronouncing an opinion upon the English postal scheme, under which it is suggested that Sunday should become the day of departure for the home mails from Bombay during fair weather, and Saturday in the monsoon.

THE Commander-in-Chief will make a short tour in the hill cantonments below Simla early in October. He will start on the 22nd of the same month for Bombay, where he inspects the fortifications, and will then proceed to the N.W. Frontier to accompany the Viceroy on his tour along the border and to Baluchistan. Sir Frederick Roberts will visit the various Camps of Exercise, and attend the Meerut Rifle Meeting before proceeding to Calcutta in January. Thereafter he will visit Assam. His contemplated trip to Burma will probably be given up.

THERE will, according to the *Englishman*, be a vacancy on the Viceroy's Personal Staff at the end of the year unless Major Rowan Hamilton is not obliged to rejoin his regiment. In the event of the Staff losing the services of this officer it is rumoured that a successor may be chosen either from the Wiltshire Regiment or the Bengal Infantry.

THE *Fort St. George Gazette* announces that the Madras Government will leave Ootacamund on Sept. 14th. This reduces this year's stay on the hills over one month compared with the average of the past few years.

HIS Excellency the Governor will leave Ootacamund on the 5th and go to Negapatam, Tranquebar, and Kumbakonam, and arrive at Simla on Oct. 5th or 6th.

THE rumours at Rawalpindi and elsewhere of a Jowaki expedition are quite groundless. The Jowakis are absolutely quiet.

THE telegraph line in the Chittagong Hills has been completed to Lungsing, half way between Demagiri and Lungleh.

A FIRST batch of 250 coolies left Manipur for the Chin country on Aug. 6th with Lieutenant Brackenbury in charge.

THE troops to operate from Chittagong into the Lushai country will be exactly the same as advanced to Lungleh under Colonel Tregear, and with the same staff as far as possible. Brigadier-General Symonds will command the force operating from the side of Burma. This latter will be upwards of 2,000 strong, and will include the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas.

ON the last anniversary of the Queen's birthday H.H. the Thakore of Bhownugger placed at the disposal of Government Rs. 30,000 to be invested as an endowment fund for the training and maintenance of nurses at a Bombay hospital. His Highness has now, unsolicited, given for the same benevolent object a further sum of Rs. 70,000, and has requested that the endowment thus created may be entitled "The Lady Reay Fund for Nurses."

THE Meingoon Prince has escaped from Pondicherry. The Colombo police have been instructed to watch for him.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has left Calcutta for Assam. Lady and Miss Bayley accompany him on tour. At Dhubri he meets the Chief Commissioner of Assam to discuss emigration and other topics affecting both provinces.

A BANGALORE paper understands that Mr. Sanderson, "the great elephant catcher," as well as Mr. Theobalds, a retired officer of the Madras Forest Department, will remain in Mysore until the arrival of Prince Albert Victor, when it is arranged that the Prince shall, if he wishes, witness the Keddah operations in Mysore.

SIRDAR MUHAMMAD AYUB KHAN and party have arrived at Murree after their two months' sojourn in Kashmir, and declare that they thoroughly enjoyed their visit. The Sirdar is greatly amused at the rumour of his escape, and remarked laughingly that he is no fool.

RAJGHAT, on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, has been the scene of lively proceedings. A body of twenty or thirty dacoits made an attack upon the quarters occupied by the signallers, booking clerks, and menials, and made off with considerable loot after a smart engagement with the unfortunate employés of the company. The gang also endeavoured to pillage the station itself; but the presence of a number of passengers, who were promptly armed by the station-master with office rulers and ledgers, made them think better of it, and they dissembled. It appears that there are very few police about Rajghat, and that the regular mails and canal dâk mails have been plundered half-a-dozen times within a very short period.

HEAVY rain in the Trans-Indus hills has again breached the Hurnai Railway. Some 68 miles of line between Spintangi and Kuch have been closed for through traffic, but a special trolly service has been arranged for the mails.

SIR A. RENDEL'S opinion regarding the stability of the Sukkur Bridge is that the bracing of the bottom boom is insufficient, and additional bracing has accordingly been designed weighing 34 tons, and costing only £689, which can be easily adjusted without impeding the use of the bridge by trains.

THE Delhi-Kalka Railway management have obtained the permission of the Superintendent of the Government Prison at Umballa to utilise the services of four hundred prisoners to work on the line, owing to the failure of some of their contractors.

A FIRE occurred at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on August

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14th. It originated in the bakery chimney, some sparks passing through the cracks in the masonry, and setting fire to beams in the loft and spare rooms. The fire was discovered at eight o'clock, and hose was promptly laid on, and the flames got under; but not before a part of the floor and roof had been burned. Had the fire occurred late at night the consequences might have been serious.

MR. BAINES, C.S., of Bombay, has reached Simla, and commenced work as Census Commissioner.

THE death from typhoid fever has occurred at Mussoorie of Mr. McNair, of the Survey of India. Mr. McNair was an intrepid explorer, and undertook a few years ago a journey through Kafiristan, travelling in disguise. The enterprise was at that time one of very great danger; but after some narrow escapes Mr. McNair got back to give the public an interesting account of his adventures, and the Government some valuable information.

MAJOR HARVEY, Commissariat Department, died at Myingyan August 17th.

NOTES.

A REUTER'S telegram from Simla dated Sept. 7th states that an important despatch had been received there from Major-General Sir G. S. White, commanding the force in Upper Burma, on the state of affairs in that country. After speaking in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops, both British and Native, the despatch states that under the energetic administration of Sir C. Crosthwaite, the British hold on the country has been firmly established. There is increased security for life and property, and the material prosperity of the country has been advanced, soldiers and civilians both having worked heartily for the benefit of the people. Sir G. White regrets the systematic misrepresentation which he declares nearly every act of the local administration has undergone. Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, fully concurs with Sir G. White.

THE *Times* correspondents at Calcutta and Rangoon have little to wire about this week. The news sent by the former is chiefly concerning Bombay. The Duke of Connaught had opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Poona on Wednesday last, and in his speech regretted that this was the last time that he would be present at such a ceremony in India.

Tantia Bheel, the bold Robin Hood of the Central Provinces, has made a full confession. Like the admirable highwaymen of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's novels, he had never killed anybody himself, but had robbed the rich to help the poor. Last year he distributed Rs.6,000 among the poor on the banks of the Nerbudda. Although he acknowledges to have cut off the noses of policemen and women who were troublesome to him, he has been put himself to considerable inconveniences. He has suffered lately from want of food and from malaria. Mr. Bradlaugh should bring his wrongs before Parliament when it meets; or, failing this, Mr. McDougall might get up a petition on his behalf. It will be a pity if so interesting a criminal should be hanged by some bloodthirsty English judge in India without the chance of an appeal to the "great jury" of English sentimentalists.

A largely-attended Hindu meeting has been held at Poona to express sympathy with the corrupt Bombay officials, and to convey approval of Lord Reay's conduct in maintaining them in office. This must be gratifying to Lord Reay, but it will give him some insight into a certain phase of Hindu character. The *Times* correspondent thinks that such sympathies are based on "a low ethical platform," but this opinion will not be endorsed by the sympathisers nor by the Native editors of the Indian press.

THE mercantile community of Calcutta strongly supports the scheme for a second line of railway communication between Calcutta and Northern India, independent of the East India Railway. Both official and mercantile opinion is expressed that further strengthening of the East India Railway monopoly would have a very sinister influence in discouraging the largely increasing trade with the northern provinces.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a deputation of two executive engineers to make a survey of the Shan States during the coming cold season, and to report on the practicability and advisability of constructing a railway to the Salwan frontier. Active operations on the Moo Valley Railway, which will be eventually prolonged to Bhamo, will commence in October.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE'S reports on the operations in Burma show that from May 1st, 1887, to March 31st of this year 6 British and 2 Native officers, 10 British and 42 Native soldiers were killed; and 6 British and 4 Native officers, and 35 British and 97 Native soldiers wounded in action. Since 1885 over 6,000 men have been invalided.

THE news by Overland Mail is barren enough. The Governments on the hills are preparing to descend, and wend their different ways on winter tour. But in the meantime the official sojourners in high places are making merry with masque and play, and all manner of amusements—the merrier as the time gets shorter for the exodus downwards—the too *facilis descensus* to the Avernus of the Plains.

A LUMINARY of the Church in India has been casting a stone at the gods on Olympus. He has stated his ecclesiastical opinion that "the angels weep over the frivolity of Simla." Upon this one of "our own" correspondents at that Paradise writes saying that the angels must have dried their tears, as "there has been quite a lull in our ordinary round of dissipation." The "lull" had lasted for nearly a fortnight, "the only exception to the general quietude being the performance of *The Yeomen of the Guard*, which is now having a most successful run of five nights, all the seats being taken for each occasion." This correspondent adds: "The matrimonial market has so far been an unusually good one." This may or may not be the cause of angels' tears, but Simla is not likely to take part in any sorrow but that which necessitates a return to duty and work in the plains.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan would appear to have as holy a horror of newspaper criticism as a City of London Company promoter. He positively hates the press. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that his reason for doing so is that to the newspapers he attributes all the evils that can befall a country. So hostile indeed is he to the introduction merely of a newspaper into Afghanistan that he lays a tax of Rs. 5 on every copy that enters the country; and it is only when concealed in some English packet brought by kafila from India that the English employés at Cabul are able to obtain an English newspaper without paying the exorbitant fine imposed. A paper that costs Rs. 5-4 a day *plus* postage would be probably the dearest extant.

THAT His Highness should be opposed to press publicity is also more than probable if the following, culled from an Indian paper, be true:—"An Afghan correspondent sends a weird story of the Ameer's vengeance on his rebel prisoners. It appears that 300 prisoners under the charge of Jan Mohamad Khan, Khazanchi, have arrived from Turkistan at Cabul. Three of these are put to death each day. One is hanged in yellow or green apparel; one is dressed in black and blown from a gun; and the third, who is put to death by the sword, is given red clothes. The executions will, we suppose, last 100 days." Of course this story must not be accepted as certain fact, but Afghan rulers have always had a way of treating their

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enemies—about which an Afghan ruler would naturally be of opinion that the less said the better.

A BOMBAY contemporary, commenting on Sir Edward Watkin's suggestion of a Bureau for the development of Indian commerce says :—"Here are in India coal-mines of enormous extent which are still virgin, iron-mines which are known to exist, but have never been worked, copper, tin, lead, petroleum, gold, silver, and diamonds only awaiting the open sesame of commerce, and rich agricultural tracts which only lie idle, because no Bureau has yet come into existence to devise means of transit to and from. It has been nobody's business in particular to do any of these things up to the present time, and accordingly it has not been done." Will no "honest" promoter of limited liability come to the rescue?

THE Indian trooping relief season 1889-90 opened on Wednesday with the departure from Portsmouth of H.M. Indian troopship *Malabar* for Bombay, with drafts numbering forty-one officers, sixteen ladies, and eleven children; nine warrant officers, six wives, and seven children; and 1,174 men, thirty-six women, and forty-three children. The next vessel is the *Crocodile*, which sails on the 18th inst.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla there was introduced a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Official Trustee's office and the office of the Administrator-General of Bengal. Whenever a vacancy occurred it was proposed to amalgamate the Official Trustee's office with the Administrator-General's office, and to split up the present jurisdiction by creating three new centres at Allahabad, Lahore, and Rangoon. A Bill was also introduced to amend the recent Merchandise Marks Act by giving local governments power to extend the time during which piece goods on which the length is not stamped may be imported from the 1st of August to any date not later than the 1st of November. All the Chambers of Commerce have urged the amendment save that of Bombay. Certain Native dealers have been prosecuted and convicted at Cawnpore under the Merchandise Marks Act for selling Native-dyed grey cottons as European manufactured Turkey red cloth. As this was the first conviction under the Act the magistrate gave a lenient sentence, each of the accused being fined Rs. 200.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by the Viceroy on Thursday. In the course of his address he said the society had now reached its twenty-first year. In spite of the warning words they had heard he could not believe such a society in such a place as Simla was in danger of succumbing from inanition. It was certain to receive large and influential support so long as the Government of India spent a certain part of the year more or less in Simla, and turned a deaf ear to the voice of wooers who so persistently assured it that "love is of the valley," or, he should say, of the plains, and that it should lose no time in coming down from "yonder mountain height." Public taste was generally pretty accurate in judging the work of artists, and what it required was fidelity to nature. A friend of his in Canada once painted a picture of a boat and two Indians, but as the Indians were clothed in grey homespun, he painted them each with a red shirt. He then called one of the Indians and asked him if he liked the picture. The man, pointing to the shirt, said it was "a —— lie." True art avoided both extremes.

A crowded meeting of Parsees was held in Bombay last Sunday to protest against imputations directed against the Parsee community in the police report published by the Government in connection with the Crawford case. There were 5,000 present, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presided. The meeting, after recording its appreciation of the Government's motive in the Crawford inquiry, and of Lord Reay's confidence in the Parsees, passed the following resolution :—

"This meeting is of opinion that the imputations made by Mr. Ommaney against the whole Parsee community are entirely unfounded and contrary to truth in every respect, and expresses its strong and firm repudiation of those imputations, regretting that they should have been recklessly made against a whole community by a responsible officer of the Government, and in an official document which had been published to the whole British Empire."

It is stated that only twelve of the corrupt Bombay Native officials will be dismissed. The *Bombay Times*, in commenting upon the proposed indemnity Act, urges that there is no constitutional precedent for passing an Act of indemnity for the purpose of granting immunity of office to corrupt officials, and pointing out that such Acts are usually passed to protect illegal action during a real or threatened rebellion when the ordinary laws are invalidated. The writer continues :—

"The public will await with interest the objects and reasons for so extraordinary a measure. It is difficult to imagine any circumstance arising during the Poonah season with which the ordinary law is unable to cope. If the officials who have bought their offices are to be retained by special legislation for Bombay, why should not the principle be extended to the other Presidencies and the law be made perpetual? The Secretary of State's recorded expression of confidence in the Bombay Administration is hardly accepted in Calcutta as justified by results. Lord Reay's successor ought to be a man of very exceptional administrative ability to extricate Bombay from the serious consequences of impulsive and ill-considered executive action."

The case against the high priest of the Tripati temple is proceeding. The priest is charged before the district magistrate in North Arcot, in the Madras Presidency, with having misappropriated the temple treasure in the form of gold coins valued at Rx.170,000. The solid masonry will have to be removed to enable the necessary excavations to be made to test the truth of the charges.

The last report on the condition of Ganjam says that prices are stationary and the rainfall is general. The number of persons engaged on large works is 7,853; on small works, 2,734; 65,350 persons are receiving gratuitous relief, of whom 9,000 are men, 15,400 women, and the rest children. The further decrease on the numbers of the previous week of 12,650 is due to closer scrutiny. There are recorded 170 deaths from cholera.

A memorial numerously signed has been sent in to the Government protesting against the Indian mail being despatched from Bombay on Sunday.

The Graduates' Association of Bombay has addressed a memorial to the Registrar of the University, representing the present system of selection of examiners as unsatisfactory and unsystematic.

A grand State ball was given by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Poonah on Thursday, and 600 guests were invited. The Duke and Duchess are both very popular in India, and will be greatly missed upon their departure next March. They will return to England by China, Japan, and Canada.

Prince Albert Victor arrives in Bombay on Nov. 9, proceeding direct to Poonah. He thence visits Hyderabad, Travancore, Mysore, and Bangalore, and embarks from Madras for Calcutta in time for Christmas week. He subsequently visits Benares, Agra, and Cawnpore, and will then attend the cavalry camp at Muriki. After the manœuvres he will visit Rawul Pindi, Peshawur, and various Rajpoot States, closing his tour with Baroda. He will leave for England in March.

A new Rukhmabai case is exciting great interest among the Natives in the Western Presidency. A girl aged fourteen has been sent to gaol for refusing to join her husband.

The Punjab Budget for 1889-90 discloses an estimated deficit of Rx. 550,000, chiefly occasioned by the increased grant for public works.

The Rajah of Puspulla has had the administration of his raj placed under Government control as a punishment for neglecting the proper relief operations, which caused 148 deaths from starvation.

Tantia Bheel has been taken to Jubbulpore to await his trial there.

The Ameer is expected to return to Cabul in the autumn.

The Gaikwar has offered military assistance for the protection of the North-West Frontier. He will probably be required to supply a cavalry regiment.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is visiting Shillong to confer with the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the regulation of coolie emigration traffic.

The Viceroy commences his north-west tour on October 22nd.

A meeting of planters has been held at Muzuffarpur to adopt measures in support of the Government relief works. The indigo factory has been for a considerable time giving gratuitous relief to 800 souls, and further relief is required to enable the ryots to tide over the next few months.

It is proposed that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should memorialise the Secretary of State by telegram requesting fuller consideration for the Bengal Railway scheme. Public feeling is greatly opposed to furthering any scheme calculated to increase the existing overgrown monopoly of the East Indian Railway. A competing line is essential to open out trade, which is already greatly hampered and obstructed.

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BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 31.

A letter from the Viceroy has been published expressing regret that Prince Albert Victor is unable to accept the invitation recently sent to him to visit Burma. Much disappointment is felt at this decision. If his Royal Highness visited Burma he would have a brilliant reception.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite has issued a circular inviting subscriptions from members of the Civil Service in Burma to a memorial to commemorate the services and preserve the names of their comrades in all branches of the civil administration of Burma who, since the annexation of Upper Burma, have lost their lives in the field, or by wounds or by sickness contracted in service. It is to be regretted that the general public have not been also invited to join in the movement. It would certainly have been cordially and generously supported by all classes in the province where those officers met their death in discharging their duty, in many cases under circumstances of great heroism.

A large dacoit band has appeared in the south-east Allanmyo district near the old frontier. It is reported variously to be from 150 to 300 strong. They assembled about 20 miles north of Allanmyo, and burned the police guard-house. A force, consisting of 300 British mounted infantry, sepoys, and police, has been despatched to attack the dacoits. Major Grey, Deputy Commissioner, is in charge of the operations. It is believed that this band consists of dacoits driven from Magwe during the recent operations in the Magwe and Taungdwingyee districts. The dacoits are being vigorously attacked. Since the 17th of June seventeen dacoit Bohs have been killed or have surrendered, 198 dacoits have been captured or have surrendered, and 120 guns have since been taken or given up. Two somewhat serious attacks on villages by dacoits are reported from the Bhamo districts. In one case the sound of firing during the attack could be distinctly heard at Bhamo. The Kachyens are again troublesome. A reinforcement of 100 Goorkhas have been sent to Sikaw from Magoung.

It is reported that a Government steam launch has reached Endawgye to take from the Irrawaddy the Commission appointed to delimitate the Siamese frontier. It is presided over by Mr. Ney Elias, of the Consular Service, and includes Mr. Scott, Assistant Superintendent of the Shan States, and Mr. Archer, Vice-Consul at Zimme. The Commission meets in November on the Salwen frontier.

The local government have issued a circular stating that certain specimen stones found at the jasper mines in the Shan State of Momeik, and supposed to be and resembling rubies, are proved on examination by experts at Calcutta to be tourmaline of an opaque kind, and of no commercial value. It is stated that a considerable number of persons are engaged at the Momeik mines in extracting these stones, a duty being levied by the Tsawbwa.

(*Daily News Correspondent.*)

BURMA AND SIAM.

A FRONTIER COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 30.

The questions concerning the boundary between Burma and Siam are to be settled by a Commission, which is to meet on the frontier in December. The Siamese Government claims suzerainty in Eastern Karenni and over some small trans-Salween States. There are also to be settled some boundary disputes between Siam and Kianghung, and some claims against Siam for its interference in the Karoni forests.

Mr. Elias, C.I.E., Political Agent for Beluchistan, is to be the chief of the Commission, and he is to be accompanied by Mr. J. G. Scott, Assistant-Superintendent of the Shan States, a survey party, and an escort under Major Barlow.

INDIAN FRONTIER DEFENCE.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE NATIVE STATES.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1.

The offers of the Native States to assist in providing frontier defence will place at the disposal of the Government some 27,000 infantry and cavalry, one battery of 16 guns, two Maxim guns, a transport corps of 1,000 ponies fully equipped, and a camel corps 500 strong. The work of organising these various contingents is being rapidly carried out.

THE AMEER'S RETURN.

The Ameer of Afghanistan will return to Cabul in the autumn. The precise date of his arrival is not yet known.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

A strong protest is being made by all sections of the Bombay community against the propcsal of the Home Government to fix Sunday for the departure of the homeward mails. The Bishop has drawn up a memorial for signature, and the Government of India supports his objections.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of the measures to be taken in regard to the mamlutdars, or native officials, shown to have been guilty of corruption in connection with the Crawford case, has now been considered by the Government, and the question will shortly be settled. The worst offenders will be placed on the retired list, receiving compensation, and a special Act will be passed by the Legislative Council guaranteering them against further prosecution.

A Reuter's telegram from Simla says that the Viceroy will leave on October 22. His Excellency will visit the Kohet Pass, Peshawur, the Gomul Pass, and other frontier stations, subsequently returning to Lahore, whence, after a short halt, the Viceregal party will proceed for Calcutta, arriving there on Nov. 30. General Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, will accompany the Viceroy along the frontier.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE "UNCOVENANTED" PENSIONER.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

To make the position of the uncovenanted pensioner who resides in England or the colonies quite clear to the general public, it is necessary to consider the pensions of other branches of the Indian Services. The "Covenanted Civil Servant" was originally restricted to a pension of £500 a year if paid in Europe, or Rs. 5,000 a year if paid in India, and there can be no doubt that this is why the Uncovenanted Servant's pension was limited to the same amount; the Covenanted Civil Servant, however, had also an annuity fund, to which he was compelled to contribute four per cent. of his official salary from the beginning to the end of his service, and from this fund he also received an annuity of £500 or Rs. 5,000 a year, according to the place of payment, and he thus received in all an annuity of £1,000 a year. This annuity fund has for many years ceased to be a fund, the four per cent. deduction still continues, and the Covenanted Civil Servant's annuity continues to be £1,000 a year if paid in Europe. If paid in India, the rate of exchange for the Bengal Service is Rs. 10⅔ for each pound sterling, and for the Bombay and Madras Service Rs. 10·65 for each pound sterling, but as these rates, though legally binding on Government in accordance with the agreements under which the annuity funds were taken over, are impracticable ones, an annuitant who is permanently resident in India is allowed to draw his annuity in this country at the official rate of exchange which at present is one shilling and fourpence halfpenny per rupee. The Covenanted Civil Servant, although he pays for half of his annuity in the depreciated rupee, is thus still allowed his £1,000 a-year, while the Uncovenanted Officer, no matter how high his salary, is restricted not to £5,000 a-year (the portion of the Covenanted Civil Servant's pension originally provided by State funds), but to Rs. 5,000 a-year, payable at the official rate of exchange. Judges of the High Court are, while on duty, all paid alike in rupees whether they are Barristers, Covenanted Civil Servants, or Native Judges, but when they go on leave or retire a distinction is made between the "Judge" and the "Native Judge." A "Judge" other than a "Native Judge" receives a furlough allowance of £1,000 a-year if paid in Europe, and Rs. 10,000 a-year if paid in India, while a "Native Judge," whether he is paid his leave allowance in or out of India is restricted to Rs. 700 a month or Rs. 8,400 a-year. Similarly, on retirement a "Judge" other than a "Native Judge" receives a pension of £1,200, while the Native Judge is restricted to Rs. 9,000 a-year; and the European Uncovenanted Civil Servant of a standing equal to, or almost equal to, a Judge of the High Court may, we think, be excused if he fails to see the equity of the rule which gives him a rupee pension while the European High Court Judge is granted one in sterling, which, even at the conventional rate of two shillings per rupee, is one fourth higher than that of his Native colleague.

Barristers holding a few specified offices have rules which entitle them to sterling pensions on most favourable terms; an invalid pension of £300 a-year after six years and nine months' service in one or other of the favoured appointments; an invalid pension of £500 a-year after active service of eight

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years and eight months, and a retiring pension of £750 a-year after eleven years' active service. No doubt Barristers of experience who join the Government service at a mature age require somewhat different pension rules to officers whose whole career, from their schooldays to their retirement, is spent in the service of Government; but such officers are all, or nearly all, recruited from the Indian Bar, and we can see no legitimate reason why their pensions should be in sterling while those of their fellow-Uncovenanted Servants are in rupees. Nor can we see any reason for restricting these special rules to "Barristers" holding about six offices in all India, that is to say, to the Chief Judges of the three Presidency Small Cause Courts, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Barrister Judge of the Lahore Chief Court, and the Secretary to the Supreme Legislative Council. Other high officers of the Uncovenanted Service (we are obliged over and over again to use the objectionable term to make ourselves clear) have reason to complain if they are restricted to a pension of Rs. 5,000 a-year after twenty-five years' services, when officers of no higher standard and much less service are granted nearly double the sum, and are secured their pensions in sterling. Why should the Comptroller-General, for example, the Chief Magistrate of Presidency Towns, or the Coroner of a non-regulation province, receive, after twenty-five years' service, a rupee pension which yields only £343 15s., with no guarantee that the amount will not be still further reduced by the vagaries of the rupee, and the favoured barrister, who performs duties of no greater importance, be granted £750 a year for eleven years' work. The same analogy is to be found in the case of the chaplains and others, to which we will not now refer. The Under-Secretary of State recently admitted the good service rendered by the Uncovenanted Service of the State, but declined to increase the burden of the Indian tax-payer by giving the service sterling pensions. We are inclined to agree with him that the sterling pensions cannot in the present state of the finances be given in every case, but we think that the restoration of the £500 limit of the Uncovenanted pension is incumbent on Government by a well-understood moral contract, which should be as binding on an upright Government as the more strictly legal contracts which secure to the Covenanted Civil Service, chaplains, and others, their sterling pensions.

THE SAME.

(Bombay Gazette.)

We referred the other day to the fact that not Covenanted Civilians only but military men and barristers receive their pensions in sterling, while the Uncovenanted alone, who originally were paid on the same scale, are now the victims of an unforeseen depreciation of the silver currency, and are paid really one-third less than they have fairly earned. In addition to those more fortunate, whom we have already specified, we come to the chaplains, whose pension for the full period of his service is fixed at £365 a year. This pension may be earned by only seventeen years' active service, while in the Covenanted Civil Service twenty-one years are required, and in the Uncovenanted twenty-five years. On these and other considerations it was evidently intended to give the chaplain something less than the "half-average emoluments" for the last five years of his service, the amount which would (subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year) be granted to an Uncovenanted officer. The emoluments of a chaplain during the last five years of his active service are always Rs. 800 a month, unless he attains to the dignity of Archdeacon, when it is above that figure. Half of Rs. 800 a month, calculated at two shillings per rupee, equal £480 a year, and as this was deemed too much for seventeen years' Indian work to an officer who would probably succeed to a benefice at home, the Archdeacon and chaplain was restricted to £365, or to £135 less than the maximum pension of an Uncovenanted officer; but, fortunately for the chaplain, who nearly always retires to Europe, nothing was said of the rupee equivalent of £365, and in the current official year the retired chaplain draws £365 a year, while a retired Uncovenanted officer, say, for example, a Director of Public Instruction, who drew three times the chaplain's Indian salary, draws £343 15s. instead of the £500 originally promised to him. It is sinning against nature to expect a retired Director to consider himself without a grievance. "Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers" are amongst those now agitating for the sterling pension, and this, notwithstanding the fact that of late years they have been more successful in obtaining redress of some of their grievances than any of the Branch of the so-called Uncovenanted Service. They are allowed to count a certain portion of their leave as service qualifying for pension—a concession which the main body of the Uncovenanted Service has contended for in vain—they have a special set of pension rules, more favourable than others, and "special additional pensions" for serving as Chief Engineers or Superintending Engineers in the Public Works Department or Directors in the Telegraph Department, and many other concessions embodied in a special chapter of the Civil Service Regulations. A Chief Engineer of twenty-five years' service, of which three years may have been spent on leave, is entitled, not only to the ordinary Civil Engineer's pension of Rs. 5,000 a year, but to an additional pension of Rs. 2,000 a year as well, making up Rs. 7,000 in all, and this seems, when expressed in rupees, a most liberal concession; but when it is remembered that this officer probably originally entered the service when the rules expressed the maximum of the ordinary pension as Rs. 5,000 or £500 a year, he does not probably think the special addition of Rs. 2,000 to his pension a very liberal concession, seeing that in 1889-90 he is paid in England, not £700 for his Rs. 7,000, but only £481-5. The grievance of the Uncovenanted European Officer in this matter of pension is a most real one, but at the same time it is admittedly one most difficult to deal with. It is not to the advantage of India that officers who have retired from her service and who think proper to leave India and draw their pensions in England or the colonies should be allowed a bounty of from forty to fifty per cent., nor is it, on the other hand, desirable that the European Services in India should be in a chronic state of discontent. Probably the only way to remove all cause of discontent from the Services in the matter of exchange is to assimilate currencies of England and India; but this cannot be done in a hurry. Something should be done to remove the causes of discontent. The fall in the value of the rupee from two shillings to sixteen pence is, no doubt, a misfortune to the Government European Services; it is scarcely one that Government can compensate in every case; but that it might well restore to the Uncovenanted Service the limit of £500 to pensions paid in England, which was so summarily removed some years ago. We have already shown that a sterling maximum is still applicable to all furlough allowances paid in England. Nominally an officer on furlough is allowed "half his average salary" whilst on furlough, but to this half-salary certain maxima are applied, and the sterling maximum is not now attained by so many officers as in the good old two-shilling days, but it still applies to those whose salaries in rupees, calculated at the official rate of exchange, yield a sterling sum equal to or exceeding it. Nominally an officer retires on "half his average emoluments" (the term emoluments not including some important items deemed to be "salary" for leave allowance purposes), but to these half emoluments a maximum of Rs. 5,000 was applied only if the pension was paid in India, while if paid in England the maximum was £500. The £500 maximum was, as we have said, arbitrarily removed some years ago, and we think that it is not too much to expect that Government will restore it. The restoration would not apply to very many officers, but it would apply to some. The anomaly regarding the chaplain's sterling pension compared with that of the retired Director of Public Instruction, to which we referred above, would disappear, and so would many others, and there would be a symmetry between the leave and pension rules, which is now wanting.

HOW THINGS (LEGAL) ARE MANAGED IN CEYLON

(Ceylon Observer.)

The devices of dishonest debtors are said to be great, but sometimes they are circumvented by the acts of *honest* creditors in a way that is very peculiar to Ceylon. 'Tis said that where a man is summoned on a forged deed or a pro-note he generally, finding the facts too strong for him admits the note, says it bears his signature, and produces a forged receipt of payment. It is so much easier and simpler. So if a man has a fight with his neighbour and gets worsted he invariably charges the aforesaid neighbour with highway robbery, and swears by the tooth of Buddah that he was waylaid, assaulted and robbed of his comb, umbrella, and handkerchief, with a couple of rupees tied on to a corner for safety. The man charged, however, never admits the fight. He denies he was present there, and has recourse to an *alibi*. The native wedarala is immediately requisitioned, and he is prepared to swear that at the particular moment he, the accused was sick unto death at his house, and he, the wedarala, spent the day and night with him ministering to his wants. Sometimes the village lawyer, too, is equal to whatever occasion may arise Lawyer Blank, 'tis said, on one occasion quoted an authority to a new-fledged magistrate, a decision of Mr. Justice Dash, quite to the point, but unfortunately he didn't remember the number of the case nor the Court. His opponent was equal to the occasion. "I remember the case perfectly well," said he, "but that decision has been overruled." Lawyer Blank was hoist with his own petard. There never was such a case in existence! But to return to this particular case. It would seem that no fiscal's officer would or could get at the debtor, who carefully kept within locked, bolted, and barred doors. For months he thus eluded the fiscal's peon and the irate creditor. At last even the creditor's patience was exhausted. He took counsel with an outdoor proctor and laid his plan.

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On a certain day an old woman might be seen, as the novelists phrase it, wending her way to the Courts. She is old, very old. Her looks are haggard, and she totters in her gait. Her head is bandaged, and drops of blood might be seen on her raiments. She complains that on a particular day the aforesaid dishonest debtor beat her with clubs and sticks. The magistrate issues his warrant forthwith for the arrest of the scoundrel. No bolted door can save any man from a criminal warrant. He may be arrested anywhere on any day. And he is arrested, is brought to court, but the complaining old woman is not present. She cannot be found; and accordingly the accused is discharged. But by a very strange coincidence may be seen the erewhile befooled creditor on the outer verandah of the Court, wearing a grim smile, and the fiscal's peon with his warrant behind him. The man is arrested, lodged in Her Majesty's jail, specially built for those who pay not their debts. The creditor has scored at last, and he gravely advises his debtor not to assault old women in the future—not unless he has paid all his debts!

THE INSPECTOR OF LABOURERS' SHORTER CATHECISM.

(Indian Planters' Gazette.)

What is a Tea Garden?—An estate cultivated with tea with a view to making a profit, but it should really be looked upon as a means by which Government may indulge in a vicarious benevolence with much kudos to itself and at no expense.

What is a Tea-Planter?—He is, as a rule, an English gentleman of good education, who, by coming to Assam and taking charge of a tea garden, is immediately transformed into a brutal and unscrupulous planter.

What is the Chief use of a Planter?—To distribute to his coolies at his own or his employer's expense the comforts generously ordered by our benevolent Government; and to pay Income Tax.

Are there any other uses to which a planter can be put?—Yes. He can be made a Registrar of Vital Statistics without remuneration, he can be summoned on the jury in native cases, and owing to his helplessness he is a good subject for experimental criminal jurisprudence.

In what legal aspect does a Planter generally appear!—As a finee.

For what can he be fined?—There are many things for which he can be fined; for instance: for not sending in his returns the day before they are due, for allowing his coolies to assault him, for not allowing a coolie to absent himself from his work and thus reducing the average pay for the month, for compelling a coolie to go to his work against his will, because Boodoo's pig has broken down the wall of Seeboo's house, because Lutchminia has stolen the thatch from Rupni's house, and the roof is therefore not water-tight, &c., &c

What is a Coolie?—A coolie on his native heath is scarcely changed from the semi-apes who ranged prehistoric India; he is known as the working man of India; because he does so little work he is recognised by the good people of Exeter Hall as a man and a brother, because he is as ignorant as they, but by becoming a labourer under Act I. he is suddenly transformed into a gentle, inoffensive, hard working being, and is deservedly an object of the tenderest care and solicitude on the part of the Government to protect him from his brutal, unscrupulous employer.

What is the chiefuse of a Coolie?—To be inspected.

What is the chief duty of a Coolie?—To encourage inspecting by false complaints, by refusal to work, by stirring up mutiny and by utter disregard and neglect of all the sanitary regulations made in his behalf; and to assist the revenue by his liberal patronage of the out-still system.

SIND RETAINED BY BOMBAY.

(Times of India.)

There could be no more welcome announcement to those who take an interest in the growth and prosperity of the Presidency of Bombay than the one that the question of stealing Bombay of Sind and annexing it to the Punjab has been finally abandoned. Now that Sind has been preserved to us, every effort must be made to make the people of Sind anxious that the union between us and them should continue. The gravest argument for the annexation of Sind to the Punjab will be the expressed wishes of the people. But this wish can only be created by the stupidity or indifference of the Local Government. No doubt, in the past the Bombay Government may have been guilty of sins of commission and omission, for even the Bombay Government is fallible and peccable. But that Bombay has striven to do her duty towards Sind, and that her administration of the province has been a marked success, are facts beyond the region of doubt and argument. Bombay has given to Sind its ablest men to administer the province, and has left them practically unhampered. To these men Sind owes a debt of gratitude for the care with which her interests have been protected and advanced. But in the future it will be difficult to get men like Bartle Frere, Mansfield, Erskine, and Pritchard to go to Sind as Chief Commissioners, because the emoluments of the office have been reduced. This reduction is a very grave blunder, but it has been done at the recommendation of the Finance Committee. The political importance of Sind cannot be exaggerated, and we should have supposed the work and responsibility of governing it as great as the administration of Assam. The Chief Commissioner of Sind is in his own province a Governor, and he has to keep up the state of a Governor. This costs money, and so do the entertainments which he is bound to give. The Finance Committee forgot that Kurrachee is more important than the capital of Assam, and situated nearer to the civilised world. Viceroys and Governors pay frequent visits to Kurrachee, and their presence means considerable expenditure to the Chief Commissioner. Nobles, lords, and globe-trotters of all degrees now flock to Sind to see the frontier, and have to be entertained. If the emoluments be reduced to the level of the other Commissionerships, no sane man will accept the office in preference to them, and Sind will not, as in the past, get the very best men from Bombay to govern the province. At present it is not Bombay which is governing Sind, but Sind is governing Bombay. Sir Raymond West is a Sind man, having held for some time the post of Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. Pritchard is the Chief Commissioner of the province. There is no danger of the interests of the province being neglected by the present *régime*. The Bombay Presidency owes a debt of gratitude to Lord Cross for his decision not to deprive Bombay of a province united to us by so many ties, and it is to be hoped that the future development and prosperity of Sind will prove that his decision was that of a wise and far-seeing statesman. The history of Sind since the annexation is the history of commercial progress, and there is every reason to hope that the progress will continue with rapid strides. A few foolish people have propagated the idea that Bombay is jealous of Kurrachee. But the leading firms at Bombay have branches at Kurrachee, and are as interested in the prosperity of the port as those who reside there. It only requires the completion of a short line of railway, or the establishment of a daily mail service to make Sind in every sense a part and parcel of the Bombay Presidency.

THE EDUCATION OF ENGLISH OPINION ON INDIAN SUBJECTS.

(Bombay Gazette.)

What is the East India Association doing to allow the Royal Colonial Institute to secure the most interesting speakers on Indian subjects? The principal effort made last year to enlighten the public on a topic relating to the Eastern dependencies of the British Crown was a paper read, not before the East India Association, but the Royal Colonial Institute, by Sir W. W. Hunter, entitled "The New Industrial Era in India." Similarly this year we owe the chief contribution, not to the Indian, but the Colonial organisation. The fact that the authorities of the Institute in Northumberland Avenue have, as it were, taken India under their wing, as evidenced by their invitation, first to Sir William Hunter, and next to Sir Lepel Griffin, to address the members of this extensive and influential society, ought to put the Council of the East India Association on their mettle. Every year the latter body seems to grow more feeble, and unless something is done to prevent its decay, it must cease to exist. We should be very sorry, indeed, if this should ultimately be the fate of the Association, which gave promise on its formation of being of real value to India and to England. Now that an agency has been established, apparently on a firm footing, to put before the British public one side of Indian polemics, the importance of having some neutral body like the Association is greater than ever. The East India Association ought to be to this country what the Royal Colonial Institute is to our other distant possessions. How very far from being an ideal association it is at present! Into the causes of the paucity of notable papers lately read to the Association, we need not now particularly inquire, but if gentlemen of distinction from India or those who have made a special study of Indian problems should prefer to make known their views through the Society of Arts or the Colonial Institute, no one need be surprised. If the average attendance at the meetings of the East India Association is compared with that of some of the more vigorous bodies of a kindred nature it will be seen that the difference in favour of the latter is very considerable. Now, there is no reason why the gatherings of the East India Association should not be equally popular, but that result will not be attained, as we have heard it suggested, merely by holding the meeting in the evening instead of the afternoon. If the East India Association is to occupy its proper position, and be the common platform for men of different races as well as of diverse opinions, it will be necessary to infuse more

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energy into the management. A splendid opportunity for giving the Association a fresh start presented itself the other day when the question of the Congress versus the Patriotic League was raised in a moderate and somewhat sensible address by a young Bengal civilian. The adjourned discussion took place in a tiny apartment of the Westminster Town Hall, and the audience, to make a liberal estimate, probably consisted of thirty persons, including chairman, lecturer, officials, reporters, and door-keeper? Considering the nature of the subject and the interest it has excited among, to say the least, a large portion of the people of the United Kingdom, the smallness of the attendance would have been remarkable if it had been in any way unusual. With a little trouble the largest room in the building might have been filled, and we do not hesitate to say that if the same discussion had been organised by any other society but the East India Association the meeting would have been as crowded as it was meagre, and the discussion as valuable as it was, comparatively speaking, useless. We have ventured to offer these few words of criticism in our desire to make it worthy of the *rôle* it is supposed to fill.

EXPULSION OF BRITISH INDIANS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

(*Madras Mail.*)

It was stated some time ago from Calcutta, that Haji Noor Mahomed Zakaria, the Secretary to the local Mahomedan merchant community, had received a telegram from Johannesberg stating that the Transvaal Government had decided to class British Indian merchants with Turks and Chinese as aliens, and had peremptorily ordered them to leave the towns within its territory. This information was not believed to be accurate at the time, but now that the Government of India has received independent confirmation of the truth of the rumour, it can no longer be doubted. It appears that a number of Indians have settled in the Transvaal, as under the terms of the London Convention they have a right to do, and their investments in goods and buildings represent a capital of some £300,000. At Johannesberg, the centre of the well-known gold fields of that name, and about thirty miles from Pretoria, these Indian settlers form a very important and influential part of the population, with a large share of the trade. As expulsion would mean ruin to most of them, the necessity of immediate action for the purpose of securing them in the enjoyment of their rights as British subjects is sufficiently apparent. As they have a perfect right under the terms of the above Convention to settle in the country, it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will immediately set to work to prevent this injustice being done to them. This action on the part of the Boer Government would seem to involve a clear breach of treaty rights, and it is only fair to insist that the British Government should step in, as it did in the Delagoa Railway affair, and protect the rights of its subjects.

A POLICEMAN ON TORTURE.

(By E.)

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

He spoke in aggrieved and sorrowing accents. But his sense of injury was stirred by the prohibition of torture; for he was in sympathy with that institution, and a friend to it. He admitted this to me. This candour was in consequence of an indemnity which, like Lord Reay, I offered him, promising that if he spoke the truth there would be no more said about it. I would pardon all corrupt and unlawful practices. Of course I had no business to make such a promise, but I made it after considering that it was the only way to gratify my curiosity. Besides, it hurt me not.

He argued for torture on high moral grounds, and his views on the subject were not only interesting for their insight into human nature, but came, as it were, stamped with high authority. There was a professional air in his explanations and in his instructions. He had discovered that public opinion was against torture, and he was anxious to know whether it was enlightened public opinion. He could not believe it was the outcome of wisdom. He thought that people were yet ignorant and subject to prejudices. He reasoned with me about torture, confessing that the objections to it had often puzzled him, and that if anything made him marvel at our peculiarities it was in this matter. He thought we were conceding too much to public opinion at Home, which he held to be owing to our remissness in not explaining the benefits of torture. We should instruct Parliament on the subject.

"To suppose," said the policeman, "that the mere twisting of a thumb is anything objectionable, is to suppose a curious thing. We should," he said, "judge of these things sensibly. What does the mere twisting of a thumb amount to? It amounts to this," said my policeman impressively, "we sometimes discover the crime. But the sahibs," said he in a disconsolate and unhappy voice, "are becoming so hard on it, and so strange, that we are compelled to adopt many curious contrivances to evade observation. No longer can we do it openly, but we must practise it in secret," said the policeman bitterly; "we must go in out-of-the-way places and do it in darkness, as if it was a thing to be ashamed of. There is the medical officer. You will not believe it, sahib, but directly we put the thumb in any degree out of its natural course he is certain to find it out after a cursory examination, notwithstanding our endeavours to make the thumb all right as before, and then he will tell the Court all about it. He causes much trouble amongst us, and is a source of great misgivings. I don't think we should have sahib doctors who look into the state of persons' thumbs. What will the world say when a great doctor begins to feel about a man's thumb with his fingers, as if it were *tusser* silk, in this way?" Here the speaker tenderly caressed his thumb in a satirically ludicrous way.

"Of course," I said, "you do not intend to abandon such a wholesome practice."

"Sahib," he said, "judge of this matter calmly. We take the thumbs of a man suspected of a crime and twist them as tenderly and mercifully as the circumstances will allow. We are not destitute of humanity; we are indulgent to our prisoners, and we are compelled to resort to this painful proceeding only as a matter of argument to convince the prisoner that we are working for his good. He then sees that it is best for him to confess all about it."

"That is well said; only, I don't think he would take that view of the case."

"That is because he is ignorant," said the policeman, triumphantly; "that is because he doesn't know what is good for himself. We who know what is good for him should not consult his ignorance. *He* will say not to torture, of course."

"But what if he confesses to some crime which he never committed, only to escape torture?"

"Your honour," said the policeman, "that will never be. He is certain to speak up before the court; for, however you may frighten accused persons, the wretches hold you in no respect when before the Judge. You cannot imagine what different persons they become."

"But supposing a man has no knowledge of the crime and is innocent; then your torturing is undeserved? Say we merely suppose such a thing for the sake of argument."

"Suppose it," said the policeman, quickly meeting this weak objection; "then he can never confess anything, and we are satisfied that he is the wrong man. Is not this better than that we should go on suspecting an innocent man and keeping malice in our hearts because he does not come forward and tell us all about what he has done? Then we release him, and we part mutually satisfied with each other and good friends."

I was rather doubtful about this, and said nothing.

OFFICERING OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

(*Pioneer.*)

If the condition of the Madras Army can be judged from its Army List, some of the regiments must present a curious appearance. Complaints have been heard before of the superfluity of colonels and absence of majors which has resulted in the Southern Presidency from the working of the Staff Corps system, but they scarcely measured the real facts. As to majors the grade is practically extinct: there are only five on regimental duty among all the Madras regiments. But this is nothing to the union of youth and age, June and December, which furnishes the officering of some of the corps. In one, for instance, the colonel is a grey-haired warrior dating from 1859, while his next subordinate, who is both adjutant and officiating second-in-command, received his commission in 1884. The case of another regiment, the 17th Madras Infantry, is still more singular: for six months it has had no wing commanders at all, and the next senior officer after the colonel has six years' service. Why this should be, why some regiments should have no commandants, and why others—30 per cent of the whole number—should have only one wing commander, is a mystery. Doubtless there is a reason, or Sir Charles Arbuthnot, who has a well deserved reputation for common sense, would see to it. But even more mischievous than these half-filled ranks must be the constant transfer of officers from regiment to regiment. One corps (it is true it has lost men on active service) has eight officers with it, of whom five do not belong to it. The proportion of officers in Madras who have been over ten years with a single regiment is exceedingly small. No wonder that with such a system the Madrassi sepoy should fail to do himself justice.

PUNJAB CUSTOMS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

There are some Punjab customs regarding which the Government can very advantageously interfere, with the

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undoubted result of purifying Native society and suppressing litigation. I shall enumerate a few of them in the columns of your esteemed journal.

I. A great deal of the time of our courts is at present wasted at trying suits known as betrothal suits. These are actions frequently brought by the parents of minor children for damages for breach of contract of marriage. In addition to the return of presents made to the father of the intended bride, a heavy item of damages is claimed in the shape of *hattak izzat* (defamation), and our courts, bound by a uniform course of practice, do generally decree not only a return of the presents, often exaggerated, but allow a substantial item as damages for non-performance of the marriage contract. The selection or choice of a better match after the betrothal does not avail as a defence, nor is the rejection of the contracted marriage on grounds of sentiment or expediency a sufficient answer; and what is more objectionable is that bodily infirmity short of total incapacity to perform marital functions is also no valid plea. The result is that under such circumstances the parents of such minor children who unfortunately happen to be the victims of such betrothals are obliged to perform the contract *nolens volens*, sometimes forgetful and sometimes conscious of the evil consequences of such marriages to their children. Few prefer to submit to a decree for breach of contract.

Infant marriages are in themselves curses to the country, what more with a penalty in case of non-performance. In cases where adults agree to marry a breach of promise of marriage is intelligible, but where the parents of minor children blindly contract such marriages through go-betweens, our courts ought not to decree even nominal damages for breach, except as to return of presents proved to have been made to the father of the bride.

II. A large number of land cases arise out of the uncertainty of a Punjabi's power of alienation by gift or sale. The case-law on the subject is in a hopeless state of confusion. The custom is so widely different and contradictory in various tribes and various localities that no general rule is yet laid down. The recent Full Bench case regarding childless proprietors was supposed to clear the point, but later cases limiting the scope of the ruling show that it only covers a narrow ground. A Panjab Hindu or Muhammadan, whether in a town or a village, educated or uneducated, is wholly unaware of his power of dealing with his property, and he has nothing to refer to to find out his power. Nothing short of a ruinous and protracted litigation can solve the matter, the tendency of our judges being to go back to primitive notion of property, forgetting the influence of the spirit of modern times in undermining old institutions. Whatever the Government thinks a townsman or an agriculturist can do with his property, it is submitted, must be at once definitively settled by codification. In this connection may be mentioned how one custom clashing with another is able to counteract the other. For instance, where the powers of alienation are fettered otherwise a person resorts to the ridiculous institution of a Panjab adoption. A proprietor Jat can well accomplish his object of transfer, where he cannot alienate otherwise, by writing a deed of adoption for which no ceremonies and no formalities are needed, no limit of age of the adopted and no selection is necessary. A stamped paper, if registered, is practically unimpeachable evidence of adoption, while a statement in a civil or criminal proceeding is adoption, and among such other minor incidents a betrothal of a boy makes the adoption unassailable. The adopted son incurs no risk whatever, as he succeeds to his natural father's estate as well.

III. Another most immoral and pernicious custom is countenanced by our courts. Unchastity of a widow in whom her husband's estate has vested does not entail a forfeiture of her life's tenure, except when a special custom may be definitively proved to that effect, while re-marriage, a lawful connection legally and an honourable and moral connection socially, at once deprives the widow of her estate. Whether such really is the general custom we need not concern ourselves with, as the Chief Court has in several cases ruled to that effect. The Privy Council also, in opposition to the opinion of an eminent Hindu Judge of the Calcutta High Court, construed the Hindu law to that effect. The question, therefore, is not open on that subject, but what is the result of such an interpretation of Hindu law and such a finding of custom? It is obviously the encouragement of adultery and suppression of widow re-marriage. The question is, whether such a state of law affecting society so injuriously should be permitted to continue. I would suggest, as everybody would, that an immediate change is needed on this subject. The law of a civilised and moral Government must be that a widow should not forfeit her husband's estate by re-marriage, and that unchastity should deprive her of the inheritance, whether vested in her or not. Natives may have as many social gatherings to improve their society, but till the law is changed the morality of widows cannot be improved nor re-marriage of widows encouraged.

PUNDIT SHEO NARAIN, Pleader, Jullundur.

BENGAL.

(*August* 18.)

THE Viceroy has given a gold medal to be competed for by the Art Society of Calcutta at their forthcoming Exhibition.

THE Government of Bengal has rewarded Babu Preo Nath Mukerji, Sub-Inspector of Police, Calcutta, attached to the Detective Department, with a silver watch and gold chain of the value of Rs. 250, in recognition of the praiseworthy performance of his duty in arresting the escaped prisoners Warner and Healey.

THE Chief Justice of Bengal will, a Calcutta paper understands, take advantage of the long vacation to proceed on a voyage home for the purpose of recruiting his health. His lordship, who has booked his passage by the P. and O. steamer leaving about the 3rd or 5th September, will return to India early in November.

MR. PALIT, who some time ago published from the selections, speeches, and minutes of the late Kristo Das Pal, is now making arrangements to bring out in England an enlarged edition of the work in two volumes, with an introduction by Mr. Digby, C.I.E. The Maharaja of Travancore has granted Rs. 200 and the editor of the *Indian Spectator* Rs. 100 to assist in bringing out this book. The *Englishman* observes that that the Bengali community, which owes so much to Kristo Das, has not as yet subscribed anything towards this attempt to honour his memory.

REPORTING the particulars of a sale of State jewellery in Calcutta, a local paper states:—"The most remarkable item in the sale is lot No. 209, which is a wonderful seed called 'Ekumkhi Rudrakshi,' regarded with veneration by the followers of Shiva, and of such uncommon rarity as to be practically unobtainable. Most marvellous stories in regard to the origin of this seed are current. It is said to be produced in Nepal, and according to the laws there, if anyone, excepting a priest, is found in possession of the seed, he will be beheaded. The tree on which this seed is said to grow is the only one in the territory of Nepal, and is guarded by soldiery whose heads pay the penalty of the slightest indiscretion. It is said that many years elapse before any seed of the kind is produced by this tree, and out of a million of the seeds produced it is very rarely that three of the genuine ones, recognised as sacred, are found. The one on sale is said to be a genuine one, and we understand that a Hindu gentleman has made an offer of a lakh of rupees if Messrs. Hamilton and Co would certify it to be genuine. We learn that Messrs. Hamilton and Co. would not take upon themselves the responsibility of guaranteeing the genuineness of this marvellous seed, as it has been entrusted to them for sale. All they can say is that the seed has been sent to them as genuine."

MR. G. C. SCONCE, acting First Judge, Calcutta Small Cause Court, gave judgment on Tuesday in the case of the Reuter Telegraph Company *v.* the *Statesman*, awarding the plaintiff Rs. 1,200 and costs, being the full rate for the telegrams to the date when they were discontinued.

MADRAS.

(*August* 18.)

CHOLERA and enteric fever are on the increase at Bangalore. Several men of the 21st Hussars are ailing with the latter complaint. Surgeon Flanagan of the North Station Hospital, in which these cases are being treated, caught the infection and died yesterday.

THE Roman Catholics at Madras have held a meeting under the presidency of the Archbishop to express sympathy with the Pope in his present trying position.

The Archbishop opened the meeting with a long address, and several animated speeches were made. The following resolutions were carried by acclamation:—(1) That the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Madras view with intense horror and dismay the desecration of the Holy City of Rome, the capital of the Christian world and the home of the Sovereign Pontiffs, by the erection of a statue to the impious memory of the revolutionary Giordano Bruno, and that his Holiness deserves the hearty sympathy of all true Catholics. (2) That they view with pain and sorrow the Penal Code, whereby it is made a crime for the clergy in Italy to criticise any act, law, or institution of the Italian Government, and that they warmly sympathise with the Holy Father in the present difficult position he has been placed in by the iniquitous laws of an invader.

A Committee was then formed for drawing up an address to the Pope, expressing the above sentiments.

The Chairman, referring to the second resolution, said

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liberty in Italy was a byword and a mockery. The revolutionists have robbed the Pope of his patrimony, despoiled him of his temporal power, and would now rob him of his spiritual authority. This they can never effect. The Pope, if driven from Rome, will still be the head of the Church. The Archbishop expressed a confident hope that the Pope will yet recover his temporal power and Rome become the capital and centre of the Christian world.

BOMBAY.

(Aug. 20.)

SURGEON H. P. DIMMOCK has been appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwur.

THE Venerable Archdeacon C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

THE Rev. W. B. Preston, B.A., Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has passed an examination in the Hindustani language according to the Lower Standard.

LIEUTENANT F. WADESON, Station Staff Officer, Jacobabad, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Jacobabad.

MR. J. W. WALKER, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednugger, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

DR. MRS. E. B. RYDER has been invited by Lord and Lady Reay to lay her plans for helping the women of India before them at Ganesh Khind. The Literary Society which Mrs. Ryder has started bids fair to become a success.

GENERAL J. H. WHITE, R.E., Senior Mint Master Bombay, retired from service on the 12th inst. On the retirement of General Ballard, General White was, about thirteen years ago, transferred from the Public Works Department to the Mint as Junior Mint Master, and was about five years ago promoted to the post of Senior Mint Master. During his tenure of office he brought the working of the Mint to such a state of perfection that he was able to effect a saving to Government of several lakhs of rupees, which was paid before as extra wages to the employés of the Mint for working overtime. General White was a very popular officer of Government, and won the respect and esteem of all those who came in contact with him. To show their appreciation of his kindness, courtesy, and good feeling, all the Mint employés turned out on the 12th inst. into the spacious compound of the Mint to bid good-bye to their popular chief. The officers of the Bullion Office decorated General White on his leaving the premises with garlands of flowers, and sprinkled rose-water upon him. As the General drove out of the compound, the employés showered flowers upon him, and greeted him with loud and prolonged cheers. Colonel Riddel, Mint Master of Calcutta, succeeds General White. It may be mentioned that the latter was present at the siege and capture of Nurgoond at the time of the Mutiny in 1857.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

WOLLASTON'S COMPLETE ENGLISH-PERSIAN DICTIONARY.*

The able and assiduous compiler of this large and important volume has reversed the seemingly natural order of things by the method he has adopted in ushering it into the world. Had its preparation been announced by a newspaper paragraph or advertisement only, or even by a separate leaflet explaining its plan and character, there would have been nothing for the reviewer to do but to examine and report upon the book with regard to its general utility, and the fulfilment of promises held out. As the matter now stands, the publication invites consideration as the amplification or completion of a smaller volume which heralded its coming some seven years ago, and the question arises whether it would not have been a more practical and useful procedure to have turned out first the complete dictionary, and afterwards by weeding it of superfluous words, to have effected its compression into a portable volume for the benefit of travelling as well as sedentary students. Be this as it may, however, there is no need of dwelling upon the point as one for cavil or objection. Mr. Wollaston may be credited with having had his own reasons for the course pursued; and as it is not our business to enter into the propriety or validity of these, the Dictionary before us will now be regarded in the light of a separate and an independent work.

It is shown in the Preface that Walker's and Webster's Dictionary has been taken as the basis of the English of the text. The writer has reasonably concluded that there was no necessity for increasing the bulk of the book by adding *all* synonyms. As it is, there is more than enough of meanings, which, although variously expressed in our own language, have but one rendering in Persian. A reference to Archbishop Trench's small but eminently practical volume on "The Study of Words" might have supplied some useful hints for guidance in this respect; but it is only justice to Mr. Wollaston to say that he has dealt fully and fairly with the greater number of verbal examples given in the Sixth Lecture of the learned prelate. Instances chosen from among these would possibly lead to as trustworthy an appreciation of results as any process which could be adopted in default of time and opportunity to test the value of the dictionary to students. But criticism hastily started on the proposed lines must be offered, more or less, at random, and the following very few cursory notes may be viewed rather in the light of seeking, than of glossing over apparent flaws or defects. To begin with two words of common use, we find "Vengeance" and "Revenge" rendered by twenty simple and compound expressions, mostly Arabic, of which eight belong to the first, five to the second, and six are common to both. If Dr. Trench's suggested distinction were admitted, and the moral act separated from human retaliation, it would become imperative to modify the distribution; but English writers have hardly in practice admitted such interpretation as compulsory. One coupling of words omitted—*badla giriftan*—is to be found in Wilkins' edition of Richardson (A.D. 1810), and expresses in idiomatic language the legal or judicial *qisás*. Again, "Palliate" and "Cloak" are here so thoroughly divided that not one of the thirteen Persian translations of the first appears in the three renderings of the second. This arrangement, while justifiable and judicious, is perhaps open to criticism on the ground that some of the words used for "palliate" imply "pardon" rather than "palliation." Richardson has given the meaning more literally than idiomatically in *ba ûzar khafif kardan*. That "Astrology" and "Astronomy" are rendered by the same Persian or Perso-Arabic words—if considered faulty in reference to conventional acceptation—is perhaps borne out by regard to the original objects of the nomenclature. In making "authentic" a special meaning of "genuine," Wollaston has reconciled the elements of confusion presented in two words of similar import. We observe that the second of the two words in the Archbishop's coupling of "illegible" and "unreadable" is not included in the "English-Persian Dictionary" at all; moreover, that the translation of the word "Deist" (coupled with "Theist") is hardly one that would satisfy the missionary or the religious controversialist. Its Western-world definition is assuredly not expressed in the Persian *Khuda-parast*, which is simply a "worshipper of the Almighty" in the sense of Christian orthodoxy, and applicable to the "God-fearing" among Englishmen. Richardson has translated it *ahil-i-tassawuf*, which imparts to the term the character of heresy in relation to orthodox Muhammadanism, and is partly warranted by the practical tenets of Súfi-ism. But, upon the whole, the difficulties of our language of mixed derivations have been met with skill and success in the Orientalisation accomplished in Mr. Wollaston's pages, even when subjected to so severe an ordeal as that suggested by the "Study of Words."

Apart from Archbishop Trench's chapter on Synonyms we may leave the question of details—remarking, however, *en passant*, that *wafadár*, though laid down by precedent in Richardson, is a weak rendering of the adjective "grateful"—and pass on to more general observations. There was no doubt much need of an English-Persian dictionary, and Mr. Wollaston merits the thanks of students and the acknowledgment of his superiors in office for the services he has rendered in supplying one. Richardson's, however useful in its way, is growing scarce, and is insufficient for reproduction in its present form. The establishment of a school for modern Oriental studies under the direction of the Imperial Institute, and in conjunction with University and King's College, London, will possibly give great impetus to the desire for acquiring a knowledge of Eastern tongues; and a volume such as this will be a welcome accession to the library available to its teachers and pupils.

"Many persons," writes the author in his brief Preface, "may be disposed to fancy that a dictionary is *merely* a work of research, but this notion is far from accurate. Of course careful collation is an all-important desideratum; but much more than this is needed, especially as regards the correction of the proofs; and I contend that practically a lexicographer's scholarship must be sufficiently profound to enable him to detect *at a glance* any error which may happen to make its appearance." Not only may the truth of this dictum be affirmed by experience, but the writer's qualifications for his self-imposed task may at the same time be held amply proven, and the conscientiousness with which Mr. Wollaston has done his very difficult work cannot fail to be recognised.

* A complete English-Persian Dictionary, compiled from original sources, by Arthur N. Wollaston, C.I.E. (London: Allen and Co.). 1889.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—II.

"To me personally," said Mr. Gladstone, replying on Friday last, to an address presented to him at the Indian section of the Paris Exhibition, "India is deeply interesting, as it is to a large and daily increasing section of the British public. In the House that nation has now an established position, a position that it never previously held. It stands outside the pale of party politics, and is fortunate in that respect, as its wants are discerned solely on their merits, and receive the earnest and thoughtful attention of most powerful supporters on both sides of the House."

It is difficult after reading this assurance of the interest taken by the House of Commons in Indian affairs to believe that the Press reporters can have been correct in stating that on the night of the Indian Budget debate the House was almost empty of hon. members, and that the "powerful supporters" he refers to were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Gladstone possesses gifts of imagination which might be the envy of any poet, and we are satisfied that he fully believes in his own utterances whilst making them. On this occasion he wished to say something complimentary in reply to Mr. Bhungara who, on behalf of the Indian Exhibitors, had presented him with an address and some carved silver work, and Mrs. Gladstone with an embroidered quilt—gifts which "will ever be cherished by Mrs. Gladstone and myself as some of our most valued memorials." It was therefore pleasant to speak of India as "a nation," and to assure the Native gentlemen present that her interests were being very carefully attended to in the House of Commons. This is not, however, the general opinion even of those organs of the press which are supposed to faithfully re-echo Mr. Gladstone's opinions. Here is what one of those organs thinks of the way in which the House interests itself on Indian questions :—

"The story of Indian Government, read in the lights and shadows of its variegated administrative history, is one of the strangest on earth. The House of Commons ever and anon is convulsed with "panics" about the safety of the Empire, armies are got in readiness to advance anywhere and do anything, fleets are mobilised, there is great consternation, and the tight fisted Parliament votes millions to defend our magnificent treasure; yet when it is called upon to consider its affairs, to hear the story of its financial struggles during the year, hon. Members discover they have business in the Lobbies, in the tea-room, or upon the terrace. The Under-Secretary unfolds his Budget to the distant echo of soda-water corks, and the discussion of that serious account is confined to half-a-dozen hon. gentlemen who have either served in our Eastern dominions or have taken up the subject of Indian finance or Native grievances as amateur students, or because they hold retainers from this and that Indian organisation, or because they have written the proverbial "Book.'"

Another journal informs its readers that "relegated in accordance with custom to the fag end of the session, the Indian Budget has been received with the calm indifference which commonly attends all attempts to discuss India in Parliament. Possibly a score of members were present to listen to the details of Sir John Gorst's statement, in which little items, such as sixty millions of rupees spent and to be spent on defence works, provoked far less comment than does the remotest allusion to Irish prison rules, or even to the Maybrick case." The *Times* agrees with Mr. Bradlaugh in thinking that the Indian Financial Statement should not habitually be discussed so late in the year. It considers that "the moral effect of putting off the principal Indian debate of the Session"—a debate on matters which directly affect a population ten times as great as that of England—"is to make the people of India believe that the Imperial Parliament does not care much about them." This is a truth in which, however, Sir Richard Temple sees some consolation. He would have Parliament leave India very much alone, and to a certain extent he is right, for India can only be hampered in every way by the meddling and muddling of vain and ignorant members, who alone now pretend to interest themselves in her affairs. Nor is the House itself or the English Press to be blamed for not comprehending a complex statement of intricate calculations which go to make up what is called the *Indian Budget*. That Budget is "a thing which no fella' out of India"—and a good number in India—may be supposed to understand. But there are means of learning the truth about the moral and material progress of India at the disposal of honourable members in the shape of an annual Blue-book published by order of the House itself, which might be studied with much profit by those who pretend to care for India at all. It will be found neither dull nor uninteresting reading to any Englishman proud of his country, and of the work she is doing in the mighty Empire she rules in the East. If the English Press would

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condescend to allow itself to be enlightened a little from those pages, its writers would not pen the nonsense which so many of them do about Indian grievances and the decadence of the country under British sway. But we must do justice where we find exceptions to this general rule. Wading through weary articles on this question of India's financial condition we were surprised and gratified to find that at least one London newspaper had taken the trouble and shown the intelligence to thoroughly grasp the situation. The *Financial News*, commenting on the whole question, writes thus :—

"To insist that India is not in a flourishing condition is to make a rationally untenable proposition. The proof to the contrary is very simple. Within a few years back the currency of India has lost one-third of its exchange value, which means that for every pound sterling received it has to send abroad one-third more produce than before to obtain the same return, and that the sum necessary to pay its interest and other gold obligations has been increased also by one-third. Yet, with this double drain, India has progressed steadily ; its exports grow rapidly, and its Budget shows a surplus. Had there been no loss on exchange to reckon with, the expansion of the value of the exports would have been enormously greater, and the drafts on the public revenue of the Eastern Empire would have been much less. No error is more easily fallen into than to underrate the vitality and the resources of India. In some senses it is a poor country, but it has huge potentialities of growing rich. This age seems unable to appreciate the capabilities which lie in the older civilisations of adapting themselves to modern conditions of life and trade. It may be a bold thing to say that there lurk in Asia as many latent sources of wealth as there are in the two continents of America. The latter stride forward more rapidly because the civilisation which is spreading there displaces nothing. In Asia, on the other hand, modern ideas have to be slowly and judiciously grafted on ancient stocks, and the process is very gradual. In India, several great industries have been established within recent years. It is young as a corn-exporting country, yet already it is an important factor in the world's supplies ; India tea is a comparative novelty, yet it is fast elbowing the Chinese leaf out of our market; the Indian cotton manufacture is an industry of yesterday, yet already it has caused Lancashire to shake in its shoes ; Indian gold mining is fast assuming substantial proportions, and we expect shortly to see India entering the lists in the petroleum trade. Here are five new industries set on foot within half a generation in this poor, old, slow-going, overtaxed, ill-governed, half-dead dependency, and all proving that such adjectives cannot be applied with justice to our Indian Empire."

We need add nothing to the above beyond expressing a hope that our able City contemporary will continue to show the same enlightened and hopeful views of India's progress under British rule.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE has left Rangoon for Calcutta, and Mr. A. P. MacDonnell has assumed the administration.

THIRTEEN regiments will attend the cavalry camp at Muridhi during the visit of Prince Albert Victor. The intention to hold a camp of exercise at Meanmeer has been abandoned for financial considerations.

THE administration report of the Bombay Port Trust shows that all branches of trade have increased. The expenditure has been Rs. 40,50,000, and the income Rs. 43,00,000. With regard to the graving dock, the extreme length for docking is 530 feet. In order to meet possible requirements of Government in docking armoured cruisers the bottom of the dock will be excavated to 58 feet, much lower than will be necessary for any merchant vessel. The available depth for docking is 27 feet 3 inches at high water. The width of the entrance is the same as that of the north-east entrance to Prince's Dock, so that the largest vessel that can enter the latter will also be able to enter the graving dock.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 10.)

COLQUHOUN—The services of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, deputy commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

PERKINS—The services of Lieut. J. D. Perkins, 14th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Governor of the Punjab for employment as an officiating magistrate.

WRIGHT, Mr. F., district superintendent of police, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of police, jails, registration, and stamps, Hyderabad assigned districts, during the absence of Colonel C. T. Lane on furlough.

DURAND, Captain A. G. A., Bengal Staff Corps, at present on special duty beyond the N.W. frontier, is appointed British agent at Gilgit, from July 17.

DUKE, Surgeon-Major J., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, medical officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon in Kashmir during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major A. Deane, M.D.

MUIR, Colonel W. J. W., Bengal S.C., political agent of the first class, is posted as political agent in Ulwar.

RIDDELL, Lieut.-Colonel R. V., R.E., mint master, Calcutta, has been appointed mint master, Bombay.

BAIRD, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., R.E., F.R.S., officiating mint master, Calcutta, has been confirmed in that appointment.

MILITARY.

DEANE, Lieut.-Colonel T., Bengal S.C., deputy secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is appointed to officiate as director, Army Remount Department, vice Colonel B. Williams, C.B., who has been granted leave.

BROADBENT, Major J. E., R.E., assistant secretary, to officiate as deputy secretary, in succession to Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., who officiates as first deputy secretary, vice Lieut.-Colonel T. Deane, appointed to officiate as director, Army Remount Department.

GRANT, Captain and Brevet-Major S., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, M.W.D., to officiate as assistant secretary, vice Major Broadbent.

TURNER, Captain A. L. M., R.A., ordnance officer, 3rd class, and assistant to the inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal circle, is reappointed to the Ordnance Department in India for a further period of five years, from Nov. 14.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India :—

JOLLIE, Lieut. F., 20th Hussars, Madras Staff Corps.
EDEN, Lieut. M. H., Yorkshire Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
GREY, Lieut. W. G., South Lancashire Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
TYNDALE-BISCOE, 2nd Lieut. J. D. T., 11th Hussars, Madras Staff Corps.
SHERE, 2nd Lieut. J. C., Dorset Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
MAJOR, 2nd Lieut. F. F., Dorsetshire Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
GARDEN, 2nd Lieut. A. R. H., Dorsetshire Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
NORMAN, 2nd Lieut. H. E., West Riding Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
FISHER, 2nd Lieut. F., Essex Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
BRUSH, 2nd Lieut. J. E. R., Royal Irish Fusiliers, Madras Staff Corps.
HODDING, 2nd Lieut. J. S., South Staffordshire Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
JARDINE, 2nd Lieut. W. Y., Royal Berkshire Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
TROUP, 2nd Lieut. H. R., South Lancashire Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.
HAMILTON, 2nd Lieutenant A. S., Derbyshire Regiment, to Bombay S.C.
WEIR, 2nd Lieutenant A. V., Royal Irish Rifles, to Bombay S.C.
SEARLE, 2nd Lieutenant P. C., Shropshire Light Infantry, to Bombay S.C.
BEALE, 2nd Lieutenant W., West Riding Regiment to Bombay S.C.

FURLOUGHS.

WILLIAMS, Colonel B., C.B., Bengal S.C., director, Army Remount Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year ; pension service, 35th year, commenced Jan. 27.

WHEATLEY, Captain H. S., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Regiment, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year ; pension service, 20th year, commenced Aug. 3.

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KNOWLES, Colonel F., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from Aug. 13, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LEPPOC CAPPEL, Sir Albert J., K.C.I.E., director-general of telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service, from July 1.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, from July 1, 1889, consequent on the retirement from the service of Sir Albert J. Leppoc Cappel, K.C.I.E., director-general of telegraphs:—

MALLOCK, Colonel H. A., Bengal S.C., from deputy director-general of telegraphs, and officiating director-general of telegraphs, to director-general of telegraphs.

BROOKE, Mr. W. R., from director and officiating deputy director-general of telegraphs, to deputy director-general of telegraphs.

REYNOLDS, Mr. C. H., from officiating director and superintendent, Class IV., 2nd grade, to director, Class III.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 8.)

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., officiating divisional judge, Sialkot, is transferred in the same capacity to Lahore, relieving Lieut.-Colonel H. M. M. Wood, transferred.

LAWRENCE, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., divisional judge, is transferred from Umballa to Mooltan, relieving Colonel E. P. Gurdon, proceeding on leave.

CAMERON, Mr. D., C.S., district and sessions judge, Dinagepore, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of the Jhelum civil division, vice Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, transferred.

ARMSTONG—The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint the Rev. W. F. Armstrong, chaplain of Lahore, to be honorary chaplain to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice the Rev. F. J. Montgomery, transferred.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., officiating personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is confirmed in that appointment.

DRYSDALE, Mr. W. McG., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Hissar district.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 13.)

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Coimbatore.

THOMPSON, Mr. J., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, South Arcot, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Coimbatore.

WELSH, Mr. W. H., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate and principal assistant to the collector, magistrate and Government Agent, Godavari, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Madura.

HEWETSON, Mr. J., is appointed to be senior assistant to the collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam.

The above four appointments to have effect from the date of Mr. H. J. Stokes's retirement.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., is appointed to be collector and magistrate and additional sessions judge, Nilgiris.

STOKES, Mr. G., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Salem.

HIGGENS, Mr. A. W. B., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Cuddapah, but to continue on special duty in Ganjam.

The above three appointments to have effect from the date of Mr. Burrows' retirement.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments;—

GEOGHEGAN, Captain T. P., 3rd squadron commander, to be 2nd squadron commander 3rd Bombay Cavalry, vice Major H. C. Hogg, retired.

PHAYRE, Captain A., 4th squadron commander (aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor), to be 3rd squadron commander on the seconded list, vice Captain Geoghegan, appointed 2nd squadron commander.

GOTT, Captain G. A., 4th squadron commander, to be 3rd squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Captain Phayre, seconded.

HARRISON, Lieut. T. A., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 3rd Bombay Rifle Regiment.

HODGES, Lieut. H. F. E., squadron officer, seconded, to be 4th squadron commander 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), vice Captain Domville, appointed commandant Aden Troop.

WADESON, Lieut. F. W. G., squadron officer and adjutant, to be sub pro tem. 4th squadron commander (provisionally), vice Lieut. Hodges, seconded.

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., Indian Medical Service, to the medical charge of the 24th Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major J. A. Howell, Indian Medical Service, transferred to civil medical department.

BRAGANZA, Surgeon M. B., Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Sind district, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon Quicke in civil employ, or until further orders, travelling at his own expense.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain A. E. Sandbach, R.E.; Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., S.C.; Colonel H. Collett, C.B., S.C.; Captain W. Cook, S.C.; Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield.

Madras Estab.—Captain E. J. P. Warden, S.C.; Lieut. A. H. Allenby, S.C.; Lieut. J. Thornhill, S.C.; Colonel A. T. Woodhouse, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Captain A. C. Yate, S.C.; Colonel J. L. Fagan, S.C.; Lieut. M. W. Sherard, S.C.; Surgeon G. E. Pratt.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Young (Cov.), S. P. Aganoor (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Captain J. Burn-Murdock, R.E.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. N. Hilliard, S.C., one month; Colonel A. N. Phillips, Inf., three months; Major A. S. McRae, S.C., three months; Captain G. B. Renny, S.C., seven days.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. R. Ditmas, S.C., two months; 2nd Lieut. E. Wintour, Prob. for S.C., two months; Surgeon M. J. S. J. Blancard, two months.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel J. M. Boyd, S.C., till Oct. 4; Colonel W. North, R.E., six months; Major F. H. Forjett, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. M. Seagrim, one week's extraordinary leave; H. Thompson, fourteen days' extraordinary leave; H. C. Webb, privilege leave commuted to leave on m.c. for four months; F. L. Edwards, six months' m.c.; J. J. Allen, four months' furlough; J. Deas (Cov.), furlough extended to Dec. 2, and to return.

Bombay Estab.—E. F. Green, privilege leave commuted to leave on m.c. for six months; G. B. Reid (Cov.), furlough extended to Nov. 9.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain F. R. B. Knox, S.C.; Surgeon-Major W. A. D. Fasken, M.D.; Captain J. G. Hunter, S.C.; Major S. C. Turner, S.C.; Lieut. A. H. Montagu, S.C.; Colonel H. W. Webster, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E.; Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Roberts, Inf.; Colonel H. Collett, C.B., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Captain W. H. Riddell, Bedford Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel E. Quin, S.C.; Surgeon J. Hoey.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. J. Melliss, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. B. Williams, W. W. Forbes, Major W. H. White (R.E.), S. P. Aganoor, A. G. Faichnie, W. Crooke (Cov.), H. J. Hedley, R. C. Cumming, J. Phillips, B. W. Blood, E. C. Elliot, F. D'O. Bullock (Cov.), Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, F. L. Edwards, W. H. Lyle (Cov.), J. Deas (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—Surgeon J. Smyth (M.D.), A. W. C. Stanbrough.

Bombay Estab.—T. M. Cotgrave, S. N. Squire, R. H. Vincent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BLAKESLEY—Aug. 24, at 12, Rue de l'Odéon, Paris, the wife of John Holmes Blakesley, of Guntoor, India, of a daughter.

FIREBRACE—Aug. 16, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Major Geo. Firebrace, Royal Artillery, of a son.

KENNEDY—Aug. 22, at Oldmixon, near Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Captain H. Mackenzie Kennedy, of a daughter.

WARNER—Aug. 29, at Dun's Cottage, Farnborough, Hants, the wife of Oliver Warner, Esq., C.C.S., Calcutta, India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASHFIELD—CAMPBELL—Sept. 2, at St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, Henry William, eldest son of Major W. F. Ashfield, Bombay Staff Corps, to Martha Frances, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. Campbell, late A.P.D.

CADELL—SIMSON—Aug. 28, at Bonally, Colinton, Midlothian, Henry

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Moubray Cadell, of Grange, to Elinor, eldest daughter of David Simson, of Bonally, of H.M. Bengal Civil Service (Retired).

CAMPBELL—SUMMERS—Sept. 2, at Walwyns Castle, Pembrokeshire, Edmund Arthur Campbell, Royal Artillery, son of the late Colonel Edmund Campbell, Bombay Staff Corps, and grandson of the late General Frederick Campbell (Melfort), R.A., to Rose Beatrice, fifth daughter of the late J. B. Summers, Esq., J.P., of Rosemoor, Pembrokeshire.

DE MÜLLER—DELAMAIN—Sept. 3, at the parish church, Acton, Walter Joseph Edward, second son of Edward de Müller, Esq., LL.D., of Landhof, Berne, to Ella Louisa Francisca, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Delamain, C.B., 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

DE PIRO—COWLEY—Aug. 19, at Sliema, Malta, A. G. De Piro, Esq., second son of the late Captain De Piro, of the R.M.F. Artillery, to Florence Edith, third daughter of the late W. H. Cowley, Esq., and Mrs. Cowley, of Stoke Newington, London, N.

LLOYD—PRICE—Aug. 29, at Meole Brace Church, Shrewsbury, Ernest Thomas Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, third son of the late W. Butler Lloyd, of Preston Montford, Shrewsbury, to Ethel Mary, second daughter of Sir Richard D. Green Price, Bart., of Norton Manor, Radnorshire, and The Poplars, Shrewsbury.

ROBERTSON—LIVINGSTON—Sept. 3, at St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Charles James Robertson, of Tirhoot, Bengal, India, second son of John Robertson, Orbost, Skye, to Mary Frances, second daughter of the late Ranald Livingston, of Drimsynie, Argyllshire.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Aug. 27, about midnight, at Stoke Rivers Rectory, Barnstaple, the Reverend Harvey Alexander, B.A., thirty-five years Rector of the parish, and eldest son of the late George Alexander, M.D., a Superintending Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., aged 66.

CLIFFORD—Sept. 3, at Cloonlurg, Slough, John James Clifford, M.D., Edinburgh, late Surgeon-General 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

HAUGHTON—Aug. 26, at St. Katherine's Vicarage, Marlborough, Major-General John Haughton, late Royal Artillery, aged 54.

ONDAATJE—Aug. 27, at his residence, 42, Bessborough-street, South Belgravia, Matthew Philip Jurgen Ondaatje, formerly of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 73.

WILLIAMS-FOOTE—Aug. 20, at Keith Lodge, Maidenhead, Captain Pierson Locke Williams-Foote, Royal Artillery, third son of Edward Williams, Esq., of Honi-Cumbe, Calstock, Cornwall.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—Aug. 15, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain G. C. Atkinson, 31st Light Infantry, of a son.

BORGEN—Aug. 10, at Kayalpatnam, the wife of M. C. Borgen, Engineer-in-charge, New Salt Works, of a son.

CORSE-SCOTT—July 25, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major E. Corse-Scott, the Warwickshire Regiment, of a daughter.

DENNYS—Aug. 10, at Delhi, the wife of Lieut. H. T. Dennys, B.S.C., of a son.

FELL—Aug. 8, at Simla, the wife of Major E. J. Fell, 8th Hussars, of a son.

HOLLINGBERY—Aug. 9, at Aligarh, the wife of A. Hollingbery, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, of a daughter.

HOPKINS—July 31, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain C. H. Innes Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, of a son.

JONES—Sept. 3, at Mhow, India, the wife of Lieut. Fenwick W. Jones, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, of Upper Norwood, of a son. (By telegram).

LAWRENCE—Aug. 8, at Simla, the wife of W. A. Lawrence, 17th Bengal Cavalry of a daughter.

NEWNHAM—Aug. 3, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham, B.S.C., of a son.

PANES—Aug. 8, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Panes, C.M.S., of a daughter.

POWELL—Aug. 16, at the Government Telegraph Office, Kamptee, C.P., the wife of Mr. B. J. Powell, Telegraph Master, of a daughter.

WILSON—Aug. 13, at Sholapore, the wife of James Wilson, Locomotive Department, G.I.P. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BATTEN—KETCHEN—Aug. 7, at Christ Church, Trevandrum, Mr. John Kaye Batten, M.C.S., son of the late Mr. John Hallet Batten, B.C.S., to Eva Muriel Elizabeth, only daughter of Colonel W. D. B. Ketchen, Madras Light Cavalry.

CORYTON—ESPEON—Aug. 7, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Richard Wybrants, eldest son of Captain George F. Coryton, late 10th Foot, to Madeline Juliette Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Emile Espéon.

DEATHS.

BLEAZBY—Aug. 11, at Ferozepore, Frank Bernard, youngest son of the late Major G. B. Bleazby, Bengal Army (Retired List), aged 23.

FLANAGAN—Aug. 8, at Bangalore, from enteric fever, Surgeon H. E. B. Flanagan, Medical Staff, aged 31.

GAVIN—Aug. 7, at Quetta, of pneumonia, George FitzAustin Gavin, Captain, 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), aged 34.

JERVIS—Aug. 7, at Mhow, from deutition, Constance Ada, the infant daughter of Surgeon H. P. Jervis, 7th Bombay Infantry.

KENNEY—Aug. 13, at Dinapore, Lydia Frances, aged 3, and Eileen Louise, aged 1, the daughters of Quartermaster-Sergeant M. J. Kenney, the Connaught Rangers.

MALLOCK—Aug. 12, at Simla, Mary Jane, the wife of Colonel H. A. Mallock, aged 52.

MARTER—Aug. 7, at Moradabad, Robert Arnold Fane Marter, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, aged 21.

MCNAIR—Aug. 13, at Mussoorie, W. W. McNair, Survey, of India, aged 39.

RIDSDALE—Aug. 10, at Calcutta, Ellen Ridsdale, widow of G. M. M. Ridsdale, late District Superintendent of Bengal Police, Hazaribagh.

WILLIAMS—Aug. 7, at Etawa, J. Walter Williams, District Superintendent of Police.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General Sir John Hudson has taken sixty days' leave and left Allahabad on Aug. 14. Lieutenant-Colonel Salkeld, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, has assumed command of the station in Sir John Hudson's absence, the command of the District devolving on Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Home, 40th Bengal Infantry, Cawnpore.

Sir Hugh Gough, Commanding Lahore District, has taken sixty days' privilege leave from Aug. 16.

Colonel Kemble, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsden, 2nd Punjab Infantry, retire from the service shortly.

The following appointments have been made:—

Lieutenant Thompson, 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, to the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas as officiating Wing Officer.

Lieutenant Maxwell, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be permanent Squadron Officer in the regiment.

Surgeon Henderson, 1st Bengal Infantry, to Shillong for temporary employment in Assam.

Lieutenant Fraser, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be Adjutant of the regiment.

Lieutenant Foster, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, resigns the service.

Lieutenant Weldon, 19th Madras Infantry, resigns his probationary appointment, and is posted to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Captain Maisey, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, and Lieutenant Wintle, 15th Bengal Cavalry, have been appointed to the Intelligence Branch as unpaid attachés.

Captain Mackintosh proceeds home to join the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders on promotion.

Captain P. H. Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department, has returned from leave, and been posted to Calcutta for duty.

Captain Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, will be Assistant Adjutant-General to General Luck at the Muridki Cavalry Camp.

THE 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas and the 32nd Pioneers are to be withdrawn forthwith from Sikkim. This involves the practical break up of the field force.

THE troops in moving away from Sikkim will march to Goom, below Darjeeling, whence they will be railed to their stations. The malarious tract of country between the Teesta Bridge and Siliguri will thus be avoided.

THE proposals of the Madras military authorities in connection with the Chin-Lushai Expedition have reached Army Head-quarters at Simla, and are now under consideration.

A COOLIE corps of one thousand men has been formed in the Punjab for the Chin expedition, and will be despatched in batches to Rangoon immediately. Lieutenant Johnson, Liverpool Regiment, and Lieutenant Smyth, Royal Irish Regiment, will be in command of these coolies on service.

TYPHOID fever prevails among the 5th Lancers at Mhow in a very bad form. Five deaths occurred within twenty-four hours, one of the victims being a non-commissioned officer. The outbreak is attributed in some quarters to the impure milk supplied to the men.

SOME changes have been made in the regiments told off for the Cavalry Camp at Muridki in January. The 3rd Punjab Cavalry from Dera Ghazi Khan will take the place of the 1st from Rajanpur; while the 17th Bengal Cavalry will not share in the final manœuvres as was intended.

THE reservists of the 3rd Biluch Battalion who reside north of the River Jhelum will be trained in Rawalpindi, and those who reside south of that river at Sialkot.

ALL public followers, whether regimental or departmental, in receipt of Government pay, serving with the Sikkim Force, will be granted 50 per cent. *batta* on their pay from the date of their leaving either of the bases of the expedition, *i.e.*, Siliguri or Goom.

A CHANGE has been made in the hutting allowances to Native troops. Under the old rules a fixed rate per Native officer, non-commissioned officer and man was allowed on every change of station. Now a fixed allowance per mensem of Rs. 100 per Native infantry regiment is given, any balance at credit of fund saved from this fixed allowance being handed over to the officer commanding the station, or the officer com-

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manding the relieving corps, as the case may be, on a regiment leaving a station in course of relief.

THE military officers employed in reorganising the armies of the Native States are to be styled inspecting officers simply, their position in relation to the Chiefs and Durbars being thus clearly defined. They will be appointed on probation in the same way as officers of the Political service.

IT has been announced that in future military officers are not to be obliged to keep up more than the Cabul scale of tent equipment. This is a step in the right direction. There is no reason whatever why the present scale of tent equipment, as laid down in the Transport Regulations, should not be altogether struck out. Very few regimental officers are in possession of the maunds of tentage which they are permitted by regulation to carry about the country at the expense of the State when they are proceeding on any duty for which tent equipment is considered necessary.

ONLY 15,000 instead of 35,000 of the magazine rifles will be available for the British Army in India during this year. It is proposed to arm the whole of the Frontier Force with Martinis. The 1st and 3rd Punjab Cavalry, the Corps of Guides, the 3rd and 4th Sikhs, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and the 5th Gurkhas, received the new rifle some time ago, as they are included in the 1st or 2nd Army Corps under the mobilisation scheme. The 32nd Pioneers on return from Sikkim will also be armed with Martinis.

IN regard to Mr. Stanhope's scheme for the reduction of Generals, it is believed the requirements of India could be met by fixing the establishment at 1 General, 2 Lieutenant-Generals, and 11 Major-Generals, instead of 3, 8, and 22 as at present. The rank of General will only be required in the case of an Indian officer being Commander-in-Chief; but the matter has not yet come before the military authorities in India.

A LETTER FROM LORD DUFFERIN.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has sent the following autograph letter of condolence to ex-Queen Myouk Shway Yay of Burma, now living in Calcutta, in reply to a communication from her, anncuncing the recent sudden death of her only daughter, Princess Kayouk Sook Thake:—

"London, July 9th.

"My dear friend,—I cannot tell you with what extreme sorrow and regret I received your letter, and read of the terrible calamity which has overtaken you. You are well aware that I was very fond of your dear little Princess and greatly admired her modesty and gentleness and sweet manner. When I last saw her she looked so well and bright that neither Lady Dufferin nor I were prepared for the sad intelligence, and we both understand only too well the deep measure of your grief. It will now be incumbent on your son to be all the more careful to comfort you and to alleviate your redoubled sorrows. My wife desires to be most kindly remembered to you. Believe me always to be.—Your Majesty's affectionate friend, (Sd.) DUFFERIN AND AVA.'

PARSEE DEMONSTRATION AT POONA.

(From the *New York Herald's* Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—The Bombay newspapers to-day publish full reports of Sunday's demonstration of Natives at Poona. The meeting, it seems, emphatically expressed approbation and appreciation of the courageous efforts made by the Government of Bombay, amidst unusual difficulties, to eradicate the widespread corruption traceable directly to the evil genius of a single English officer enjoying a high position and the confidence of the Government, and which remained unheeded for many years. The demonstrators further declared that unless the idemnity solemnly guaranteed to witnesses in the Crawford case were respected and fulfilled in integrity the result would be that public faith in the British Government would be lost. Experience, it was argued, would render it absolutely impossible to bring to light any delinquencies and misconduct of public functionaries—an evil fraught with danger to the future good government of India. The meeting recorded a strong protest against the persistent and factious misrepresentations and perversion of facts by interested writers, whereby public opinion in England was misled.

The speakers dwelt on the facts that, without an indemnity, no evidence was procurable, as was shown by the fruitless result of the inquiries under Mr. Fergusson, that if the witnesses had insisted upon an act of indemnity before testifying they would have obtained it, but that, trusting to pledges, they were now sacrificed, and the Government discredited. The first disclosures to the Government were made by the Native officers and Press urging action, but former Governments ignored the warning.

THE MADRAS ARMY AT EBB.

A Madras paper urges the faulty system under which the Madras Native Army labours and calls for reform. After showing how badly the Madras sepoy is treated or regards his income our contemporary says:—

Is it, then, any wonder that the Madras sepoy, subjected as he is to these drains upon his pocket, owing to the presence of his family with him, is ill-nourished, of indifferent physique, and undesirous of risking a life on which so much depends? But there is another effect of the family system, which is attended by the gravest consequences as regards the discipline of a regiment, and the importance of this can only properly be estimated when it is borne in mind that the Madras sepoy inherits none of those martial instincts which make the Sikh, the Punjabi, or the Ghoorka magnificent fighting material. The only way this deficiency can be compensated is by the enforcement of the strictest discipline. By discipline we mean the habit of obeying promptly and unhesitatingly the order of a superior, no matter what the degree of his superiority. In this respect the Madras sepoy is greatly deficient, and this is in a large degree due to the family system. Every regiment in Madras may be classified in two large divisions, those who are Muhammadans and those who are Hindoos. Of caste, except to a very small extent, there is none, at least not as it is understood in Bengal. Amongst those of the same religion, owing to continual inter-marryings, the relationship that exists is so great as almost to penetrate the whole. Thus, in a company a Native officer may have one son a private, another a non-commissioned officer, and be related in a more or less degree to half-a-dozen others. As with him so with the remainder of the company and as with them so with the remainder of their religion in the regiment. It is not an uncommon sight to see Sepoys on orders being conveyed to them, arguing as to their propriety and justice, and it is seldom that any notice is taken of it. They are in all probability connected either by blood or marriage with some Native officer, who, in the event, of their being punished for an infraction of discipline would make his resentment felt both by accusers and witnesses. As a matter of fact, there is no real discipline in a Madras Native Regiment. What passes as such is generally exercised only in the presence of a European officer. If a Native officer is sent out on detachment, the authority he exercises is merely nominal. Instead of occupying himself in smartening up his men, in maintaining order, and in punishing crime, his great object is to do as little work as possible, and to prevent any crime that may occur from coming to the ears of his commanding officer. The example set by the Native officers is naturally followed by the non-commissioned officers, and the whole regiment is ruled on a diluted mixture of '*merbhani*' and '*ma bap.*'

During the recent operations in Burma the evils accruing from the family system were brought vividly into view. The hospitals were overflowing with men, whose physique in the first instance had been such as was bound to break down under hardship and fatigue. We were constantly hearing of cases of flagrant insubordination and cowardice. We heard of British officers being left time after time in the lurch in the presence of the enemy, and of having to drive their men forward with a threat of death in the event of refusal. And one regiment in particular behaved so badly that the authorities at Ootacamund seriously contemplated its disbandment as a warning to the others. What is the ultimate effect of all this? It is that the Madras Army has fallen into such ill-repute that its name has become a byword amongst military men out here and at home. Its reputation is such that the Government of India finds the greatest difficulty in obtaining a supply of European officers for it. And recently at the India Office the question was seriously mooted whether a large saving to the Indian Exchequer without a corresponding danger to the Indian Empire might not be effected by extensively reducing the Madras Army, and it is said that it was only political, not military, considerations that prevented the adoption of this proposal.

THE SINGARENI COALFIELDS.

A correspondent writes to a Bombay paper:—"If ever a valuable enterprise or property suffered from varied vicissitudes the "Deccan Company's" coal mines have. It was well-known that a somewhat extensive field of coal lay in the jungles of the Nizam's dominions. But only three years ago were mining operations begun, and then for nearly two years only so much was done as the late Agent of the N.G.S. Railway, Mr. W. I. Furnivall, and the District Engineer, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, could push forward, while their hands were already overburdened with railway construction. It almost appeared that the Coal Company, if there was any, could not afford to risk the expense of sending out machinery and proper mining engineers and other needed help. That almost two years were frittered away, while the public, reading the glow

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ing reports of men inexperienced in mining, mines, or their inevitable difficulties, demanded much from the mouth of a single shaft beneath which were to be found but few "headlings." Altough the first two years were frittered away doing little, and learning almost nothing about the extent, lays, nature, or real value of the coal fields, the already overburdened railway engineers making no pretentions to mining experience, could not have done more than was done. In December, 1887, mining officers and experts arrived upon the ground, and then it may be said real and progressive operations began, machinery came, and some knowledge of the lay of the coal began to be arrived at. Then came the "Scandal," and progress was paralysed, inasmuch as the General Superintendent did not, under the existing circumstances, feel justified in making any very heavy outlay. In this way the mining officers on the ground were very much handicapped. Cholera caused a couple of months' delay in 1878; and then falling foul of a "fault" so startled the officers presiding over the exchequer, that for nearly a year the mining engineer's entreaties to be permitted to pierce the "fault" could not get a hearing. Thus things went on till early in the present year the Consulting Engineer from England, Mr. Morgan, and the new Agent, Mr. T. H. Lowensky arrived. Since they appeared on the ground and granted permission to their staff to go ahead, most commendable progress has been made. One new shaft and three new "inclines" have been put down; a vast amount of valuable machinery has been put in; a narrow-gauge railway is under construction by which all coal, from whatever pit or incline, is to be brought to the magnificent "Heapstead," constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,000 for screening and loading. Borings and surveys have added vastly to the knowledge of the value of the coal find. The more that is known of the coal field, the more valuable it proves itself to be—coal has been reached in every pit and incline. Just now only inclines No. 1 and 2 are working coal for the market, and these two could easily yield 200 tons per day if pushed; and with the completion of the narrow-gauge line to the other inclines, the other inclines may be expected to yield by December 31st 100 tons per day. January 1890 should find this coal company putting out 300 tons per day. If there be no unforeseen obstacle this may be expected.

But about the market a word should be said. The coal is good. If bad coal be sent out, it is through the carelessness of those on the ground. As the mines are now they can go on working on revenue. Given the capital expenditure of opening the mines and planting the machinery, and a market for the coal, the coal will work the coal, or the enterprise may be then considered self-supporting. It is a pity the coal did not stand by itself, instead of being pitched between the gold and diamond mines. What will be the fate of the Mining Company no one knows? But this much is certain; that the Singareni Coal Fields are valuable; and if they survive the present incubus and have half a chance, they will pay and yield the Nizam's Government a handsome revenue. His Highness may not know it, but he owns fully 100 square miles of coal—enough for all South India for the next 500 years.

CASHMERE.

(*Evening Standard*, August 28.)

Unfortunately for the people of Cashmere, it seems, by the answer given by Lord Cross to Lord Herschell, that the report that the Government had annexed that State is without foundation. For years the inhabitants of Cashmere have groaned under an oppressive Government, and there could be little doubt that our annexation of the country would be hailed by them with delight. Lord Cross submitted that the Viceroy had felt himself bound to accept the resignation of the ruler of Cashmere and to place the country under a Native Council. He added that any one who was acquainted with the way in which the State had been governed of late could have no doubt whatever that this was a wise step to take. That the late state of things could not be allowed any longer to exist is a point upon which all who know anything of the circumstances will heartily agree; but most people will be of opinion that it would have been a very much wiser step, both in the interests of India and the people of Cashmere, to take the bolder step of annexing the country. The position of Cashmere is a most important one, and in the event of possible eventualities it might be of almost vital consequence to us for it to be held by our troops. The Ruler of Cashmere stands to us in an altogether different relation to that occupied by the Native chiefs of India, and they have felt no uneasiness at our doing what, in the opinion of most Indian authorities, should have been done long ago.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association it was resolved to memorialise Government to legislate for the purpose of assisting trade, by rendering railway receipts negotiable instruments, and by giving title to consignments similar to bills of lading.

OBITUARY.

—o—

COLONEL R. LAW.—Colonel Robert Law, late 31st (East Surrey Regiment), and Staff Officer of Pensioners, Plymouth, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Robert Law, K.H., 71st Highland Light Infantry, died on the 23rd ult. at Chorley Rectory, Lancashire, at the age of 66. The deceased joined the Army in February, 1840, obtaining his promotion to lieutenant in July, 1842, captain in May, 1854, major in March, 1868, lieut.-colonel in March, 1877, and to colonel in October, 1881. He served with the 31st Regiment throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under General Pollock (medal), including the actions of Mazeena, Tezeen, and Jugdulluck, occupation of Cabul and the different minor engagements leading to and from it. He also served the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, in all of which he commanded a Company (medal and three clasps). He was severely wounded at the battle of Sobraon, and was mentioned in despatch, being second in command of the regiment during the action.

SIR COMER PETHERAM has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

AT the last meeting of the general committee of the Calcutta Municipality the leper question was discussed, with regard to advising Government as to the necessity for compulsory legislation. It was resolved that lepers should be prohibited from selling food or making or working clothes.

AT the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Bill to amend the Administrator-General's and other Acts was referred to a select committee. The Merchandise Marks Amendment Bill passed reference. By the latter Bill, the Legal Member stated, local Governments were empowered to delegate the power conferred on them to the chief Customs authority, or other competent officer, so that no unnecessary delay might take place in dealing with shipments. Mr. Hutchins introduced a Bill to amend the India and Burma Forests Acts, the object being to make the intention of the law plain and to define the limit and control the powers of the forest officers. Sanction was given to the proposed construction of the Rutlam-Godra Railway.

THE SPORTS' AND ARTS' EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of works of art, illustrative of and connected with sport, will be held in the Grosvenor Gallery during the winter months of 1889-1890, and will comprise pictures by well-known masters of hawking, hunting, shooting, fishing, coursing, &c. Scarce prints, gold and silver plate, arms, implements, trophies, and reliques of artistic value and historic interest. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has graciously accepted the chairmanship of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Archibald Stuart-Wortley has consented to act as vice-chairman, while the following gentlemen form the committee itself:—The Marquis of Granby, William Agnew, Esq., Lord Walsingham, J. E. Harting, Esq., Sir E. Boehm, R.A., Walter Gilbey, Esq., General Ellis, John Pettie, Esq., R.A., Captain E. Shelley, Sir Coutts Lindsay, and F. G. Prang, Esq., the manager of the Gallery. All possessors of works of art bearing on the subject will doubtless be delighted to avail themselves of this opportunity for showing their treasures under such auspices.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes:—The Government of Bombay, under Lord Reay, seems to have a happy faculty for making mistakes. We should not venture to suspect the solemn ruler of the Kingdom of wilful levity; but a recent official act of his Government, vouched for by the *Pioneer*, is really very amusing. It seems a youthful Bombay civilian, being entitled to short leave, decided, for the sake of his health or for some other reason that seemed good to him, to take a run home; and he further decided, also no doubt for reasons that seemed good to him, to travel second class—as many other people, of quite as good social status as the average Indian Civil Servant, do in these days of improved second-class arrangements and debilitated rupees. He went home and returned, we hope with the object of his trip, whether concerning urgent private affairs or the rehabilitation of his health, satisfactorily accomplished; and, at any rate, with the consciousness of having, by the self-denial involved in travelling second-class, done something towards avoiding those pitfalls of debt into which it is to be feared too many Indian officials plunge. But Lord Reay's Government was not content to let him remain happy in the thought that he had done his duty. He was met on his return to duty with a reprimand for—as the *Pioneer* puts it—"lowering the dignity and status of the Civil Service by his unseemly action." It is all very silly; and it is pitiful, too, that the mean spirit of snobbery, which is too frequently met with, should thus be given high official encouragement. As for the P. and O. Company, they have almost as good ground as the Parsees to complain of Lord Reay's Government.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 30, Methley Hall (s), Bombay; Sept. 5, Clan Alpine (s), Madras.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 30, Thames (s), Colombo; Sept. 3, Apollo (s), Hull; 3, Lycia (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 31, City of Khios (s), Clyde; Sept. 1, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; 5, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Aug. 31, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 30, Kangra (s), London; Sept. 3, Rufford Hall (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.— Sept. 4, City of London (s), London.

MADRAS.—Aug. 31, Clan Gordon (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker, Mr. F. A. Walker, Mr. P. Flower, Mr. Gleadon, Mrs. John, Miss Haig, Mr. Oates, Miss Farrant, Mr. C. W. Field, Mr. T. Hume, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. W. P. Walshe, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. J. Muir, Mrs. Michell, Mr. H. A. Patman, Mr. E. Jones, Miss Beardmore, Mr. Cross, Dr. Wolseley, Mrs. Strachan. *From Brindisi:* Mr. G. Birdwood, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ureni, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. N. Cave, Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hussan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Garnani, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. Mellor, Mr. C. Fasson, Mr. W. A. Dring, Mr. Gall, Mr. Kimber, Col. Wylie, Deputy Surgeon-General and Miss Costello, Mr. A. Moll, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. Churnside, Major W. Johnson, Mr. Beaham, Mr. H. G. Ryde, Mr. Bernard Hall, Mr. B. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. P. Nolan, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. McCormack, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Bomford, Mr. M. K. Moires, Brig.-Gen. W. Bugden, Mr. and Mrs. Farrant, Mr. G. J. Bagram, Mr. Criper, Mr. J. Nahata, Mr. J. Dudboria. *From Malta:* Capt. Montanaro.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Seymour.

For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Mr. W. Walgelin. *From Brindisi:* Col. Rolland, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. R. Naylor, Dr. and Mrs. R. Naylor.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen, Rev. F. L. Gascoyne, Major and Mrs. Bowden-Smith, Bomb. F. Jenkins, Mrs. Wedlock, Mrs. Greenham, Gunner Fissenden.

For Port Said: Mrs. Ashton, Miss Calders. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. F. Peel.

For Aden: Mrs. Johnston. *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. B. Powell.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. Hughes. *From Brindisi:* Sir Evelyn Baring.

For Brindisi: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Goulding.

For Gibraltar: Mr. A. Stevens, Mrs. Imossi, Miss Arrowsmith, Mr. J. K. Breading.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. F. Heilgers, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mr. N. M. Cummins, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. L. C. Tottenham, Mrs. Beirn, Miss McIntosh, Mr. Cavins, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and two children, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Christie, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Mason, Miss L. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family, Miss Dunne.

For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. W. F. Douglass, Mr. A. L. Harman, Mrs. R. S. Highet, Col. E. G. Blenkinsop, Misses Kuper (two), Mr. Douglas, Miss Boone. *From Naples:* Miss Beadon, Mr. J. M. Harman, Mr. McKenzie, Major Turner, Rev. W. and Mrs. Harker, Mr. B. Beale, Mr. Rainford, Mr. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Masson.

For Ismailia: Sergt. J. A. Churnow, Mr. H. Aspinall, Mr. Large. *From Naples:* Rev. Dean Butcher.

For Aden: Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope. *From Naples:* Col. and Mrs. Mauden.

For Gibraltar: Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, Mr. Canny, Mr. Colohan, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Gleeson, Miss Gruton, Miss Hanbury, Mr. Macleod, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. McEvoy, Mr. C. Hobhouse, Col. and Mrs. Wilkinson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraser. *From Naples:* Rev. E. J. Perry and son.

For Madras: Miss Cobbold, Mr. G. H. Plummer. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. Hooper.

For Naples: Hon. A. Nelson Hood, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. Woollam, Mr. A. Marshall.

For Alexandria.—*From Brindisi:* Mr. E. Carver.

For Port Said: Major J. C. Duke.

For Malta: Mrs. F. Davis and three children.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: Rev. Sir J. and Lady Phillips. *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson, Col. Benson, Mr. R. Innes, Mr. J. Sparenborg, Hon. Mr. Bienett, Hon. Mr. Quintin, Mrs. Nethersole, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. R. W. Harter, Mr. W. J. Ham, Mr. W. B. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Lyall, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Lieut. Renny-Tailyour, Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Col. C. H. Palmer, Mr. J. Woods, Surg.-Major W. A. Gilligan, Mr. D. Burne, Mr. Phillips, Mr. J. H. Dunsterville, Mr. E. Robertson, Col. Makesy, Mr. S. L. Aldworth, Lieut. Egerton.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant, Miss Emmens, Mr. R. Brooke, Mr. McKillop, Mr. H. J. Scott. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. C. F. M. Bell, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. D. Baker and family, Mr. A. D. Moore, Mr. Caillard, Mr. and Mrs. Bindemagee and two infants, Mr. Carver, Kahil Bey. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. J. Binder and infant, Mr. M. Colucci.

For Ismailia: Two Misses Taylor.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lousada, Mr. J. G. Allen, Dr. J. Rutherford.

For Malta: Lady Dingle and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macnaught, Mr. A. Neale, Mr. Agnis, Miss Muscatt, Mr. A. E. Wailes, Mrs. Mathey, Mrs. Vyvyan.

For Aden: Mr. G. A. F. Bennett.

For Gibraltar: Lady B. Hancock, Miss Hancock.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. C. Brodie.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Ortel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Carmichael and child, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Miss Martindale, Miss Stewart, Miss C. A. Reid, Mr. McPhail, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson and child, Mr. J. H. James, Mr. C. W. Hine, Capt. and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Mr. E. H. Hart, Mr. Jameson, Miss Marquis, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Niven, Mr. J. A. Innes, Mr. Cartledge, Mrs. Jopp, Mr. Jopp, jun., Mr. Murray, Mr. Woolley, Miss Morison, Mr. Coates, two Misses Halliday, Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr. J. MacPherson, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Thompson, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. C. A. White, Mr. H. D. A. Innes, Mr. W. G. Wilson, Mr. Carey, Mr. J. H. Munro, Mr. Holland, Mr. Castle, Mr. Scholvin, Mr. Barker, Mr. G. A. St. B. Browne.

For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. C. K. Sainsbury.

For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. Ridley.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. C. E. Buckle, Mr. E. and two Misses Solano, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Wynne, Sergt. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Tuthill, Mr. Perry, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Kenyon, Sergt.-Major Macdonald and two sons, Mr. Victor Imossi.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Miss M. Reid, Mr. Cripps, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mr. Heaton, Miss M. Ward.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 6; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Butlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, Messrs. Walker (2), Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. R. C. Laughlin, Mr. E. C. S. Baker, Mr. R. Meredith, Mr. N. A. K. Leslie, Rev. T. E. Cole, Miss Amy Howard, Mr. J. W. Davenport, Mr. J. R. Macpherson, Mr. A. M. Chalmers, Mr. G. H. Herbert, Mr. Barrowcliffe, Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. G. W. Place, Miss Methvin, Mr. R. S. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Richardson. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Woodroffe, Captain Lindsell, Mr. H. L. Monk, Mr. W. Walker, Major Conolly. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. H. Hudson, Mr. F. Fisher.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Hoysted, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and child.

For Naples: Mr. L. E. Clark.

For Colombo: Rev. F. Godson, Mr. E. H. Clark. *From Naples:* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gordon Spencer, Mr. R. J. Pead.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Turner and two children.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: Miss Ward. *From Brindisi:* Capt. and Mrs. R. Baillie, Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Messrs. J. and H. S. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Graves, Mr. R. Morris, Dr. J. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Browne, Mr. Howell. *From Venice:* Mrs. and Miss Brodie.

For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare, Col., Mrs. and Miss Clerk.

For Alexandria: Mr. Thos. Bent, Miss Roberts, Miss Small, Mrs. Perry and child, Dr. M. Scott, Mrs. Harington, Miss Johnson, Mr. F. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer, Mr. J. A. Sett. *From Venice:* Mrs. Rundell.

For Ismailia: Mr. Compton.

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S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay : Miss Brodie, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. White, Mr. Milne, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill, Mr. J. Doming, Mrs. H. Doming, Mrs. A. Doming, Master J. Doming, Mrs. Meares, Miss Robertson, Mrs. and two Misses Hoyse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Kellie and infant, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. C. Sealy, Mr. Tomkinson, Mi s Brooke, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves, Mr. H. R. Morgan, Mr. Howman, Mr. Hogberg, Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. C. J. Sibold, Captain Welchman, Captain Deans, Mr. and Mrs. Lowis, Mr. J. Hope *From Marseilles :* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton Mr. G. B. Allen, Mr. Moss, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mr E. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Golding Lewis, Miss Boult, Lieut.-Colonel Manderson, Capt. Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. W. Goldring, Mrs. General Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedler, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. and Miss Beelman, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Miss Maynard, Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Captain and Mrs. Riddell, Gen. Ellis, Colonel Wilmot, Mr. W. Wiseman, Mrs. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Mr. L. R. Harris, Mr. Stütz, Mr. A. F. Gradon, Mr. Dixon, Mr. P. Pfeiderer, Mr. Moss. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said :* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.

For Madras *(via B mbay) :* Mr. Graham Watson. *From Marseilles :* Mr. C. L. Hudson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

For Marseilles : Mr. W. and two Misses Brown.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss George, Col. J. Whitaker, Mrs. Tracey and infant.

For Aden : *From Marseilles :* Mr. A. B. Mein.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey, Miss Irving Rev. R. Bateman, Capt. C. Cavendish, Mr. J. and Miss Rogerson, Mr. T. Westgate, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Milne, Mr. B. Chapman, Miss Gaye. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Maj. H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Lieut. F. G. Findlay, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Kuhlenkampff, Major Wighton, Mr. Burmeister, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. M. G. Gerrard, Mr. Espley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Berkley, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hadenfeld, Rev. J. Jones, Dr. G eany, Dep.-Surg. Gen. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. J. S. Weston, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. P. J. Freyer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Mr. Charles Luard, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson. *From Ismailia* : Mr. J. A. Sett.

For Ismailia : Mr. E. Dellchuse, Mr. R. W. Blair.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children, Mrs. and Miss Porral, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bush.

For Malta : General and Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Hughes and child. *From Gibraltar* : Mr. Cotton.

For Port Said : Rev. and Mrs. N. Gollmer and infant, Miss Newton, Miss Armstrong, Miss Ramsay.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17 ; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore. Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Burt, Mr. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Miss Goodwin, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. R. Bassett-Pritchard, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Tolley, Mr. C. L. Caspersy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. and Miss Ouillet, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Smallwood, Miss Osborne, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Medlicot, Miss Hoare, Miss Robertson, two Misses Murray, two Messrs. Murray. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. R. M. Walker, Miss Colhom, Mr. E. M. Balfour.

For Colombo : Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Benger, Rev. C. Grubb, Rev. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. Cairns.

For Madras : Miss Potterton, Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes. *From Naples* : Rev. G. Barton.

For Naples : Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Pipe.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon, Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon, Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher, Mrs. Walker, Miss Stewart, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Allen.

For Alexandria : Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children, Mrs. Sacken, Col. Harvey, Mr. M. Law, Mr. Dawson. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Paler and child, Lady Baring, Mr. J. L. Gorst, Mr. R. Buckland.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington.

For Colombo : Mr. W. W. Biddulph, Mrs. Vollar, Mr. Lorie.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay : H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt. Halford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Sir H. de Trafford, Lady de Trafford, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Sely, Mr. G. C. Lyle, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover, Mrs. Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. Syed Ali Khan, Miss Haig, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenford, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davis and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. W. Macpherson, Mr. Gladstone-Lingham, Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Mrs. Lindon, Mr. C. T. Richardson, Mr. Doherty, Mrs. Billings, Mr. M. Heenan, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two sons, Mr. W. R. G. Moir, Dr. J. T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mrs. J. W. Neill, Mr. H. W. Williams and child, Miss Porteous, Mrs. MacDonald and infant, Mr. Geoghegan. *From Marseilles :* Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer Mr. C. Andró, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Clerk, Mrs. West, Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Mrs. Penbrys, Mr. Justice Pigott, Sir W. Comer Petheram, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Lord Eglinton, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Crossthwaite, Mr. E. K. Wilson, Mr. M. Innes, Mrs. H. W. Williams, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Warlow, Mrs. and Miss McBryde, Dr. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Waller and two children, Miss Armstrong, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. V. A. Smith and infant, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. Dickson, Hon. J. B. Richey, Colonel Laughton, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Miss Serewa, Mr. Clayton Slya, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Mr. Neil, Mr. G. A. G. Shawe.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Foote, Misses Foote, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Capt. H. C. and Mrs. Dunlop and family, Mr. L. B. Lee.

For Madras : Mrs. L. Smith.

For Ismailia : *From Marseilles :* Mrs. Quirk and infant, Major Quirk.

For Port Said : *From Marseilles :* Major and Mrs. H. C. Sclater.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedelstedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Col. and Mrs. Pretguran, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Walker and family, Mr. P. D. Agnew, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Dr. Kidd. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood, Mr. C. J. Weber, Col. Wilton, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. Howell, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Padwick, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. Proctor Sims. *From Port Said :* Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Betts, Mr. G. Zuzini. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Cotton.

For Madras *(vid Bombay) :* Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.

For Gibraltar : Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick.

For Malta : Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. Eckford.

For Ismailia : *From Brindisi* : Mr. L. E. Clark.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31 ; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Mr. E. C. Rich, Mr. Justice Scott.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Sowerby.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Mr. Paddon.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay : Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Mr. R. D. Prior. *From Marseilles :* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta : Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. L. Long and infant, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Mis, Sharp. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

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For Ismailia: Lord Dunsany.
For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Lane.
For Bombay: Capt. E. A. Young. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill.
For Madras: Mr P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8; from Marseilles, Nov. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. Ford, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Mrs. McAlister, *From Marseilles*: Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. J. Campbell, Dr. Parker, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and son, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell. *From Brindisi:* Lord Chelsea, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch, Major Yate.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman, Rev. and Mrs. H. Beisenberg, Miss Winkel, Rev. Mathes, Rev. Schal, Rev. Mohn, Dr. Hoey, Miss Coke, Maj.-Gen. H. McLeod, Mr. H. J. Chaney, Mr. John Webb, Mr. F. C. Newthorn, Capt. S. Harris, Mr. J. W. Jenkinson, Mr. J. W. Jenkinson, Mr. J. Stapleton, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. R. Whitworth, Rev. A. Inman, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. T. Jewell.
For Colombo: Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Mr. and Miss Joseph, Mr. S. Warren, Mr. Scorey, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mrs. B. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Firminger.
For Calcutta: Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. E. C. Dixon, Mrs. Carter, Miss and Master Carter, Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dodgson, Mr. H. Tulloch, Mr. A. R. Radcliffe, Mrs. G. Cameron, Miss Lewis, Capt. Lewis, Mr. Fisk Williams, Mrs. V. Treherne, Mr. D. King, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. White and two infants, Mr. M. T. Malchins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar, Miss Collins, Miss Lewis, Miss Rice, two Misses Butcher, Miss Coke, Mrs. Hannett and two children, Capt. Mockler, Mr. T. T. Pearce, Mr. E. Sanders, Mr. J. James, Mr. J. Oates.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Miss Cowley, Mr. W. E. Warburton, Mrs. Vansittart, Miss Mead, Mrs. Stack, Rev. M. N. Bose, Mr. Bremer, Mr. C. W. Agar, Mr. G. F. Bird, Mr. H. Kennedy, Miss E. A. Chandler, Mr. L. A. Smith, Miss A. W. Thackeray, Mr. S. J. Stevenson.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Tanner, Rev. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Miss Quinn, Mr. J. M. Sealy.
For Aden: Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Fowle and family.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.
For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw Lincoln, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Mr. A. M. Slight, Miss Bradstreet, Mr. J. Large, Mrs. Thew, Mr. C. H. Thew.
For Calcutta: Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. J. Campbell and two Misses Campbell, Mr. E. Herrington, Miss Calvert, Mr. R. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon and family, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. B. Savoy, Capt. and Mrs. Boaz, Rev. J. Jones, Miss D. N. Reid, two Misses Reid, Mrs. Arraloom.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Renny and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. A. W. Wiggins, Mrs. Napier and two children, Miss Munro, Miss Kitchin, Miss Mawson, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell.
For Madras: Mrs. Pedroza, Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman.
For Colombo: Mrs. Brooke Smith, Mrs. Shand.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.
For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Percy Gray, Mr. C. W. McIver.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and manservant, Mrs. Pike, Miss L. E. Forster, Major-General J. Hogge, Mrs. Hardy, nurse and infant, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillan, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. N. R. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Miss Bell, Miss Griffin, Miss Lloyd, Miss Phillips, Miss Audry J. Simeon, Miss Edith Simeon, Mr. W. H. Horsley and party, Mrs. G. A. Jamieson and child, Miss Percy Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Coates, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Hinde, Mr. C. H. Bompas, Capt. Schneider, Mrs. Newberg, infant and ayah, Miss Kellie, Mrs. Holland and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire, Mr. E. Read.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh and party, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. C. Hills, Miss Jones.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss Isabella Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hilliard, Miss Venables, Mr. and Miss Bottenheim, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Mies Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Craster, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Pirie. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington, Capt. P. M. Carpendale, Rev. F. L. Hopkins, Mr. H. J. Johnstone.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children, Capt. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cotgrave and child.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Master Mercer, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore, Mr. W. J. A. Bird.

Per Hall Line s s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 11.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shakespear.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Quayle, Mr. R. B. Joyner, Mr. G. W. Bake, Mr. Theodore Morison, Rev. H. Rogers, Rev. J. Cunningham, Rev. O. Driessen, Rev. J. Rientzes, Mr. H. T. Ottewill.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Mr. H. Solomon, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Lady Hudson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, Aug. 19.

From London: Major Poignard, Mr. C. Cheetham, Mr. P. Neild, Mr. Crompton, Mr. W. Duckworth, Mr. Sealey, Miss Taylor, Lieut. R. Hall, Mrs. Goldie, Mr. W. Spencer.
From Brindisi: Mr. T. Conry, Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Col. M. Evans, Mr. M. S. Taylor, Mr. R. Martindale, Lieut. P. E. Dixon, Capt. Digby, Mr. E. A. West, Colonel and Mrs. McRae, Lieut. A. H. R. Milne, Mr. W. B. McTavish, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Mr. H. Empsall.
From Gibraltar: Lieut. Brito.
From Aden: Hospital Assistant Isaac, wife, four children, and one child.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. Andrews, at Brindisi, Aug. 29.

From Bombay: Mr. S. Brown, Mr. J. S. Battle, Mr. P. Sims, Mr. Melita, Mr. Ram Gulan Singh. *For London:* Mr. Prendergast, Mrs. Jedds, Capt. Borlas, Mr. F. G. Williams, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. H. Short, Mr. Clay, Mr. C. A. Campoo.
From Port Said: Major Shakspeare, Mr. G. Wilmot, Lieut. Kelly,

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Misses Colquhoun (three). *For London:* Mr. Beihler, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. J. F. Vaughan.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Pekin*, Captain P. Harris, from Bombay, Aug. 20.

For London: Lieut. Cromelin, Mrs. Leslie Crawford and three children, Miss Crawford, Mrs. W. Cruickshank and infant, Mr. W. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker, child, and two infants, Lieut. Ernest Berger, Mr. Edwin Nott, Mr. G. Williams and two sons, Mrs. Fane, Mr. W. Houston, Private W. P. Shepherd, Mrs. Bennett and infant, Mr. Master, Miss Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Leightowler, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Parker.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Targett, Colonel H. Powlett, Mr. G. L. Searight, Mr. W. Kembler, C.S., Mr. Jordon, Col. C. Crosthwaite, Mr. R. W. Carlyale, Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Mr. R. S. Aikman, Mr. A. P. Howell, Mr. A. H. Shipley, Mr. H. Rawlinson, Mr. T. B. Middleton, Mr. Walter Lang.

For Aden: Mr. A. Smythe.

For Ismailia: Colonel A. G. Ross.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. Loggin, from London Sept. 5; from Naples Sept. 14.

For Colombo: Lady Bovill, Miss Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and children, Mr. Prior, Major F. J. Day, Corporals Barker and Fuller, Mr. Courtney. *From Naples:* Mr. Woollnough.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Maclaggan, Mr. and Mrs. Prike and two infants, Miss Oldfield, Rev. Bruce and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Coswell, Miss A. R. Taylor, Mr. L. C. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Andrew Russell, Mrs. Weir, Miss Cox, Mr. A. W. Shallow, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. Eaton, Dr. A. Harrison, Mrs. Rowley, Mr. J. C. Kidd, Mr. Rourke, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Prior, Mr. Barnett. *From Naples:* Mr. Prestwick, Mr. Hendry.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Mein, Mr. Caws, Mr. and Mrs. Anketell Jones, Mr. and Miss Pelter, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Litster, Mr. J. M. Gregory, Miss Chenevix Trench, Rev. C. A. Lochee, Mr. H. F. Fenton, Lieut. B. Bell, Miss Mynn, Mr. J. Tressider, Mr. Beaddel, Mr. McAllum, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Sen, Mr. Ruza. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. C. Morris, Mr. E. R. Calthorp, Major Creagh.

For Madras: Mr. Jones, Miss Norman. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Pascoe.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. E. Palmer, Miss MacPherson, Mr. and Miss Ormiston, Mr. Miller, Mr. C. B. Kelly, Miss Crawford.

For Ismailia: Sir D. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Levick and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Thomas and child, Miss Watson.

For Gibraltar: Col. J. A. Papillon, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dixon, Mr. Spiers, Mr. Van Sommers, Bomb. Pridgeon, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. W. Watson, Sergt. E. Belmore, Sergt. Jeffery, Sister Anais, Mr. Pariente, Mr. Galbraith.

For Naples: Mr. W. B. Gibbs, Miss Scott, Mr. F. L. Smith, Mr. R. J. Moss, Mrs. Palmer and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hill, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. and Miss Turner, Mr. S. H. Smith, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Draper.

For Kurrachee: Major Ramsden, Hon. Mrs. Ramsden.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. Adamson, from Southampton, Sept. 6; from Brindisi, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Miss Ringer, Mr. and Mrs. Atlas, Miss Macleod. *From Brindisi:* Col. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calman, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. J. Townsend, Mr. Hampden, Capt. MacLean, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. A. Gault, Mrs. Strickland, Mr. J. D. Rees, Col. Reade, Mr. S. E. Tute, Mr. H. F. Hatch, Mr. T. Robyns, Mr. Blathwayte, Major F. H. Blanshard, Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., Mr. and Mrs. Seton Lindsay, Mr. G. P. Spooner, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Badham and child, Mr. Helin, Mr. Ziesianiss, Mr. F. C. Allen, Capt. Godfrey.

For Alexandria: Mr. Morice, Mr. T. Knowles, Rev. and Mrs. and Miss Lethbridge, Corporal J. Ford, Mr. B. Borman, Miss Frizell, Messrs. J. H. and F. Lydall, Mr. W. T. Smith, Miss Ireland, Mrs. Evans, Miss Cosserat. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. de Senet, Mr. P. Carver, Mr. W. Littlewood, Mr. Bircher, Mr. C. Bircher, Miss J. Grenier, Mr. Musgrave. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Behrend, Mr. H. Rofat, Mr. Bacos.

For Gibraltar: Mr. E. W. Blount, Mr. W. A. Buxton, Mr. Collett, Mr. Isola, Mr. and Mrs. Ballon and child, Mr. D. Acris, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Porral, Sergt. Mackay, Colour-Sergt. Ireland, Pte. Ratcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Diaz.

For Malta: Rev. Windloss, Private Brewer, Messrs. W. and A. Harding, Private Mitchell, Mrs. Cormack, Messrs. H. A. and F. B. Smith, Sergt.-Major Franckenstein, Brig. Wright, Capt. Heath.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Miss Ringer, Mr. Soole.

For Madras *(via Bombay)*: Mr. Macfarlane.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Oram.

For Aden: Mr. Beckwith.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Mason, Mr. Newington.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, sailed Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hammond, Lieut. W. J. T. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Capt. J. H. Young and wife.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Aug. 27.

For Marseilles: Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Mahmed Uddin.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Mr. W. J. Duthy.

For London: Mr. C. W. Murray.

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Sept. 3.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Henry Bell, Surgeon-Major Warburton, Mr. S. Macdonald, Rev. A. G. A. Robarts.

For London: Mr. Harry Thomson, Mr. Ally Mahomed, Mr. S. Madhi Hussan, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two children, Mrs. E. Andrew.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, Sept. 10.

For Brindisi: Mr. Justice Rampini.

For Marseilles: Sir Comer Petheram.

For London: Mr. J. A. H. Walford.

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, Sept. 17.

For London: Brig.-General R. M. Rogers, Miss M. Douglas.

For Brindisi: Hon. Justice Scott, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Col. A. R. Badcock.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1889.					
Malabar ...	—	—	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	19 Sept	1 Oct
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Mysore Shares on Saturday rose ⅛; otherwise there was no change in this interest. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 13-16 to 5⅞, Nundydroog, 1 5-16 to 1 7-16, Indian Consolidated 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 10s. to 12s., Ooregum Ordinary 1⅞ to 2, ditto Preference 2 3-16 to 2 5-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 11s. 6d. to 12s., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 5s. to 6s. Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. Gold Fields of Mysore 21s. to 22s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company has received a telegram, dated the 6th Sept., giving last month's return of gold as follows:—"2,900 tons of quartz produced 4,215 ozs. of gold; also 524 ozs. obtained from tailings; together 4,739 ozs." The previous month's return was:—"2,947 tons of quartz produced 4,091 ozs. of gold; also 436 ozs. obtained from tailings; together 4,527 ozs." This Mine, therefore, is now yielding gold at the rate of 56,868 ozs. annually, or, at £4 per oz., about £227,472 sterling.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 100⅝	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...	104⅝	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1931	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97¼	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	965
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,005
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	155

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	... 125 ...	—
Albert	all	... 18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	... 100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	... nil. ...	265
Bellary	1,100	... nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	... 20 ...	142½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	... 16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880	... 25 ...	410
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	... 12 ...	100
East India	1,000	... 180 ...	1,100
Fort	8,500	... 100 ...	1,475
French	all	... 60 ...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	... — ...	—
Khangaum	450	... 45 ...	895
Mercantile	125	... 7½ ...	95
Mofusil Co.	400	... 20 ...	442½
Munmar M.	all	... 40 ...	270
New Berar	500	... 35 ...	562½
New Indian	125	... 10 ...	77½
Prince of Wales ...	400	... 30 ...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	... — ...	—
Sassoon	500	... — ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	... 120 ...	1,150
Sind	750	... 50 ...	475
Volkart...	all	... 75 ...	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	... 90 ...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	... 15 ...	325
Alliance Spinning ...	all	... 30 ...	580
Albert Edward Mills...	500	... 20 ...	400
Anglo-Indian	100	... 3 ...	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	... — ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	... — ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	... 25 ...	760
Central India	500	... 45 ...	1,150
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	... 40 ...	485
D. Spinning... ...	all	... — ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	... 50 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	... 25 ...	700
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	... 25 ...	550
Golam Baba	400	... — ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	... 20 ...	147½
Hindustan	1,000	... 35 ...	825
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	... — ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	... 25 ...	730
Imperial Cotton ...	500	... 25 ...	577½
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	... 50 ...	1,030
James Greaves ...	500	... 25 ...	700
Jaffer Ali	500	... — ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	... 45 ...	1,005
Khandesh	1,000	... 50 ...	650
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	... 25 ...	690
Leopold	100	... 5 ...	146
Madras United ...	1,000	... 100 ...	2,100
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	... — ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	... 50 ...	1,215
Masagor	250	... 5 ...	122½
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	... 75 ...	1,675
Naigam	100	... — ...	—
National	1,000	... — ...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	... 25 ...	685
Oriental	625	... 15 ...	385
Parell	400	... — ...	—
People of India ...	250	... — ...	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	... — ...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	... 25 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	... 60 ...	1,350
Soondardas	1,000	... 30 ...	460
Southern India ...	500	... 15 ...	125
Southern Mahratta ...	250	... 12½ ...	292½
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	... 35 ...	350
Western India ...	1,000	... 25 ...	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,550
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	81
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,575
Indian Cr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	381
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,250
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—August 16.

P.o.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 99	10 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1895)	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	104	0 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104	0 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	105	4 to	105 8
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	105	4 to	105 8
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	105	12 to	106 0
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	100	0 to	103 4
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100	4 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.	
Agra	£10	12⅝ to	—
Agra Savings	100	120 to	—
Allahabad	100	200 to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	164 to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,010 to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150 to	—
Himalaya	100	125 to	—
Mussoorie	100	105 to	106
National of India...	£12½	160 to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	109 to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.	
Allpore Coal	100	50 to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.	
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.	
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180 to	182
Barnagore Jute	£10	116 to	117
Bengal Coal	100	1,800 to	
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	14¼ to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½ to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	375 to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	68 to	69
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	96 to	97
Burrakur Coal	100	175 to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110 to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	125 to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	92 to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to	139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	63 to	—
Equitable Coal	250	165 to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	76 to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200 to	—
Gourepore	100	143 to	145
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100 to	—
Howrah Mills	100	123 to	—
India General Steam Navigation	100	96 to	97
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	72 to	78
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	243 to	—
Murree Brewery	100	150 to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	105 to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198 to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to	—
Riverside Press	100	82 to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	90 to	91
Strand Bank Press	100	94 to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	110 to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.	
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.	
Amluckie	100	70 to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to	—
Assam	£20	600 to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	90 to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	53 to	54
Do. contributory	80	38 to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	88 to	—
Central Cachar	200	105 to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	82 to	83
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to	—
Coochcela (Cachar)	100	15 to	—
Darjiling	100	140 to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to	56
Dehra Dun	100	45 to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	74 to	75
Dhunsiri	100	40 to	45
Durrung (Assam)	100	58 to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	80 to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	40 to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.	
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	65 to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.	
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	88 to	—
Indian Terai	500	500 to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to	—
Kangra Valley	100	per	
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	63 to	63
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6 to	7
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	85 to	—
Do. contributory	200	65 to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to	55
Loobah	100	110 to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5 to	6
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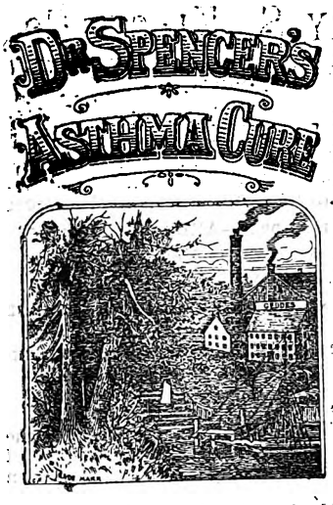
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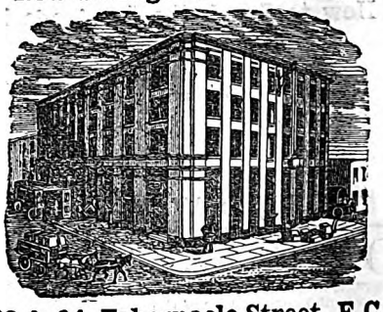
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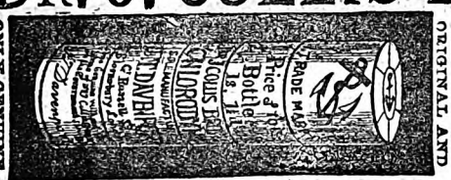
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 25, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 27th Aug.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 25th Aug.; and from Calcutta to the 25th Aug.

THE last meeting of the Legislative Council for the Simla season will probably be as late as the 30th October, as that month will be devoted to the passing of the Central Provinces Bills introduced some weeks ago.

THE Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill will probably be introduced into the Legislative Council at Simla early in September. The final decision in cases where bribery and corruption have been established will devolve upon the Government of India.

THE Government of India are disposed to suspend the operation of the prohibitive clauses of the Merchandise Act for three months, always provided that good evidence is given that this step is really necessary in the interests of the mercantile community.

NO information has reached the Government of India as to the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons. What are known as the final July figures for the Budget of the past year are now available. They show better results than were anticipated.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE will shortly submit a report to Government showing in detail the progress made in the settlement of Upper Burma. This will set the public at home right on a subject on which their telegraphic information has been misleading.

REVENUE survey operations on an extended scale are to be carried out in Assam, commencing next cold weather and be carried on for some years to come.

AS a result of Sir Edward Buck's visit to Burma a large survey force will be sent for employment in both the Upper and the Lower Provinces. The Central Provinces will for the most part be drawn upon for the necessary parties.

THE returns of traffic on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway grow more and more satisfactory week by week. The earnings of the whole line from Rangoon to Mandalay show already as high a percentage of profit as that gained by the Rangoon-Tounghoo line before the extension was carried out.

THE Viceroy's tour along the North-West Frontier this autumn will be an extensive one, as he will visit not only the Khyber, but Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, from which last place he will ride to the mouth of the Gomal Pass. His Excellency will afterwards go on to Quetta and Peshin. As one good result of the visit, the question of the unsatisfactory state of the Kohat Pass will be taken up with a view to causing the local tribesmen to fulfil their obligations to maintain the road in a thoroughly good state. No great difficulty is likely to be experienced in securing this. Lady Lansdowne will accompany the Viceroy to the Khyber and Quetta, but not the small frontier stations.

THE Viceroy will probably reach Calcutta in the ensuing cold season as early as Saturday, November 30th, or only a few days later at the outside.

LORD LANSDOWNE was to open the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition on the 29th August.

MR. WESTLAND'S successor in the Chief Commissionership of Assam is the Hon. Mr. J. W. Quinton, of the North-West Provinces Board of Revenue, who is now at home on three months' leave. Mr. Quinton, on his return in October, will go at once to Assam, leaving Mr. Westland free to carry out his intention of retiring from the service.

MR. C. J. LYALL took over the duties of Secretary to the Home Department from Mr. A. P. Macdonnell at Simla on Aug. 21st. Mr. Macdonnell left for Rangoon the next day. He was entertained by Sir Charles and Lady Elliott at a farewell dinner the previous evening, Lord and Lady Lansdowne being among those present on the occasion.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD will be deputed as the representative of the Viceroy to meet Prince Albert Victor on his arrival at Bombay.

MR. A. MCHINCH, of Karachi, has been appointed a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

MR. A. SMITH, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Bengal, is taking privilege leave for two months, and Mr. Westmacott, Commissioner of Excise, will take charge of the division during his absence.

MR. W. H. JOHNSON, Executive Engineer, has been selected by the Punjab Government to carry out a new road from Bandipur, at the northern end of the Wular Lake, to Gilgit. The present track for baggage animals will be converted into a good military road.

CAPTAIN DURAND left Gilgit on Aug. 14th for Chaprot, *en route* to Hanza and Nagar.

THE Badakshan rebellion has collapsed utterly. The Amir has now six regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, in the country, a force which is more than ample to keep it quiet. The rising was never a general one, and the people in some instances turned against their own Mirs.

RAJA RAM SINGH, who has not been removed from the Kashmir Council, though he has lost the Presidentship, has now renounced his opposition, and is working cordially with Raja Amar Singh.

MAJOR HARVEY, of the Commissariat Department, died at Myingyan on the 17th.

THE death at Mandalay on Monday is announced of Mr. G. G. Campbell, District Superintendent of Police, Katha.

IT is finally arranged that the Government offices will close at Simla on Oct. 31st, and reopen at Calcutta on Nov. 1st.

HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA.

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

This afternoon Mr. Cox, Army Veterinary Department, delivered a lecture at the United Service Institution, Simla, on "Horse-Breeding Operations in India." General Luck presided, and Sir Frederick Roberts was present.

Mr. Cox entered into a detailed examination of the question how best to secure good country-bred stock for the Army. He advocated the extensive employment of thoroughbred sires from Australia and Norfolk trotters; the improvement of the breed of mares in this country; the greater encouragement of private enterprise; and the purchase of young stock by Government.

A discussion followed in the course of which Colonel Lance drew attention to the possibility of breeding from three or four-year-old fillies in India as in England, and suggested each Bengal Cavalry regiment having its own rearing-farm for young stock.

Mr. Hallen had a good word to say for Arab sires under certain conditions, but opposed the idea of breeding from young fillies.

General Luck spoke in high terms of the power and endurance of Arabs in Afghanistan, and said the demand for racing and polo ponies had seriously interfered with the breeding of country-bred horses fitted for Army purposes.

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NOTES.

THE fast steamers of the P. and O. are bringing India nearer to England with amazing rapidity. To-day we have the mails which left Bombay August 27. But there are people who will be dissatisfied and who will hold that it is possible to have too much of a good thing—as for instance, two Indian mails in the one week.

THE protestation against Sunday being made mail day in Bombay continues. A respected contemporary here joins in the protestation not only because the change of the mail day would interfere with social and commercial arrangements, but because it would also be a "gratuitous flouting" of the religious feelings of "every man of business and every journalist." The piety of these two classes and their strict observance of the Sabbath cannot be questioned; but we imagine that there are other reasons why a Sunday mail day would be unpopular at Bombay. It would necessitate the presence of workers who would otherwise be taking holiday away from that moist hot city. We certainly hope that the change will not be made, for an outgoing mail from India on Sunday would mean probably a delivery in London on Friday when we have quite enough to do in writing for India.

THE *Times of India* is enabled to state that affairs in Sikkim are finally settled. There is no doubt whatever that there is no wish on the part of the Tibetans to renew hostilities. Sikkim is entirely freed from Tibetan influence, and will have no connection whatever with her, and she will be altogether under English rule. For obvious reasons European troops will have to be kept at Gnatong. The Rajah of Sikkim is at Guntok, and is a grass-widower, his wife having left him somewhat suddenly a fortnight ago for Chambi, where her two children and brother-in-law are. There is no great probability of the Ranee returning.

THE *Pioneer* states that General Graham on his return from Sikkim will revert temporarily to the command of the Artillery at Jutogh, proceeding shortly on three months' leave to England.

IT has been definitely settled that the Transport and Commissariat Departments shall become imperial departments. Senior officers now serving in these departments in the three Presidencies will not be affected in any way, but necessary changes will come about by time.

IF the Legislative programme of Session has not been quite disposed of before the Viceroy starts on his tour, a President in Council will be appointed for the last meeting of the Council.

THE Mamlutdars' Indemnity Bill, being purely of a technical character, is not likely to give rise to any discussion if introduced into the Legislative Counil, and can therefore be passed at once. Powers will probably be taken under it by the Government of India to deal with the various cases in which corruption has been established.

THE Government of Madras has taken one step in the right direction in regard to leprosy. A recent Resolution orders that all convicts certified by the medical officer of the jail to which they are committed to be lepers, and sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding three months, or sentenced to be transported and pronounced unfit for transportation, shall be confined in a specially constituted criminal ward in a leper hospital.

THE following from the *Pioneer* will not be pleasing intelligence to Sir George Birdwood:—"Unfortunately for the good repute of Indian manufactures and art fabrics the imports of aniline and alizarine dyes are steadily on the increase. They have risen from 13 1-3 million ounces in 1886-87 to 40½ million in 1888-89, and in value from Rs. 10 to 23 lakhs; and judging from the quantity imported during the three months ending the 30th June last, which was more than three times as much as arrived in the corresponding period of 1887, and amounted to over 11,000,000 ounces, the increase is likely to be maintained. The matter is one on which legislation is difficult; but there can be no question that the general use of these dyes is disastrous both to the Native vegetable dyes and to the reputation of Indian fabrics."

THE Bombay Press gives the following as the official programme of Prince Edward's tour in India:—His Royal Highness will be accompanied by Sir E. Bradford and Captains Holford and Harvey, and will arrive in Bombay by the s.s. *Arcadia* about the 9th of November. Here he will make no stay, but will proceed straight to Poona. Hyderabad is next on the list, whence the tour through the Madras Presidency will be commenced. Travancore, Mysore, and Bangalore will be visited, the party remaining in the Presidency until such time as will enable them to leave Madras by steamer and arrive in Calcutta for the Christmas festivities. After a limited stay in Calcutta, the northern journey will be undertaken, and Benares, Agra, and Cawnpore visited in succession, after which the Prince and party will join Sir F. Roberts at the Cavalry Camp near Murikhi. There his Royal Highness will be the guest of the Commander-in-Chief in the Camp. After the termination of the manœuvres, which will probably last one week, his Royal Highness may proceed still further north to Rawul Pindi and Peshawur, returning to Lahore and resting there a couple of days. The party will pass down Rajpootana, visiting some of the Native States, winding up with visits to Baroda and Bombay. His Royal Highness takes his departure for England about the middle of March. From this it will be noted that all thoughts of visiting Burma have been abandoned.

THE trade in India shows a very satisfactory increase during the first quarter of the present official year. Both the imports and exports have increased, and, what is more encouraging, the exports have increased more in proportion than the imports. The largest increase in the imports has been in yarns and textile fabrics from Europe; while the export of raw materials have gone up two and a-half crores.

EMIGRATION TO BURMA.

The terms are published under which grants of land in Burma will be made to applicants willing to undertake the introduction of cultivators from Chota Nagpore and Behar. No grant is to exceed 10,000 acres without the previous consent of the Chief Commissioner, and 90 per cent. of the emigrants must be from the districts specified. Free tenure will be granted for three years on grass-lands, and eighteen years on forest-jungle on the hills. After thirty-three years two-thirds of the rates assessed on similar land in the neighbourhood will be charged for sixty-six years. Ten per cent. of the area must be brought under cultivation in the first five years, and an additional 5 per cent. each succeeding seven years up to the end of thirty-three years. The right of transfer with the consent of the Local Government will be granted during the first thirty-three years; thenceforward the grantee will have perpetual and transferable title. The right to all mines and mineral products is reserved to the Government. Timber will be allowed to be felled, except teak, for which a special license must be taken out.

THE latest news from Cashmere reports a reconciliation between the Maharajah and his brother Amar Singh. Out of deference to the Maharajah's wishes the Council have dismissed the Chief Justice. Diwan Man Nath has been appointed. Rajah Ram Singh, commanding the Cashmere forces, has consented to resume his duties in Council. Gilgit will be for the present garrisoned by 200 Goorkhas, selected from Cashmere troops to be armed with Sniders later. The road between Gilgit and Chaprote will be improved, and Chaprote will be garrisoned. This will overawe neighbouring Khanates.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

DOCTORS' WORK IN INDIA.

(Englishman.)

Not only do doctors differ; they are the cause of a good deal of disputation among their patients. We are familiar in India with the controversy as to the right of official doctors to carry on private practice. As a rule, the official doctor is a busy man, but it is urged that he is generally busy simply because of his private practice, which does not always allow of his attending properly to the work for which he receives an adequate salary from Government. Those who take this view of the question complain that the official doctor is hasty and perfunctory in the performance of his duties, and argue that the system is entirely wrong by which official doctors are placed by Government in a position giving them an actual monopoly of the field, to the exclusion of private practitioners. "They have got good salaries (we are quoting from a published letter), and opportunities innumerable for money-making from other sources, and that during the time while they are being paid by Government for doing Government work. It is the only profession, I believe, in whose case Government does not object to its servants competing with the outside public." There can be no question of the enormous advantage which the official doctor has in any competition with his non-official brethren, for his position is assured, and he enjoys the prestige of his service. Nor, as far as the public is concerned, would there be anything to complain of in this if the official doctor were able to attend properly to his patients. But that is the rub. It is no reflection upon an able class of official servants to suggest that they may be over-burdened with their various and responsible duties—a certain proportion of which are self-imposed.

Complaints of negligence may often be unjust, but it is difficult to believe that there is not at least some ground for dissatisfaction. The correspondent we have quoted above says:—"At the hills especially, the doctor comes as though it were a great condescension on his part. Mothers alone at the hills with their children naturally feel particularly anxious, and it is not pleasant to them to be obliged to call in some surgeon who does not disguise his impatience to be off when he has hardly examined the case, because he is overworked." It is easy to say that the remedy is in the patient's own hands. But it is not by any means easy at times to get a non-official doctor, even in a big hill station or a large town in the plains. The correspondent contends that they are kept out of the country by the present system, and we know that those who are established in practice make it a standing grievance that they are unfairly handicapped by Government. But would matters be greatly improved were Government to put down its foot, and stop or restrict the private practice of its officers? Would there be a rush of non-official doctors to India? The probability is that in the large centres at least we should see a considerable influx of private doctors, and, with competition, matters would doubtless improve for the public. Of course, it would be bad for the official doctors, or rather for a certain number of them, and it is quite possible that their view of the question has not been fully represented. They undergo a very thorough training, and pass severe examinations. On entering the service they do not pass at once to remunerative posts; indeed, for many years they have to toil in obscurity and amid hardships on comparatively small pay. The whole question, however, is one which we should like to see discussed in a fair and impartial spirit, if only as a means of testing the sporadic and discursive attacks which are so often made on the present system, and which in many cases, we fear, emanate from dyspeptic patients whom nothing will satisfy.

If any good result is to come of considering this question it is necessary to avoid the irrelevant issues into which such a controversy is only too apt to wander. There is no necessity to discuss the personal aspects of the question. Nothing is to be gained by doing so, and it is not to be denied that the broad issues are not thereby affected. The service doctors, as a class, are a credit to the country, and will compare favourably with any body of practitioners in the world. Here and there we may find exceptions, but in what body of professional men are exceptions not to be found? Again, it is not denied that official doctors have plenty of work assigned to them in the ordinary course of their service, although occasionally attention is directed to cases where they may seem to enjoy a comparatively easy lot. In answer to a lightly-framed charge of this nature a correspondent under the signature of "Bengal Medical Service" gives a list of the duties of a Civil Surgeon, which seems more than sufficiently arduous. "Besides attending to private patients the Civil Surgeon has to act as officer of health for the place where he is stationed, and is expected to attend the meetings of the District Board; then there is vaccination to be seen to, and the jail, should it not be under a separate medical officer, as large prisons are. These duties take up his time, and usually leave little to spare for that *otium cum dignitate* which many delight in after a heavy day's work Medicine and surgery are sciences and arts that advance day by day, and to keep in touch with the latest ideas it is necessary to be continually reading up, be it the latest *British Medical Journal*, *Lancet*, or the newest books by recognised authorities. All this will be readily granted, but does it not prove too much for the defence? Would it not seem a natural and proper inference that a doctor with so many demands upon his time would do well to devote less of his time to private patients? No doubt the question is one which depends in a great measure upon special circumstances, but there is also a broad general aspect of the matter, and one which touches at once the self-respect of the medical services and the well-being of the European community.

EXCHANGE AND INCOME-TAX.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

When a responsible official can solemnly state that the gold equivalent to five hundred rupees at the present rate of exchange is equal in purchasing power to its par value a certain number of years ago, and thereby satisfy the majority of English legislators, it is indeed time for the Indian Government—which yearly complains of its own "loss by exchange"—to point out to the responsible official that what he states is—to put it mildly—untrue. Government will, no doubt, excuse themselves as before on the ground that they equally with their servants, are sufferers from the rate of exchange. This, however, is not exactly the case. The Indian Government certainly has to meet its engagements at home in gold, just as one of its servants may have to meet school charges and so forth, but there the parallel ceases. The Government finding its available balance for expenditure out here too small for its requirements, looks rounds for a remedy and finds the income-tax amongst others, whereby it recoups itself for the deficit but still further reduces the income of its unfortunate servant. Nor does the evil stop here, for the man with the fixed income has also to recoup the losses in exchange and income-tax of the European tradesman and on all articles of European goods which to him are necessaries of life. Take the case of a married man with a wife and three children at home, the latter being educated at some one of the public schools, his income being, say, 1,000 rupees per month. Now the very least he must send home to meet these charges is £500 a year, which will cost him at the present rate of exchange Rs. 7,500 or 625 per month, leaving him a gross balance of Rs. 375 for his own support. From this he has to pay income-tax, funds and most probably life insurance charges, and if he is a military man, mess and band subscriptions, &c. If the rupee were at par, he would have an available balance of about 600 a month, and would be in comparative affluence. He cannot tax anybody to recoup himself for the loss as Government can do, and he lives in constant dread of three things: a further fall in exchange, an increased income tax, or a reduced salary, any one of which he is absolutely powerless to prevent and all of which would practically burn the already diminished candle at both ends. Now, can this man's case be said to be on the same footing as that of Government? To our mind there is a vast difference and in equity the Government itself should provide a partial remedy. Government might say in effect:—"We are both sufferers by the loss in exchange, you to a far greater extent than I am. I cannot afford to raise your income, but neither do I think it fair that the whole burden should fall upon you as at present. Your chief losses are caused by your home remittances. The present rate of exchange is 1s. 4d., the par value of the rupee is two shillings. The mean between these is 1s. 8d. I am willing, therefore, to allow you to remit *bona fide* family remittances for the support of your family and the education of your children at the mean of 1s. 8d. We shall thus each be losers on that portion of your income to the extent of 4d. in the rupee. I will further remit income tax in the case of Government servants, as they practically have to pay the losses by change and income-tax of the European traders in this country." Now this seems to be a really fair and practical partial solution of the great difficulties many of us are at present experiencing. To prevent advantage being taken of the concession, the amount of the family remittance might be fixed at one half of the gross income up to a maximum of say £1,000 and certificates should be given that the remittance is for the *bona fide* support of wife and children and not for investment or payment of debts.

THE UNIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMIES.

(Madras Mail.)

The Secretary of State has thought it prudent to postpone for a more convenient season an application to Parliament for the amendment of the Acts which govern the organisation of

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the Presidential Armies of India. Were this most important branch of the Government of India submitted for discussion, in view to reform, there is no knowing where the demand for change would end. Thirty-one years have passed since the Government was transferred from the Company to the Crown, and the period has been more fruitful of change and development than any corresponding period in the annals of India. "Something must be done;" that is admitted at the India Office as elsewhere; but, with the Irish question on its hands, Her Majesty's Government desires to put off as long as it can decently do so the solution of Indian problems. As to the Indian Army unification question, there is a great divergence of opinion among the experts, and as many officers of distinction are opposed as there are officers of high merit who advocate it. When the time comes for the opinions of opponents and advocates to be quoted in Parliament, there may be found a consensus of opinion at Westminster that in the face of such diversity of views the wisest course will be not to be in a hurry to make any radical change.

The Madras and Bombay armies must be admitted to fall short of what those forces should be. They are not thoroughly reliable, and year by year the difficulty of finding suitable recruits for them increases. But their defects will not be remedied by the proposed amalgamation with the army of Bengal. It would be better, one would think, to see whether the defects are not capable of removal by paying the sepoys more liberally, and otherwise making the military profession more attractive than it now is. The question is a large, and may any day become a vitally important one; and the India Office postpones its formal consideration. But the *Pioneer* states that such measures in the direction of unification as can be carried out without Parliamentary legislation, are to be carried out forthwith. "These are, briefly, the transfer of those administrative departments which have not already been brought under the Government of India to that authority; the introduction of more immediate communication between the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, and Army-Head quarters in matters relating to discipline, equipment, and the like; and the delegation to those authorities of considerable powers in dealing with military expenditure." The Military Accounts and Ordnance Departments have already been unified, and the Clothing Department is in process of unification. Consequently Madras goes to Poona for her gunpowder, and Bombay comes to Madras for her military clothing —examples of the unbusiness-like arrangements which commend themselves to Bengal. The Commissariat Department is also on the point of being unified; and an officer of the type of Colonel Gunning, who knows everything about Madras, but little about Punjab products, manners and customs, will be liable to be sent to the Punjab; and an officer at Lahore who knows all about the Punjab, and little about Madras, will be liable to be posted to Madras—arrangements that none but a Bengal man could admit to be calculated to promote Departmental efficiency.

Our Allahabad contemporary is further led to understand that while the administration of the unified Department is to be brought under the Government of India—one of the most over-burdened Governments in existence—or while less and less confidence is to be reprosed in, and less and less responsibility is to be put upon, Local Governments, the local heads of the Departments "will be placed much more directly in communication with the local Commander-in-Chief, so that the measure, embracing as it will the delegation of financial powers, should involve a considerable degree of decentralisation in regard to details, while securing that unification of control the want of which has hitherto been such a prominent defect of Indian army administration." In plain English the Departmental officers will have to serve two masters—the local Commander-in-Chief, and the Commander-in-Chief at Simla. The local Chief is to be only partially effaced; some obedience and respect will still be due to him; but the Chief at Simla is the "boss" of the show, and it will go hard with the Departmental officers if they ever forget the fact. Centralisation tempered by decentralisation is to be tried, and this is to secure what is called "unification of control." All this is eminently unbusiness-like, but it is also eminently *à la* Bengal. The Government of India, it is said, "is now in communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay regarding the mode of giving effect of the new proposals, and the date to be fixed for them." The correspondence is unnecessary. The Government of India is covetous of more power, and wishes to gain it by reducing the authority of the Local Governments. If the Government of India were habitually composed of men of very great ability, who are impervious to selfish considerations, and capable of taking broad and generous views of Madras and Bombay, the proposals referred to might be regarded as the outcome of a far-seeing statesmanship. But the craze for centralisation, the greed for holding all the reins, is not statesmanship; and we hope that when the question is threshed out in Parliament, the proposed aggrandisement of Bengal at the expense of Madras and Bombay will meet with a suitable check.

THE HISTORY OF THE SALT TAX.

(Statesman.)

It has been frequently remarked that there is much to interest the economic student in the early history of the Indian impost upon salt. It dates from the period of plunder that followed the destruction of the old *régime* in Bengal. Our acquisition of the *Dewanni*, the right to levy taxes throughout the period, was secured in August, 1765, and in the following year Lord Clive, as President of the Calcutta Council, assumed the functions of Dewan, or Collector of Revenue under the Great Moghul. One of his first acts was to form a society for the benefit of the Company's European servants vested with a monopoly of the sale of salt, betel nuts, and tobacco. He fixed the wholesale price of the first-named commodity at Rs. 200 per 100 maunds, the value of money being probably four times its present standard. Fifty per cent. of the cost of the manufactured article was supposed to find its way into the coffer of the State; and, including an impost of fifteen per cent. on betel, the revenue never exceeded thirteen lakhs. The profits cannot be stated accurately. They were many times greater than this comparatively insignificant sum, and enabled these receivers to return to England rich beyond the dreams of avarice, after leading a life of riotous luxury in the country. Such was the origin of the fortunes of the Nabobs who play so conspicuous a part in the light literature of the last century, and whose vulgar extravagance and love of display cast a glamour over Anglo-Indian life which has not yet wholly disappeared.

Lord Clive hoped to recommend this organised robbery to his Honourable masters by an appeal to their book-keeping instincts. He gilded the pill by representing that the profits of the monopoly were to serve instead of all remuneration by way of salary. But the Court of Directors was not to be hoodwinked, and to their great credit they sent out peremptory orders that this systematic interference with their *dewanni* rights was not to be tolerated. In vain did the society protest. The utmost they could effect was a postponement of their downfall till October, 1768, on the plea that the contracts entered into for the provision of salt had still some months to run. During the next few years the trade in salt was open to the people except in cases where zemindars possessed an exclusive right of manufacture by *sunnud*. This happy period of free-trade was, however, of short duration. On Warren Hastings' arrival as Governor-General in 1772, he cast about him for means to increase the dwindling revenues of Bengal; and so valuable an object of taxation as salt did not long escape his notice. In declaring that its manufacture was, in future, to be exclusively carried on for the benefit of the Company, he proceeded to grant farms in each district possessing saliferous tracts, for a period of five years. Under this system the farmers, who were mostly creatures of the Honourable Council, bound themselves to furnish the salt at a fixed price; and it was then sold to the wholesale dealers at a higher rate, also fixed; the margin constituting the Company's profit. The wholesale smuggling to which this very defective method gave scope suggested another reform in 1780, when, in spite of the opposition of the Francis gang, the monopoly was placed on a more stringent footing. A special department was formed, the European officers of which were bound by oath to be content with their recognised allowances. There was little temptation afforded to perjury, for in addition to their fixed salaries on a liberal scale, they drew a commission of ten per cent. of the profits from sales. The Salt agents, as they were turned, dealt directly with the manufacturers, and sold the product to Native merchants at rates fixed yearly by the Governor-General and Council. The result, from a fiscal point of view, was highly favourable. The revenue between 1780 and 1785 averaged forty lakhs a year, and at the close of Warren Hastings' term of office it had risen to forty-five. Twenty-five years later it stood at 172 lakhs, which is very little below the present average, though the population has doubled and wealth increased tenfold since 1812. In 1786 Lord Cornwallis introduced certain modifications, intended to protect the salt-makers from the exaction of the middlemen between the Company's covenanted servants and themselves. But the condition of the *molunqis*, as the salt labourers were called, continued to be miserable in the extreme. *Adscripti glebæ*, bound to the soil by ties as close as those of mediæval villeins, they were hopelessly in debt to their employers, and toiled in malarious swamps for a pittance that rarely kept body and soul together. The liberation of Indian seaborne trade which was made a condition of the renewal of the Company's charter in 1832, worked a revolution which had the indirect result of freeing these unhappy beings from their bonds. Followed as it was by an immense fall in freight, it gradually transferred the source of supply from the shores of the Bay of Bengal to Great Britain and Red Sea ports. The Salt department became a vast anachronism, and in 1863 it was swept into the limbo of effete organisations by a stroke of Sir Charles Trevelyan's pen. The Government monopoly in salt then ceased and determined. Imports by sea were fixed at rates which till lately

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varied in each Presidency, and local manufacturers were subjected to a corresponding excise duty. The latter, in so far as Bengal is concerned, is now confined to the Orissa districts, and in 1887-88 yielded barely two per per cent. on a years' revenue from salt of Rx. 1,900,000.

A NEW FRONTIER POLICY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The recent Lushai Expedition represents, and the projected expedition on a larger scale emphasises, the new departure in our Eastern frontier policy, which is but the logical result of annexation of Burma. The former policy has always been not to interfere with the tribes beyond our border and to attempt, by a cordon of police posts and patrols, to prevent them from interfering with us. When this non-interference policy was first inaugurated, the argument used in its favour was that, if we brought the tribes on our border into subjection, it would only bring us into contact with tribes of a more savage and warlike nature, and that this process—a very difficult and costly one for us—would continue until we reached territory, nominally but not practically, under the rule of the king of Burma who, though he would oppose any interference with his subjects, however much they might have merited chastisement at our hands, would be quite unable and perhaps unwilling to control them himself. It was, therefore, evidently wiser to abstain from entering upon an undertaking in which each forward step would bring us into greater difficulties. The annexation of Burma has altered the whole aspect of affairs. Now every forward move brings our own forces closer together; and it would be manifestly absurd to allow the inhabitants of a small tract of country completely surrounded by British territory to issue forth at their pleasure to murder and carry off British subjects. The cordon system has been tried long enough and its futility proved over and over again. Imagine a tract of country consisting of range upon range of steep hills, completely covered with jungle so dense that you can march for days without seeing anything but the ground beneath your feet, the trunks of the trees around you, and the foliage over head. Through this jungle there are no roads, only here and there a track which is scarcely passable for civilized troops, with no villages by the way and no supplies obtainable. Having pictured such a country, let us ask ourselves how we would like to have to guard 120 miles of such a frontier from the attacks of savages, who may come from almost any direction, who can live for days on the produce of the jungles through which they move, to whom every stream bed is a highway, and every hill and hollow well known. A more hopeless task cannot well be conceived, and yet this is what five hundred men of the Frontier police have been attempting ever since the withdrawal of the first Lushai Expeditionary Force in 1872. What wonder if they have failed, though it has certainly been through no lack of zeal.

MAGAZINE RIFLES FOR INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

Yet another instance has occurred in which the notorious incapacity of the Ordnance Department in England has been manifested to the detriment of the army in India. The indent sent from this country for 35,000 magazine rifles to be delivered this year was at first accepted in the War Office, and there seemed every chance of the British troops in our first two Army Corps being armed with the improved weapon before next April; but now an intimation has been received that only 15,000 rifles can be sent out. The reason for this reduction is, we believe, due to the desire of the Ordnance Department to have a large reserve of rifles in England. This is no doubt advisable, but surely the requirements of the home army might have been more accurately calculated when the orders were placed for the magazine rifle. There are numbers of private firms who would willingly have put down machinery equal to turning out in a limited time the full number of rifles required both in England and India, for Government contracts for arms are eagerly sought after. As the case now stands the 15,000 rifles might just as well not be sent at all, for such a number will not be sufficient to arm our two Army Corps, and it would be unwise to run the risk of British troops having two different rifles on active service. The non-arrival of the full number indented for will check for a time the further issue of Martinis to the Native Army, though an effort will be made to complete the re-armament of the Punjab Frontier Force. Up to the present time the whole of the Native troops in the two Army Corps first for service under the mobilisation scheme have received Martinis. They include fifteen regiments of cavalry, thirty-seven regiments of infantry, and six companies of Bengal Sappers. All these belong to the Bengal Army with the exception of three Bombay regiments serving in the Quetta Command. A few battalions in Bombay and Madras have also exchanged the Snider for the Martini. The improvement in shooting in such Native regiments as have been re-armed has already been noticed, and there will be universal regret in the army that the scheme of re-armament has been arrested just as its good results were becoming apparent.

CHINESE SUZERAINTY IN SIKKIM.

(Indian Daily News.)

It appears that the Amban declines to withdraw the pretension of China to exercise suzerainty over Sikkim, though he is willing, and even suggests, that it should be of a merely nominal character. It is, of course, never likely to be anything else, as the Government of India would object to Chinese interference in Sikkim equally as to Thibetan interference. The claim was probably put forward, not because the Chinese Government wished to take any active part in Sikkim affairs, or even because they had any deep-seated feeling of sentiment, such as apprehension of loss of prestige in their Himalayan States, against formally recognising that British influence is paramount in Sikkim, but because it could be worked as an obstacle to the Government of India's desire to bring pressure to bear through China upon Thibet. Whether or no China's authority over the Lamas is much more real and active than over the Nepaulese rulers at Khatmandu, where it is merely a name, there can be no doubt that she is as anxious to see British influence excluded from these territories as the Thibetans and Nepaulese themselves; and the latter, for their part, cling to the pretence of a Chinese suzerainty, because it secures them a greater measure of independence than they conceive they would be permitted to enjoy under British protection. It is difficult to reconcile the display of Chinese obstinacy and obstructiveness over these prolonged Sikkim-Thibet negotiations, with the feelings of extreme friendliness towards, and confidence in, the British Government for which credit is given in London to Peking. By coercing the Lamas into a formal submission to the terms proposed by the Government of India, China would have lost nothing; but it suits the Chinese statesmen, as it does the Lamas, to aim at the exclusion of English influence, even to excluding English trade. Whether the Government proposes to continue the expense of maintaining a garrison at Gnatong is not known; but there appears to be a belief that the troops may be withdrawn without apprehension of the Thibetans attempting to re-occupy the positions from which they were driven. If the Government has learned anything from the experience of the past few months, it should be that India has no interest in Sikkim to justify the continuance of heavy military expense in this direction. Should it be considered necessary to have a force within reach to repel any attempt at reprisals upon Sikkim that the Thibetans might venture upon after our withdrawal, the troops at Darjeeling might be strengthened; but in the interest of both the troops and the tax-payers we hope there is no intention of continuing to garrison Sikkim with British regiments.

THE CHOLERA GOD.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Hardu Lall, the cholera god, is an incarnation of Siva and has, since the advent of Purusha and Parakti, the Hindu Adam and Eve, roamed about the world seeking victims. Hardu, parasitical as he is, dearly loves unclean diggings. Strong smells, even of the proverbial strength which knocks down elephants, are as the scent of ambrosia in his nostrils. No wonder, then, that he has taken up his abode in Indian cities and villages where lax sanitation fosters dirt and nastiness after the god's own heart. And Hardu Lall is a god worshipped as fervently as Mahadeo himself. Sivaji, say the Hindus, is the great high potentate, the presiding magnate of Swarga; but Hardu Lall is the agent—the most patent agent—of Siva in his capacity of Destroyer. And Hardu Lall insinuates himself in mysterious ways, and one knows not where his pestilential breath may fall. In the Rajah's palace or the ryot's hut it matters not, for he knows no human distinctions. All that he craves for is a dirty spot to squat upon, and then, woe betide those mortals upon whom his wrath falls. Day by day his votaries offer up sacrifice. "Spare us," say they, "just a little while longer, dear Harduji! Don't be so importunate. Have you not enough fat goats, kids and cocks, and are not the deaths from fever, ague, wind-stroke, and such like, enough for you? Can't you make your meal off them? Spare us, O Hardu! and you shall have fresh goats daily, and tender kids too for your soft gums." In such fashion is Hardu Lall appealed to by the Hindus. It may be interesting to Europeans in India to know that Hardu Lall has no designs on them—they are outside his pale. "It is only on us poor Hindus that his wrath is centred," says the Munshi. We are inclined to think, however, that clean water, carbolic acid, Condy's Fluid, chloride of lime, and such like disinfectants have something to do with Hardu's dislike of Europeans.

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MOORE'S UTOPIA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

In spite of its jerkiness of style, Sir William Moore's Paper on the "Falling Rupee" in the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* will probably attract a number of readers from that large and growing class which eagerly jumps at any proposal to restore the fortunes of silver. They will be disappointed, for the paper does not contain the faintest hint of any proposal to make one rupee do the duty of two shillings, and they will be tempted to throw down the *Review* with a groan when they discover that the learned doctor suggests that marriage will be a probable solution of the difficulty. And the doctor is in earnest; marry, he says, a Eurasian girl or an educated Native lady, and the chances are that you will be tied down to India for life with a family who will not need the bracing air of England, and who will be at home in the bazaars of India. Such women would be economical and such families cheap. True it is that the Eurasian and better class of Native ladies have been neglected of yore, but the greater attention now given to education and morals will soon put them more on a footing of equality with Englishmen, and make them perfectly fitted to be obedient and satisfactory wives. It is his opinion that such marriages are daily becoming more common, and that the children will be absorbed very largely into the Indian army, so that when the time comes for the English to retire from the country the Eurasian will rule in his stead.

We trust we have not overstated the doctor's case, but in our opinion the whole article is a laboured joke. After a considerable experience of Englishmen of all classes in India, and a knowledge of their sentiments regarding marriage in general, and Eurasians and Natives in particular, we cannot discover the slightest indication of any approach towards this matrimonial millennium. One swallow does not make a summer, and although individual marriages may prove happy for the individuals, there is not the slightest fear, or, may we say, hope, that marriage is the goal to which young men are tending. This is essentially an age of luxury obtained by association, and young men fresh from our schools aim at continuing the outdoor games and manly sports which they have perfected at school. Their healthy and practically moral lives are usefully spent almost apart from the influence of women. They rarely seek and do not often make the acquaintance of married ladies and still less of unmarried girls. These fine young fellows are often constitutionally shy, and keep aloof from a sex which they do not understand, and as age increases and younger men press into their places they gradually subside into a regular club life with its comparative luxury and its selfish independence. It is in this transitional state that they are most susceptible, when they find the evenings long and violent exertion impossible, and sitting still equally so without a companion. It is then, perhaps, that they feel a misgiving that life is not all cricket and lawn-tennis or snipe-shooting, and if in this state of despondency they meet with a fair sympathiser, why then "exchange be blowed!" It is not the Eurasian or the educated Native girl that will captivate his fancy, but some creature not too bright or good, who is somehow associated with a dim memory of a forgotten boyish dream. And when the inevitable money troubles come he will face it as his fathers have faced it before him, manfully and honourably, and will make those sacrifices for his children which all English parents are known to make, to the astonishment of France and other nations. But if in the dangerous time of transition debt is pressing and the jingling of the dollar is a hurt to his feelings, why then the club opens its arms and welcomes him and holds him fast, and he passes into a life of gentle or cynical indifference. For him is neither English nor Eurasian, educated nor uneducated, and so the individual withers and the club is more and more.

Marriage, therefore, is not the solution of the problem. The tendency unquestionably is to postpone all thought of it until the forties, and then to postpone it altogether. Club life, the mess, and other cenobitic institutions make up the sum of human existence for the ordinary and average man. But if the wife comes on the scene the children follow and must in time be sent home; there are economies possible now which were not possible before. The passage to England is half as cheap as it used to be. The stores have brought down prices to a reasonable level. Rents are cheaper, and the higher grade schools on the lines of the board schools have reduced the cost of education to a very moderate sum. The costly, useless, and inefficient private venture schools are being swept away by the competition of these large schools worked by powerful associations which have started into life to check the encroachments of the Board schools. There is a feeling that it is *infra dig.* to send young gentlemen to schools chiefly frequented by the better class of tradesmen's sons, but it will not last, for men now see that boys must be sent where they can be best educated at a reasonable rate. The problem of secondary education in England is being forced upon public attention, and the religious associations are rapidly occupying the ground in anticipation of State action. If, therefore, there is no political remedy for the falling rupee, the natural remedy of a fall in prices with cheaper living and cheap education are consolations to the paterfamilias, and to the man who would like to marry. Such economies do not make up the whole loss, but they are on the right side, and they are a gain as far as they go. While, therefore, we do not deny that a brilliant brunette might captivate a young man's fancy, and that the prospect of some thousands of rupees might not incline the balance of decision, yet we do not share the fears of the learned author of "Family Medicine" that marriage with the daughters of India is a probable, or even a remote, consequence of the falling rupee. The sweet-scented English Lily need not fear the fragrance of the Indian Violet.

BENGAL.

(*August* 25.)

THERE have been some serious disturbances lately on the Bengal portion of the B. and N. W. Railway. The embankment between Banwarchok and Pahlezoghaut railway stations was cut through at a point about a mile and a-quarter off the former station on the night of the 8th inst., refilled on the morning of the 9th, and recut by the ryots on the evening of the same date between five and eight P.M., and refilled two hours later, again cut by the ryots between six and twelve midnight, and refilled for the third time. There is a span bridge about a quarter of a mile further up, in which the spans had been filled in with earth in consequence of the pillars not being able to stand the rush of water. This, we are informed, was done at the suggestion of the Consulting Engineer to the Government. The earthwork of two of these spans was dug out by the ryots on the evening of the 9th inst. between four P.M. and midnight. The railway and district police tried to stop the villagers (who numbered about 500), but were defied and beaten off in both places; and two head constables, two constables, one permanent way sub-inspector, and four trolly men were slightly injured.

THE case of Andrew Hearsey versus the editor of the *Pioneer* for libel came before the Calcutta High Court on Friday. The Judge directed the jury to acquit on the technical ground that there was no evidence to connect the defendant as editor with the publication in Calcutta.

IN regard to complaints from Calcutta regarding the operation of the Merchandise Marks' Act, the Government of India are quite disposed to suspend the operation of the prohibitive clauses of the Act for three months, always provided that good evidence is given that this step is really necessary in the interests of the mercantile community.

IT is fever, not cholera, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal tells us, the native ought to dread; yet no one gives a thought to the enormous mortality and sickness from fever, while half a dozen cases of cholera will excite attention, and may arouse a panic. In Bengal last year, out of a population of sixty-six millions, nearly twenty-two millions suffered from fever; and of the total death-rate of the province over 72 per cent. was due to the same cause.

MADRAS.

(*August* 25.)

THE history of joint stock enterprise in Madras during the past few years ought, thinks a contemporary, to be a warning to the would-be investor. If we take the figures for the four years ending 31st March, 1888, we find that of 613 companies constituted, only 173, or 28 per cent., have survived. Fortunately there is some reason to believe that the lesson has not been lost on the public, as there were only thirty two companies registered last year—the lowest figure for the past eight years.

COLONEL MOORE, President of the Madras Municipal Commission, has filed a suit in the High Court against Mr. Eardley Norton, a barrister-at-law and a Municipal Commissioner, for defamation. The damages are put down at fifty thousand rupees. The defamation is alleged to be in connection with a remark which Mr. Norton is said to have made with reference to the relations between the contractor for the Municipal sewage farms and Colonel Moore. The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. Gantz, Mr. Johnstone, and Mr. Robert Grant have been retained by Mr. Norton, and Mr. Willie Grant for the plaintiff.

BOMBAY.

(*Aug.* 27.)

SURGEON-MAJOR HOWELL has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Karwar.

THE REV. W. CLARKE, M.A., has been permitted to retire from the service.

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MR. E. V. MACKAY, Superintendent of Police in Kathiawar, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

DURING Dr. Arnott's absence Surgeon R. J. Baker will act as Obstetric Physician at the J. J. Hospital, and Surgeon Collie will act as Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital.

SURGEON W. H. BURKE, M.B., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, and teacher of surgery and midwifery at the Poona Medical School, vice Surgeon-Major Eaton. Surgeon G. H. Bull, M.D., will continue to act in Dr. Burke's absence.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT delivered judgment in the High Court on Thursday on the appeal of Mr. Ardaseer Merwanjee, Municipal Chairman of Lanowlee, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment on the 10th of May last for criminal breach of trust. He was of opinion there had been an error of law on the part of the Sessions Judge in directing the jury. He thought if the facts of the case were laid before the jury the accused would no doubt be acquitted. While reserving conviction and sentence, he ordered the fine to be returned to the accused.

ON August 25th an influential body of gentlemen from Bombay and the Resident inspected the new electric light installation at the Gaekwar's Makurpura palace, at Baroda. The experiments in transmission power and electric energy were shown by Messrs. Long and Taylor, Messrs Siemens Brothers' engineers. Afterwards the party, who were guests of H.H. the Gaekwar, dined in the palace illuminated by the electric light, which was a great success.

A VERY well attended meeting of the Parsee community was held at Kurrachee on August 25th, for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Ommanney's Note. Every available seat was occupied. Within the memory of the oldest Parsee never was a meeting so well attended. Four resolutions were laid and unanimously adopted. The Sind and Baluchistan Parsees will join. A special committee has been appointed to draw up a protest. A telegram of sympathy with the Bombay movement was resolved upon. The greatest sympathy was expressed for Lord Reay's position. The object will be only to record a painful regret against the aspersions. Special thanks are due to Messrs. Mody (the president), Gadiali (Kotwal), and Rajkotwala for the moderation and success of the meeting. The unthinking editorial of a Bengalee writer here has unnecessarily pained the assembled Parsees, whom he in a parable styled fools.

BURMA.

(*Aug.* 20.)

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has decided to abolish the detective establishment which was entertained some months ago for the prevention of smuggling in the Ruby Mines district.

As a result of Sir Edward Buck's visit to Burma a large survey force will be sent for employment in both the Upper and the Lower Provinces. The Central Provinces will for the most part be drawn upon for the necessary parties.

THE non-commissioned officers and men of the D, E, F and G Batteries, A Brigade, R.H.A., entitled to return to England, but delirous of extending their service in this country, will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in either of the three Presidencies, but will not be allowed to select any particular battery. The non-commissioned officers remaining under this order will take rank in the battery to which posted according to the date of their promotion.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Aug.* 25.)

LALA MANNU LAL of Mirzapore died on the 12th instant. He was one of the richest Marwaris in this part of the country, and, what is more, had the reputation of being a kind-hearted man, who was much liked and respected.

LAHORE has lost one of its old Native residents in Lala Durga Pershad, known popularly by the name of Chota Lal, shawl merchant and general contractor. He was ill for only a short time. He was very popular among all classes, particularly the poor, to whom he was always kind.

THE Punjab Excise Administration Report will, the Lahore paper understands, be issued in a few days, and will show, among other things, the number of distilleries in the Province has been considerably reduced in the last year and very extraordinarily reduced since this time three years. The excise revenue (about £60,000) is for a Province containing, roughly speaking, a population of eighteen millions, almost insignificant.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent in Kulu writes:—"To judge by the noise, there was a regular stand-up fight between a leopard and a lot of owls in the cliff near my house the other night. First, there was much screeching from the owls; and then there was a sound from the leopard, who was not exactly grunting but snarling as if attacked. Shortly the noise of the owls was redoubled, as if they had received a strong reinforcement; and the leopard was heard spitting like a cat, and going on as if he were both insulted and greatly aggrieved. Next, there was another yell, like that of a cat when a bucket of water is thrown over it, and much hooting of owls—a pæan of victory, for the leopard had bolted. I remember seeing a combat like this at early dawn some years ago. The leopard has no chance at all, as those big owls swoop at his head and eyes, whilst others pitch into him behind. He strikes wildly and ineffectually, and at last runs for it."

THE Kashmir Durbar have asked the Punjab educational authorities for the services of two Native inspectors of schools. Originally the request was for a Native graduate qualified to act as Director of Public Instruction, but it is now thought that an inspector at Jammu and Srinagar will suffice.

THE Indian States under Native Administration comprise an area of 610,000 square miles, with a population of about 61 millions of people. They yield to their Chiefs revenues aggregating about Rx. 18,000,000, and the pay to the Indian Treasury tributes amounting to Rx. 743,000.

JAIPUR spent in 1887-88 on public works Rx. 105,000 out of a total expenditure of Rx. 557,000. Baroda had 32,452 children at its schools, and spent Rx. 366,000 on railways and public works, or about 34 per cent. of the year's revenue, and in several of the larger States colleges, schools, and hospitals are being steadily increased.

UPPER BURMA MILITARY GARRISON has been reduced from 26,000 to 12,000 men. Most of the districts are quiet, and the people settling down to peaceful pursuits. The revenue has risen during the three years since annexation from 22 lakhs to 65. A railway 220 miles long has been made and is already getting a large traffic, 144 miles of bridged and metalled roads have been made, and 452 more under construction.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—No change occurred yesterday in this interest. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 13-16 to 5⅞, Nundydroog, 1 5-16 to 1 7-16, Indian Consolidated 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 10s. to 12s., Ooregum Ordinary 1⅞ to 2, ditto Preference 2¼ to 2 5-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 11s. 6d. to 12s., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 5s. to 6s. Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 4s. 6d. to 5s., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold Fields of Mysore 21s. to 22s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE AT BAGHDAD.—The men of the detachment of the Bombay Marine Battalion stationed at Baghdad have, for the past two years, complained of the heavy loss they suffer owing to the current value of the rupee at that place being only ten annas. Their case was recently represented to the Government of India by the military authorities at Bombay, and the Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, who both recommended that compensation should be awarded to the men of the detachment, stating, at the same time, that the Indian rupee had been depreciated by order of the Turkish Government. The Government of India, however, according to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, refused to admit the claim to compensation, and replied that "no order of a Government touching the exchange value between its own and a foreign currency can possibly have any effect on the actual purchasing-power of the foreign currency if it retains its intrinsic value as does the rupee."

ONCE again the old complaint comes from the Burdwan division, writes the *Englishman*, that the number of Mahomedans employed in the public offices is altogether disproportionate to the number of Mahomedans in the population. This cannot be attributed in any way to the indisposition of the district authorities to give them employment when suitable candidates can be found. The difficulty, however, seems to be to find suitable candidates, notwithstanding the progress that is now being generally made with Mahomedan education, for the Collector of Burdwan applied to one of the Mahomedan societies in Calcutta for suitable candidates for employment, but without success. Some progress was, however, made last year, for two Mahomedans were appointed to the initial grades of the superior service in the Burdwan district, and two in the Bankura district, while seven apprentices were admitted in the Birbhum offices. Still the total number of those employed is far below what might be expected, as out of 2,721 officers in the superior service in the division, only 297 are Mahomedans, and in the superior service only 1,603 out of 7,367. The question of the further employment of Mahomedans is one deserving of close attention, especially in Upper India.

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RANGOON.

AUG. 31.

"A Barrister" in a local paper points out that an official who has served seventeen years in the Punjab, who has just been appointed to officiate for Colonel Spearman as Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, is so ignorant of law as to have recently in Upper Burma upheld an illegal sentence of imprisonment in default of fine inflicted by the Deputy Commissioner of Myingyan. He doubts if there is any intelligent Burman magistrate in Lower Burma who would have made such a blunder, and asks if such an official has shown himself qualified by his attainments to be entrusted with appellate duties in an important commercial town like Bassein. The Local Government is not always happy in its selection for promotion, and in the present instance the appointment is all the more curious inasmuch as there was already in Bassein a highly experienced Deputy Commissioner of some sixteen years' service, a barrister-at-law, against whose selection for an officiating Commissionership not one word could have been said.

The Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Ward, has just released on appeal a phoongyie and two others sentenced by Colonel Plant, Sessions Judge of Tenasserim, to transportation for life for aiding and abetting the late Tavoy rebellion. He finds they have been convicted on insufficient evidence, that of approvers uncorroborated; and though he has no doubt they sympathised with the rebel movement he thinks there is nothing more than suspicion against them. I have no doubt that, now the Province is quiet, if the convictions of all those who have been transported in the last three years could be similarly reviewed by a lawyer of Mr. Ward's attainments, it would be found that only suspicion attached to a good many; and I hope the Government will be advised at an early date to see if the promises of mercy in the future held out by Lord Dufferin on his visit to Burma could not be extended to many youths of sixteen and eighteen years of age transported to India and Port Blair in the past three years. Many of them were led away by their elders, who ought to have known better, and restoring them to their friends, where no other crime than attempted rebellion, and no dacoities or murders were proved against them, would have a good effect. They must have learnt in their forced expatriation of two or three years a good deal of the might and power of the Government they so foolishly tried to defy, and keeping them in life-long exile for foolish actions they did as boys was, I believe, never intended at the time they were sentenced. The approaching visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor might be made the medium for a politic display of mercy to a large proportion of the misguided men and boys so liberally transported from Burma in the past three years, against whom no killing, wounding, or robbing had been proved.

It is said the appointment of an additional Sessions Judge for the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions has been recommended by the Local Government. It is to be hoped if such an appointment is sanctioned it may be given to an officer of experience. In the person of Mr. D. G. Macleod, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of Moulmein, we have a gentleman of some sixteen years' experience on the Bench, well deserving of promotion, and whose claims hitherto have been curiously overlooked.

An interesting case against the Flotilla Company to recover damages for some goods burnt in the *Yoma* at Myingyan, some months ago, has been postponed to November to enable a Commission which has been sent to Scotland to be returned. The *Yoma's* burning was, I believe, purely accidental, and the present suit will decide whether owners of inland steamers are ensurers of goods entrusted to them as well as carriers. Several lakhs of rupees are virtually involved in the decision which I suppose will go to the Privy Council, however it is decided here and in Calcutta. The Flotilla Company have since rebuilt the *Yoma*, which started last week on her first run up-country since her reconstruction.

THE report on the salt market for the second quarter of the current year shows the quantity of salt of every description cleared was 2,403,784 maunds, as against 2,771,718 maunds in the corresponding quarter of last year. The net amount of duty levied was Rs. 56,36,201, as against Rs. 60,81,419 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

HEAD-TAKING is the latest phase of the Achin war. As was to be expected, the recent capture of the Achinese fort did little to stop the attacks on the Dutch positions. On the contrary, the Achinese have since become bolder, and almost nightly the telegraph wires are cut and the bridges on the lines of communication are destroyed. The Dutch, at their wits' end, are now, it is said, about to adopt a somewhat savage plan of action. A corps of armed convicts has been organised, with instructions to lie in wait at night for the marauders, and for every Achinese head they bring in they are to receive a reward of twenty five guilders.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN KASHMIR.

A Bengali newspaper has got hold of and publishes the Government of India's despatch of the 3rd April to the Secretary of State detailing the reasons which had led to interposition in the affairs of Kashmir. The interest of this document has been altogether discounted by the Viceroy's letter to the Maharaja which goes over the same ground at much greater length and in less formal language: its text, however, is as follows:—

My Lord,—With our despatch No. 142 of the 18th of August, 1888, we forwarded for your lordship's information certain papers regarding the Kashmir State.

The condition of Kashmir was then by no means satisfactory, and the Resident, Mr. Plowden, had come to the conclusion that so long as the present Maharaja was maintained in power there could be no hope of better things. He therefore urged the Government of India to interfere, and exclude H.H. from all concerns with the administration. There was much to support Mr. Plowden's view, and we were by no means confident as to the result of any further abstention from interference, but on the whole we decided that the Maharaja should have another opportunity of showing, under favourable circumstances, whether he was capable of ruling the State. He was accordingly continued in power, and Mr. Plowden, who soon after left Kashmir on promotion, was succeeded by Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., a personal friend of the Maharajah, and an officer of large administrative experience. It was hoped that Colonel Nisbet might succeed in establishing a strong influence over his Highness' mind, in freeing him from the domination of certain unprincipled persons about him, who took advantage of his timidity and superstition, and in gradually bringing him to a proper sense of his position and responsibility.

The papers now enclosed will show your Lordship that this hope was disappointed, and that after four months in the Kashmir Residency, Colonel Nisbet has come to the same conclusion as his predecessor. The immediate cause which led him to resubmit the matter for our orders was the discovery of some letters, said to have been written by the Maharaja, which were of such a nature as to present his character and conduct in a very unfavourable light. We were not disposed to attach any excessive importance to those letters, because we had received a number of very similar documents a year before, and were not ignorant of the Maharaja's failings. But in this instance the discovery of the letters was immediately followed by voluntary resignation of power on the part of the Maharaja; and taking into consideration this and all the other circumstances of the case, we felt that the time had come when some measure of interference could be no longer deferred. We have therefore determined that the Maharaja's resignation should be accepted, and that we should avail ourselves of the opportunity in order to effect a thorough reorganisation of the Kashmir Government.

The form in which our interference is to be exercised will be seen from the terms of our instructions to Colonel Nisbet. To sum these up in a few words, the administration of the State will be handed over to the Council, consisting of the Maharaja's brother and certain selected officials in the British service. This Council will have full powers, subject to the condition that they will take no important step without consulting the Resident, and that they will act upon the Resident's advice whenever it may be offered. This is the arrangement established in Gwalior, where it is working well. The Maharaja will be excluded from all interference with public affairs, but will retain his rank and dignity as chief of the State, and will receive from the State revenues an adequate but not extravagant allowance for the maintenance of his household and other necessary expenditure.

These arrangements will not be exclusively based upon the Maharaja's edict of resignation, which was an attempt to save his dignity, and secure better terms than he could otherwise expect. This edict contains some inconvenient stipulations, and it would be embarrassing to agree to it as it stands. We prefer to treat it as a confession of incapacity for the rule of the State, and to base our further proceedings upon general grounds.

Your Lordship will observe that our instructions to Colonel Nisbet deprecate any interference at all. But we are now convinced that in the interests of the people of Kashmir, and the ruling family itself, it is no longer right or possible to leave the control of affairs in the hands of the Maharaja; and we trust that Her Majesty's Government will concur in this opinion.

The *Times of India*, in alluding to the Viceroy's letter to the Maharaja of Kashmir published by us recently, remarks:—

"Apart from its political significance the letter has another interest to us in India, for it explains in the fullest and most satisfactory manner the first act of any real importance that our new Viceroy has yet achieved; and it shows that Lord Lansdowne, like all the truly great men among his predecessors, has the iron-hand as well as the velvet glove.

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Mr. Malabari thus alludes in the *Indian Spectator* to Lord Lansdowne's letter :—

"The document breathes a spirit of magnanimity, at the same time that it displays a firmness and rectitude of purpose from which the writer is not easily to be deviated. As a proof of his goodwill we have only to point to his refusal to accede to the Durbar's sinister or suicidal request for the nomination of Englishmen as members of the Council of Regency. It is not easy for us outsiders fully to appreciate the moral courage of a ruler who has to befriend such a prince as Pratab Singh in spite of himself, and in spite, perhaps, of official advisers whose Indian experience not unoften blunts the sense of disinterested justice. The Viceroy's letter to the Maharaja is calculated to restore confidence amongst the princes of India, and to afford some encouragement to their subjects. All honour to the statesman, who has already been misjudged, for putting the public in possession of the facts and circumstances of the case. We wish it had been possible earlier to announce this policy of benevolent intervention and the causes that rendered it necessary, if only to avert the froth and fury of irresponsible criticism."

The criticism of the *Hindu Patriot* is singularly unreasonable, if not something much worse :—

"What we deplore is that the Viceroy had to take such a roundabout way to annex Kashmir. Let the paraphernalia of a Resident and a Council be done away with at once, and Kashmir be declared British territory. That would be more straightforward. Instead of that the Viceroy holds out a miserable hope to the unfortunate Prince that, in case of good behaviour, 'a large share in the control of the public affairs of Kashmir' may be granted to him. This is adding insult to injury. According to the first article of the Treaty concluded between the British Government and Maharaja Golab Sing, the grandfather of the present Maharaja, Kashmir was transferred and made over *for ever in independent possession* to Maharaja Golab Sing, and the heirs male of his body. In consideration of the transfer made to Maharaja Golab Sing, 'and his heirs,' the Maharaja paid to British Government the sum of seventy-five lakhs of rupees. He acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, and in token of such supremacy presented annually to the British Government one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats of approved breed, and three pairs of Kashmir shawls. The words 'for ever' and 'in independent possession' were used in the Treaty. Did the Maharaja imagine that 'for ever' in diplomatic phraseology meant 43 years only, and that the 'independent possession' by his heirs simply signified that within the space of 43 years Kashmir would be wrested from them, and British supremacy be completely established within it?

THE INDIAN BREWERIES.

Messrs. Meakin and Co., the eminent brewers of Kirkee, Simla, and Kasuli, have replied in a telling and striking way to the recent attacks of the local importers of English beer. In their reply they say nothing whatever about the attacks, and content themselves with reprinting the official opinions of some thirty commanding officers of the English troops in this Presidency. These reports are singularly unanimous as to the quality of the ale and porter. All the opinions are good, but, perhaps, the most valuable of the lot is that by Colonel Burnett, of the East Yorkshire Regiment. He writes :—"I have the greatest pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the malt liquor supplied to the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment by your firm, whilst I was in command of it last year, for a period of seven months. I visited the canteen almost daily, and tasted the ale and porter frequently, and always found it of the best, and never heard it complained of by the men; on the contrary, the men have always spoken of it with the highest approval. I very much prefer it to the malt liquor which used to be supplied by the Commissariat Department. Your firm have never once failed to consult the interests of the men and the convenience of the Battalion, and I take this opportunity of thanking you for the courteous way in which you always met my wishes." It would be hard to find a better authority on this subject in the whole British army than Colonel Burnett, who, since his return to England, has, it will be remembered, initiated a strong agitation for improving the soldiers' rations at home and abroad. We have also been favoured with a very large number of equally favourable reports from officers commanding European troops in the Bengal Presidency.

TONK.—His Highness the Nawab Firoze Jung Bahadur, C.S.I., Prime Minister of the State, has visited the Central High School at the capital and examined all the classes in English, Arithmetic, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, History and Geography, and was much pleased with the result. He gave an excellent address to the teachers and taught assembled in the Central Hall on the benefits of English education.

CONVERTED TO BUDDHISM.

A remarkable ceremony took place the other day at Colombo. It was no less than the admission of a Christian gentleman from America, who recently arrived in Ceylon, into the Buddhist creed. The proceedings took place in the Theosophist Hall, under the guidance of the Buddhist High Priest, assisted by eleven yellow-robed monks. The convert, who was apparently prepared for the function, knelt before the assembled priests, and intimated his desire to be admitted as a member of the Buddhist Church. The High Priest then catechised him, and the assembled monks having satisfied themselves that the gentleman was fitted to be a follower of their noble teacher, assisted in admitting him as one. The gentleman, whose name was Powell, then begged of the High Priest "to give him the Pansil," which the latter did, the candidate repeating it after him with the palms of his hands brought together uplifted. Having explained to the convert the responsible duties of a Buddhist, the High Priest gave him his blessing. A meeting was afterwards held, at which Mr. Powell explained his reasons for having embraced Buddhism and described the mental process which he had gone through before he had arrived at the conviction of the truth of Buddhism. It appears that nearly forty years ago, when he was a child, he came across a book in his father's library, in which was a picture; it was that of a figure "seated cross-legged on something like a flower." Impressed by the expression of peace and love on that face Mr. Powell got into the habit of going every evening to a room to sit in a position as nearly like it as he possibly could. "On asking who or what picture it was," Mr. Powell says, "I was told that it was the picture of a heathen god, but its memory clung to me, and when I heard its name I never forgot it, but learned later what the symbol was and its meaning." Being, as he says, naturally of a religious turn of mind, and being intended by his father to be a clergyman, Mr. Powell was well educated in the Church of England doctrines. "But," Mr. Powell continues, "I recognised and felt that there must be some law that I could work out myself, and that if I controlled my thoughts my life manifested an obedience to that power, but it was long before I recognised that this was the 'Law of Right Thought.'" After some time spent in cogitation on the vanity of human affairs, and the inexplicability of mundane problems, Mr. Powell appears to have sought a refuge in agnosticism, as many men have before him, but the comfortlessness, and the apparent cowardice of a doctrine that says, "I cannot know, so I will leave the matter alone," seemed to have disgusted him. At last a *deus ex machina* was found in Sir Edwin Arnold, whose poem "The Light of Asia" aroused in Mr. Powell the desire to take refuge in the Law of Lord Buddha. Karna, which, as we understand it, is the Buddhist conception of the way in which the equality of actions, whether of merit or demerit, determines the future condition of all sentient beings, cleared away his doubts, and showed him what he thought was the true light. At the same meeting a Miss Flynn and a Rev. Mr. Leadbitter (a gentleman well-known to Theosophists in Madras) were also alluded to as recent converts.

ACCORDING to a Secunderabad paper Lieutenant Newmarch, the cantonment magistrate there, had a marvellous escape. One night a continuous hissing sound, close to his bedstead, disturbed him. Partially arousing himself he jumped out of bed to ascertain the cause, when to his utter amazement he saw a huge full-grown cobra. It was of course soon despatched.

THE *Englishman* says :—"A Parsee who is born in England, and who resides there for eight years, may surely call himself an Anglo-Parsee or an Indo-Anglican, if he so desires. This, it appears, is the ambition of "Mr. H. Borzorjee Cooper," a resident of Bombay, who writes to us in some perplexity of mind as to his status in Eastern society. He claims the rank and rights of a European British subject, and a citizen of London, whatever 'rights' may attach to Cockney citizenship. But his difficulty, if we understand him aright, is with the Bombay Eurasian Association, which he is anxious to join. He can easily ascertain, however, if he is eligible according to the rules."

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.—The report for the half-year ended 30th June shows a gross profit, including Rs. 9,861, the balance from former account, amounting to Rs. 3,99,093. After payment of working expenses, interest to depositors, &c., the net profit is Rs. 75,528, equal to Rs. 30 3-4 per cent. per annum on the bank's capital. From this sum a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, free of income tax, has been declared amounting to Rs. 30,000. The Reserve Fund has been added to by Rs. 20,000 (raising it to Rs. 3,10,000), and the usual addition to Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund has been made of Rs. 10,000, leaving to be carried forward Rs. 15,528. In recognition of continuous good service, the directors, as a special case, recommend that a bonus of one month's salary be presented this half-year to the Bank's staff.

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"Wondrous Nourishment."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1889.

CASHMERE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the official assurance of the Secretary of State for India given in the House of Commons, and in spite of the official publication of the Viceroy of India's letter to the Maharaja of Cashmere, the Radical Press in England continue to assert that the British Government has deposed the Maharaja and annexed his territory. According to these veracious prints, this is how the matter was brought about :—

"A sort of Pigott plot, implicating him in correspondence with Russia and Dhuleep Singh, was concocted by one of his brothers, and, with the forged documents in his possession, Colonel Nisbet, the Resident, bullied the Prince into resigning. The resignation was, we believe, afterwards withdrawn, but the Maharaja was deposed by order of the Viceroy in Council. Not a word about the misgovernment of his kingdom was ever heard of till after that had been done. Since then Pratap Sing has appealed to the Viceroy, asking to be allowed a three years' trial as an independent ruler, and offering to leave himself in the hands of Government at the end of that period if he fails. If this request is refused, he asks to be shot at once. What chance he has of getting justice in any shape may be judged from Lord Cross's remarks about him, and from the news which came to hand last week that military roads are already being constructed through his country. We are sorry enough for him, but what is to be done? Parliament is denied all chance of discussing Indian affairs, and nobody over here troubles over one more Indian prince cheated and ruined—one more Native State swallowed up. As for Lord Cross, he only feels a sublime rapture at the contemplation of our noble conduct in the business."

Of course, writing of this kind can do little harm in England; but, unfortunately, it finds its way to India, is reproduced by the Native Press, and is put forward as the independent opinion of the English people in contradistinction to the opinion of the English officials, which is always represented as being hostile to the people of India. The newspaper from which we have culled the impudent falsehoods which we have quoted has quite enough intelligence upon its staff to know where the truth about Cashmere misgovernment can be found, but it prefers to make the audacious statement that there has never been any complaint of such misgovernment until now. It is to be regretted that the India Office does not make public a few of the Reports which for years past have reached it upon this subject. We still hope that such a Blue-book may be permitted to appear; but for the benefit of our radical sentimentalists here, we give some extracts from an English radical paper in India—a paper which thoroughly sympathises with the Home Rule tendencies of the wild Irish party and which is supposed to be under native influence in India and therefore entitled to a respectful hearing on questions affecting Native interests, whether of prince or peasant. This paper, which still calls itself the "Friend of India." thus refers to the Native rule in Cashmere :—

"It is untrue to say that Cashmere has been annexed by the Government. As long as we ourselves can remember—and our memory goes back far beyond the years of most of our contemporaries—the misgovernment of Cashmere has been the subject of incessant comment, by every person who has resided there, whether native or European We have not published a tenth part of the private communications that we have received in the last six years, from both native and English gentlemen, as to the character of the Prince, and of his rule. And until we are ourselves convinced that these communications have been false, we shall, and *must* hold that the Government has acted wisely in superseding his direct administration."

And then the writer puts forward the simple question, Is it true or false that the State of Cashmere has been so miserably misgoverned as to justify the deposition of its Maharaja? This simple question he answers thus :—

"With the same frankness with which we have ever

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expressed ourselves upon the subject, we are bound to say, without hesitancy, that in view of the tenor of every communication received by us for years past, from European and Native correspondents alike in Cashmere, we are unable to suspect the general accuracy of their statements. Our correspondents have been men of official and non-official rank alike. Many of them have been 'outsiders,' and therefore presumably unbiassed; but they have also been men about the person of the Prince himself, European as well as Native. Up to this time they have uniformly represented the Maharaja himself to be the main cause of the misrule and misery of his subjects. If any of our Native contemporaries have received letters to a contrary effect, they would, we think, act wisely to reproduce them, to show therefrom that the misgovernment of the State has been owing, not to the Prince himself, but to those about him. For ourselves, we can only say that it was not until the Maharaja was superseded that we ever saw a suggestion that he was the able man he is now represented to be. We have suppressed, we say, volumes as to his personal habits and unfitness to rule, not from English, but from Native correspondents, some of whom have expressed surprise and resentment at our not publishing them. It is our full belief that the Viceroy in Council has sought no occasion against the Prince, but has acted under a sense of duty towards his people. No violent writing upon the subject can ever make us forget that, as the Supreme Government permits no rebellion on the part of their subjects against the Native Princes, we are bound by every principle than can bind Supreme rulers, to depose every Native Prince whose misrule brings misery upon his people. We would rather that our right hand were cut off than support any Prince, who, relying upon the British Power to quell rebellion in his State, reduced his subjects to misery by his misrule."

We would be unjust to our Indian contemporary whose opinions we are now putting forward, did we not add that we have read them with sympathy for the writer, whose personality we have little difficulty in recognising. The colleague of the late Major Evans Bell and Colonel R. D. Osborn has always, like them, wielded his pen in favour of what have been called "Native rights" as opposed to "European interests." But although ever and bitterly opposed to certain measures which we consider were measures of wise British policy, and leaning too often to the side of Native prejudices and weaknesses, we are glad in this instance to find Mr. Robert Knight holding such true English ideas concerning Native misrule, and having the courage to tell them so plainly to his Native friends.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 17.)

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission :—

THOMPSON, Lieut. C. P., Bengal S.C., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

RAWLINSON, Lieut. C. B., Bombay S.C., 24th Bombay Infantry.

MILITARY.

LUCAS, Lieut. F. G., East Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

GORDON, Lieut. R. F. C., Hampshire Regiment, squadron officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

LAWRENCE, Major R. C. B., 1st Dragoon Guards, district staff officer, 2nd class (p.a.), for four months.

KIRK, Sub-Conductor D., permanent way inspector, N.W. Railway, P.W. Department (m.c.), for 132 days.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel C., R.E., is posted permanently to the Central Provinces, with the rank of executive engineer, 2nd grade.

Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Baird, R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, having been confirmed as mint master, Calcutta, the following promotions are made :—

COOKE, Mr. G. H., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

SOUZA, Mr. A. D., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Aug. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PRIDEAUX, Lieut.-Colonel R. A., assistant judge advocate-general, to officiate as deputy judge advocate-general, vice Colonel H. B. Sanderson.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C. L., squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to 3rd Bengal Cavalry, vice Baynes, who exchanges.

FASKEN, Lieut. W. H., squadron officer, to be adjutant 10th Bengal Lancers, vice Fagan, promoted to captain.

BAYNES, Lieut. D. D., squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 12th Bengal Cavalry, vice Hamilton, who exchanges.

EVANS, Surgeon J. F., from the officiating medical charge of the 19th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the 18th Bengal Infantry, vice Brigade-Surgeon H. Potter, appointed medical store keeper, Allahabad.

EDWARDS, Surgeon A. R., to the officiating medical charge of the 19th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon Evans.

DAVIDSON, Surgeon D. M., from the officiating medical charge of the 18th Bengal Infantry to the officiating medical charge of the 23rd Pioneers, vice Surgeon J. H. Sellick, transferred temporarily to Civil employment.

EASTMEAD, Second Lieut. C. S., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

BRAIDE, Surgeon G. F. W., from the officiating medical charge of the 1st Sikh Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, vice Surgeon H. Fooks.

FOOKS, Surgeon H., from the officiating medical charge of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the medical charge of the 1st Sikh Infantry, vice Surgeon A. Silcock, M.B., transferred to Civil employment.

GWATKINS, Captain F. S., district staff officer, 2nd class, is posted to the Assam district.

LAWRENCE, Major R. C. B., district staff officer, 2nd class, is transferred from the Assam to the Allahabad district, but to remain in the Narbudda Command, temporarily.

August 16.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ROGERS, Lieut. G. E., King's Own Scottish Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation.

WEDDERBURN, Major J. A. C., wing commander, to be second in command, sub pro tem., 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, vice Channer, appointed assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Contingent.

WHISTLER, Captain A. E., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Wedderburn.

HILL, Second Lieut. J., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Whistler.

VAUGHAN, Second Lieut. E. G., Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 38th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

THOMPSON, Lieut. H. A. H., officiating wing officer, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, on probation, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Cubitt, officiating in civil employ.

DOBBIE, Lieut. C. F., wing officer, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department :—

NEWNHAM, Lieut. A. T. H., 10th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as paid attaché, vice Galindo, resigned.

O'FARRELL—With the sanction of Government, the name of Lieut. H. P. C. O'Farrell, 7th Bombay Cavalry, is removed from the list of officers of the Staff Corps and the rolls of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

BENGAL

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 21.)

STALEY, Mr. A. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, on special duty, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months from the 18th inst.

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is ap-

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pointed to have charge of the Rajmehal sub-division of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. J. Monahan.

RUSHTON, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Burdwan division.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Aug. 10.)

GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., C.S., deputy commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a commissioner, and is transferred from Pakokku to the charge of the Irrawaddy division.

PINHEY, Mr. A. F., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is transferred from Kyaikto to the charge of the Sandoway district.

PERKINS, Lieut. N. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is transferred from Yetagyo to the charge of the Pakokku district as a temporary measure.

ROSS, Mr. D., assistant commissioner, is posted to Gangaw in the Pakokku district, from Aug. 8.

CHAPMAN, Mr. C. C. T., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Ava to the charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy district.

HERRON, Mr. H. G. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pyinmana to the charge of the Sittang sub-division, Shwegyin district.

FLEMING, Mr. A. S., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Sandoway to the charge of the Pakokku district.

DIXON, Mr. J., is appointed to be deputy inspector-general of civil police, from July 3.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 20.)

HEMING, Lieut.-Colonel D., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Colonel W. H. Hoskins.

BOYD, Mr. J. E. E. A., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel Heming.

MILITARY.

ROWLANDSON, Colonel G., Staff Corps, is appointed to command a district of the 2nd class, with the local and temporary rank of Brig.-General, to complete the Establishment.

MACONOCHY, Lieut. E. W. S. K., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 4th Sikh Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Jan. 28.

BELL, Lieut. R. M., Staff Corps, 24th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for 182 days; pension service, 4th year, commenced Nov. 25, 1888.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 22.)

FITZMAURICE—The appointment of Mr. J. D. S. FitzMaurice to act as assistant judge, F.P., in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate, is hereby cancelled.

DRUITT, Mr. G., was permitted to retire from H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, from June 1.

HOWELL—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J. A. Howell to be civil surgeon, Karwar, vice Surgeon-Major W. G. H. Henderson, transferred.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Aug. 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. L., officiating wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry is transferred in the same capacity to 7th Bombay Infantry.

JONES, Lieut. F. W., officiating wing officer, on probation, 17th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 7th Bombay Infantry.

SEXTON, Lieut. J. J. O. B., wing officer and officiating adjutant 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to be adjutant (provisionally), vice Captain W. B. Piers, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

LESTER, 2nd Lieut. C. D., officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 17th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

POTTINGER, 2nd Lieut. C. E., Royal Artillery, to Persia, on private affairs, from Aug. 11 to Nov. 10.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Barton, F. R. de Marsac, J. C. Jordan, F. Kilvert, A. R. Colquhoun, Surgeon A. R. N. Sedgefield.

Bombay Estab.—F. Chambers.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. F. Laing, two months' m.c.; H. F. D'O. Moule (Cov.), five months' furlough; C. E. Pitman (C.I.E.), two weeks' furlough; G. G. White six weeks' furlough; H. F. Stevens, one week's furlough; J. E. Howe, ten months' furlough; C. C. Quinn (Cov.), special leave commuted to furlough for ten months and fifteen days; F. W. Badcock, (Cov.), furlough extended to Dec. 16; A. Grant, three months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—A. L. Lister (Cov.), three months' furlough; C. M. Smith, five days' extraordinary leave, and to return.

Bombay Estab.—Captain J. Burn-Murdock, R.E., one week's special leave; W. Woodward (Cov.), five months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Skipwith (R.E.), F. E. Tuson, H. A. Anderson (Cov.), M. Condon, W. E. Strange, R. J. Wood, Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, A. F. Mackenzie, W. Kaye (Cov.), Major R. O. Lloyd (R.E.), H. J. Anderson.

Madras Estab.—T. Weir (Cov.), A. Thompson (Cov.).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT has been decided that the ninety days' Burma privilege leave can be taken in instalments, provided the whole period of the leave is completed in the year in which it is granted.

IT has been notified by the military authorities that stores intended for regimental messes and coffee-shops are not Government stores, and should therefore not be exempted from octroi duty.

THE Creighton Court-Martial closed Aug. 23, the defence admitting culpable carelessness but rebutting criminal intent. The fourth, fifth and sixth charge-sheets were withdrawn, and the Court adjourned.

A MILITATY officer in military employ who may be placed in charge of a cantonment magistracy in addition to his own duties is entitled to an acting allowance of Rs. 100 a month as a charge against the Civil Department.

THE details of a scheme for employing wheeled transport in possible operations on the North-West Frontier are now being worked out by the Commissary-General-in-Chief. The calculations first made showing the advantages to be gained by curtailing the use of pack animals have been fully confirmed on closer examination.

THE expense of doing what is considered to be necessary and desirable in the way of improving the position of the rank and file of the Bengal Cavalry is estimated at about eight lakhs per annum. And the Government is now considering whether and how it can find the means for this admittedly much-needed reform.

THE non-commissioned officers and men of the D, E, F and G Batteries, A Brigade R.H.A., entitled to return to England, but desirous of extending their service in this country, will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in either of the three Presidencies, but will not be allowed to select any particular battery. The non-commissioned officers remaining under this order will take rank in the battery to which posted according to the date of their promotion.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the MacIver line of steamers being placed, provisionally for one year, on the same footing as steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental and certain other companies, in respect to officers travelling by such steamers being exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their furlough or leave out of India by reason of any delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return

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to India, provided they take their passage in a steamer timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

THE Bengal regiments which have received Martini rifles are :—

Cavalry.—3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th, 1st Punjab, 3rd Punjab, and Guides Cavalry. Total 15.

Sappers and Miners.—Nos. 1 to 6 Companies.

Infantry.—1st, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th (Sikhs), 15th (Sikhs), 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd (Pioneers), 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 39th, 43rd (Gurkha) Light Infantry, ten battalions of Gurkhas, Guides Infantry, 3rd and 4th Sikhs, and 4th Punjab. Total 34.

LIEUT. HOLLAND, 5th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Aide-de Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states :—"We believe that the Government of India has recommended to the Secretary of State the abolition of the appointment of paymaster in regiments of British cavalry and infantry in India. We do not know what arrangements are proposed to carry on the duties ordinarily performed by the paymaster ; but if it in any way throws more financial responsibility and work on company officers, we emphatically protest against such a course. These regimental officers are already burdened with a very large amount of account work in connection with their companies—so much so, indeed, that we are almost unable to believe that their more legitimate work, in connection with the drill and military instruction of their men, is not neglected in consequence. Their duties, too, in regard to military training are not likely to become less, but rather they will increase with every change in modern tactics. It should, therefore, be out of the question that they can be saddled with the work of paymasters."

THE DISTRESS IN GANJAM.

MADRAS, AUG. 23.

As the price of rice, the common staple of food of the people of the Ganjam district, is now higher than twelve seers for the rupee, the Local Government have directed that all Government servants on the Civil establishments there whose pay does not exceed Rs.16 per mensem, or, in case of officials required to keep a horse, Rs.25 per mensem, shall temporarily be paid an extra allowance of one rupee monthly, provided the aggregate monthly pay is not less than Rs. 6. The Government has also directed the wages of all labourers employed on the task-work to be paid daily, and in the case of men employed on piece-work the deduction of ten per cent. under the provisions of the Public Works Code dispensed with temporarily.

The Local Government has been requested to give the Government of India the earliest intimation of any probability of food-stocks failing in Ganjam, so that timely measures may be adopted should necessity arise for facilitating the import of grain into the distressed tracts. The official communication further says :—

"The Government of India has no intention of suggesting immediate measures to be taken for the import of grain by the Government, but considers it extremely important that a grain supply, whether from the Central Provinces, Burma, or Bengal, by private traders should not be impeded by any obstacles which official agency can remove. It seems clear that the available food stocks cannot be replenished from local sources until the September dry crops and December rice crops are harvested. The population of the distressed districts of Ganjam and Orissa must therefore rely upon the supply now in the country and imports for the next few months. Information, both from Ganjam and Orissa indicates that the local supply may be insufficient, and sooner or later imports will be largely needed."

The letter adds :—

"The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the importance and value of the visit of the Governor to the distressed districts, and of the useful results by which it has been followed."

In reply to the Government of India the Madras Government states that there are good grounds for acting at present on the hope that sufficient stocks will be found in the country before the next harvest without having recourse to Government importation. The Collector is requested to give constant attention to the state of the stocks and keep Government informed of indications afforded, by the course of prices or other circumstances, of any failure in the supply in particular localities. The Governor in Council also observes that there are no obstacles impeding private trade in grain which can be removed by official agency.

In its order of the 7th instant the Local Government remarks :—

"The Governor in Council is glad to learn that the prospects of the next harvest in Ganjam are favourable throughout the district. It is satisfactory also to note that through the exertions of the district officers the administration of relief is being brought more under control. The Government concurs in Mr. Horne's opinion that it is not advisable to open a large work such as a road, because sufficient people will not go to it, and the small tank works now in progress will suffice."

Extra establishments costing about Rs. 4,600 monthly, applied for by the Ganjam Collector owing to the increase of work occasioned by the famine, have been sanctioned.

A DREAM OF FAIR POPPIES.

(Pioneer.)

PART I.

"I had a dream that was not all a dream," and in my dream I walked among the poppy fields. A shadowy form with careworn face and deep calm eyes walked by my side, and on her other hand there was a man who looked like other men, but for a strong white light that shone around him as he moved, and in the light the letters M. P. glistened and danced. The bright light and the letters puzzled me, but in the calm eyes of the shadowy form I read the meaning: this was the light that beats upon a member of the House, and this was Samuel Small, M.P.

"Come," said the shadowy form, "and let us walk together in the poppy fields." And we went: on each side stretched great fields of fair white flowers like freshly fallen cherry blossoms or light snow. And women moved among the plants —poor meagre-looking women—gathering the petals of the flowers with careful hands, and laying them in baskets ; dull eyed and coarse and old before their time from rough work and scant food, yet their tongues wagged merrily enough, for they were telling of the fineness of the flowers and the rich crop in store.

"See," they cried joyfully, "how big the capsules are and the leaves large and good. We shall be well paid, and can eat our fill and buy new clothes."

And as we watched men joined them, some with small instruments like blades of knives set side by side and bound together, and some with iron scoops ; and with the knives they lanced the newly ripened bulbs, and with the scoops they gathered up the juice that had exuded from the already lacerated bulbs. The yield was good, and they were well content. No doubt about the payment for their crops disturbed their minds. The Sirkar bought it all, the price was sure ; a portion had already been advanced to buy the seed, to pay the rent and help them to make wells to irrigate the thirsty land. The crop would pay the debt and leave them a fair profit to buy food. Then other crops would grow upon their land until the poppy season came again. The ryot was well pleased, and all was well.

Alas ! poor ryot ! Small, M.P., had marked him for his prey.

"My good man," he explained in tones of mild reproach, "you're doing very wrong. John Chinaman—nay millions of John Chinamen are being ruined by this drug you grow. It is not right the great Indian Empire should grow rich upon the vice of others. Cease to grow opium, and John Chinaman will cease to smoke it. Listen to me."

The ryots listened, but they comprehended not : the women listened, and they whispered that this Sahib was going to give them more than the Sirkar. The khatadars drew near, scenting some trouble in the air, and warned the ryots that the opium belonged to the Sirkar and could not be resold to anyone ; but next year if the Sahib could manage it they would not mind trying to sell him some, only the Sirkar would object.

"Let them object," cried Small, M.P. "But I don't want your opium. Abomination ! Root it up, and grow good wholesome wheat instead :" and he grew eloquent and preached the sin of growing poppies, and bade them sweep the crop from off the earth and spill the opium on the ground. They thought him mad, and verily they had some reason, for he asked of them that they should sacrifice their daily food for reasons that they comprehended not.

"Your talk is foolishness," I said. "You want to starve these men—for why ? That Chinamen may grow more opium for themselves ?"

That Chinamen may be rescued from the moral degradation caused by smoking opium," he replied with dignity. And the light shone round him strong and white and the big letters danced above his head, while from afar a faint. "Hear, hear," was heard.

The shadowy form smiled slowly. "Why should India bear the blame of Chinese degradation—if it exists ?" she asked. "Is it a crime for India to grow opium for China, and not for China to grow it for herself ? Do you not know that if the trade was stopped China would grow the more ?"

"Not so," he answered hotly. "China tries to stop the evil, but India forces it upon her." In China to grow opium

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s punishable with death; but India supplies what Chinamen may not grow for themselves.

"I am Experience," said the shadowy form; "look in my eyes and learn the truth, for what you say is false."

But the M.P. would not.

"Acres upon acres of fair poppy fields are in full bloom in China," I modestly remarked. "Is the Chinese Government blind that they see not? Millions of pounds of opium are manufactured there. Does every cultivator die, each manufacturer forfeit his life? Oh! Small, M.P., solve me this riddle. If the penalty for growing it is death, how comes it more is grown there than here?"

But Small, M.P., glared at me silently. Then with a sudden burst of rage he struck the poppies down.

"Perish the Indian revenue," he cried, "rather than we who bear the name of Englishmen should foster this unholy trade. Forward, my men; strike and destroy."

And in my dream I saw a motley crowd rush through the poppy-fields. The fierce white light which beats upon a member of the House shone here and there and marked the M.P.'s track. Men in black coats and wide-awakes and maidens young and old, who said they came to teach the Gospel to the heathen, tore up the plants and trod upon the poor pale flowers, and laughed with joy. The poppy crop was gone! And then arose a cry, a long wild cry of sadness and despair. And women tossed their arms and wept, and men glowered fiercely round.

"Where shall we get our food?" they cried. "Are we to die? You've spoilt our opium crop. What will you give us in return?"

"You need not fear," said the M.P. "You must grow other crops; good wheat and rice."

"We always do," replied the angry men, "in proper season; but now you've ruined us, and where are we to look for help?"

"To the paternal Government that always takes such care of you in times of scarcity and famine."

I heard a laugh—a low untuneful laugh—of mild derision and surprise, and turning round beheld a row of empty coffers, and a Financial Secretary groping about with eager hands hoping to find some money, and there was none.

"You drain our coffers," he said, scornfully, "and cry 'give.' From where shall we draw revenue to satisfy these people? It makes me laugh to see how fools rush in where wise men fear to tread. You meddle with our revenue, and make the ends gape wide apart, and then leave us to make them meet again. Have we not struggled with these ends for many years, and had recourse to many curious plans—trying to bridge the gap with cheeseparings and savings wrung from each impoverished department."

"England will bridge the gap. England will make the two ends meet, and help you at the pinch—I can assure, Sir," and here Small, M.P., paused, for on the breeze was borne a sound of groans and many "Noes." And still the women cried, for all the crop was spoiled, and Small, M.P., moved on. But women fell upon the ground and clasped his feet in bitter supplication, and men crawled up to him and laid their foreheads in the dust, and he was shocked and sought to flee, but could not.

"Get up! Get up!" he cried. "This really should not be allowed: it is the fault of the administration. Why, these poor towns are sunk in moral degradation."

"Almost as bad as the Chinese," Experience suggested gravely; 'but come, there's more for you to see."

She led us through the land, and everywhere the poppy-fields had been destroyed and men were sitting idle. And Small, M.P., tried to persuade the people that they had sinned in growing opium, and that soon they would recover from their loss and prosper better than before; but no one understood him.

"The opium paid our rent and brought us money to buy food," they said. "The Sirkar advanced us money to buy our seed and to make wells."

"Eight hundred and seventy-nine wells were made in this one district of Behar alone last year," remarked Experience.

Where shall we get the money to buy food for all our families? How shall we pay back our advances," said the cultivators.

"There cannot be so many to be fed but that a little help from Government will tide you over till your harvest time," replied Small. "As for advances, they of course must be remitted."

The Financial Secretary groaned. "How many ryots would you have us feed from empty coffers? Last year 1,462,810 cultivators were employed in growing opium, 536,607 acres of land were under cultivation, and the actual expenditure of the whole Department was Rs. 27,119,370 without including——"

"I think," said Small, "that I had better make a note of that; it means a lot of opium——"

"It means a lot of money lost to Indian cultivators."

"Who will make good our loss?" shouted the men. "Why should we not grow opium if we choose? Why does the great Sirkar allow this Sahib to come and ruin us?"

Then Samuel Small grew pale, for ruined men are dangerous sometimes.

"They do not understand," he said. "Poor souls! I'm sorry for them; but still we must do right. Will they attack us?"

"No," said Experience, calmly; "you need not fear. *You* do not understand the Indian ryot."

"I think we'll go in here," said Small, and slipped inside a hut.

Women were seated round a little fire with baskets full of soft white petals of the poppy-flowers beside them. On heated iron plates they placed the petals carefully, and pressed them with a cloth wetted with water, and the moisture made the leaves adhere, forming thin cakes. And the M.P. asked what they were, and why they made them.

"They use them in the factory for wrapping round the opium," said an old man peevishly. "Our women take the profit for themselves; it is their share. Make haste, make haste; the factory will close; there is no opium to make, only what we have saved before our crop was spoiled. The Sirkar says because the men who buy the opium are fools we must be starved. Work! work! We shall go hungry many a day for this."

"No," said a young man scornfully, "we will not starve. Opium will always fetch its price; we'll grow it still, and sell to those who'll buy."

"No one will treat us fairly like the good Sirkar," sighed the old man. "And we are told we must not grow it any more. *Wah! Wah!*"

"*Wah! Wah!* Oh *Bap-re-bap!*" cried all the women clamorously. The young man gave a long sly look from out of his half-closed eyes. "As the Sirkar orders," said he humbly. And I saw visions of much smuggling in the land.

"What's in those pots?" asked Small.

"Opium," I replied. "The man is clearing off the *pussewa* from it, that thick, dark fluid; it spoils the opium, and so it is drained off and sold in separate jars."

"Abomination!" muttered Small. "What's that child doing here? She ought to be at school. Are there no School Boards in this sinful land that girls may learn to read and sew instead of pressing poppy leaves? Really the Government is much to blame, and I must see to this."

"Finish the poppy question first," Experience suggested. "That child would have to take another child to school with her—that is her baby lying in the sun."

"Oh! what a land!" he cried, "where women kiss one's feet, and old men crawl along the ground and lay their foreheads in the dust, and little girls who ought to be at school are mothers."

"We did not make the country or the people," I replied. "Their ways are not our ways, but by degrees we hope to teach them all things."

He snorted scornfully. "You've taught them to make opium—that's all, in all these generations."

"Come," said Experience, "there are many things to see, and these are foolish words—bubble and froth. When you have seen what I have seen, then may you judge of what's been done, and what remains to do. Come with these men."

We went and plodded on through the hot land until we reached the place where all the opium was weighed from all the villages around. And the men came in lots, each lot with one headman or khatadar. Their opium was tested, weighed, and paid for with the greatest care. And Small, M.P., watched how the khatadar took all the money and divided it amongst his men. Each man received his share, whether his crop had failed or not, because they so arrange, just like a company.

"Just like a company that's limited, I see," exclaimed our M.P. joyfully. "This is a most encouraging discovery; the only truly hopeful sign of progress that I've seen."

We smiled—the custom was so very old—and passed on to the factory, and on our way we passed the places where the earthen pots were made; and all the men and women cried and tried to kiss our feet, and pointed to the piles of earthen jars and little cups that they had made to sell to the Sirkar.

"And who will buy them now?" they cried. "The Sirkar wants no more."

"Oh! what a helpless lot you are," cried Small. "Why don't you take them to another market if you can't sell them here. Look here now! I will buy a ship-load and send home as curiosities."

Then all the people swarmed around him with their jars and pots and cups, and each talked fast, and each abused the others. He made his bargain with them carefully, and found that after all his care they'd cheated him right well and left him, when his money was all gone, with thousands upon thousands of cracked earthen jars and a most direful headache for his pains.

ESME.

(To be continued)

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 30, Methley Hall (s), Bombay; Sept. 5, Clan Alpine (s), Madras.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 30, Thames (s), Colombo; Sept. 3, Apollo (s), Hull; 3, Lycia (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 31, City of Khios (s), Clyde; Sept. 1, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; 5, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Aug. 31, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 30, Kangra (s), London; Sept. 3, Rufford Hall (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 4, City of London (s), London.

MADRAS.—Aug. 31, Clan Gordon (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Sept. 12; from Brindisi, Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Miss E. Walker, Mr. F. A. Walker, Mr. P. Flower, Mr. Gleadon, Mrs. John, Miss Haig, Mr. Oates, Miss Farrant, Mr. C. W. Field, Mr. T. Hume, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. W. P. Walshe, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. J. Muir, Mrs. Michell, Mr. H. A. Patman, Mr. E. Jones, Miss Beardmore, Mr. Cross, Dr. Wolseley, Mrs. Strachan. *From Brindisi:* Mr. G. Birdwood, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ureni, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. N. Cave, Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hussan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Garnani, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. Mellor, Mr. C. Fasson, Mr. W. A. Dring, Mr. Gall, Mr. Kimber, Col. Wylie, Deputy Surgeon-General and Miss Costello, Mr. A. Moll, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. Churnside, Major W. Johnson, Mr. Beaham, Mr. H. G. Ryde, Mr. Bernard Hall, Mr. B. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. P. Nolan, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. McCormack, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Bomford, Mr. M. K. Moires, Brig.-Gen. W. Bugden, Mr. and Mrs. Farrant, Mr. G. J. Bagram, Mr. Criper, Mr. J. Nahata, Mr. J. Dudboria. *From Malta:* Capt. Montanaro.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Seymour.

For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Mr. W. Walgelin. *From Brindisi:* Col. Rolland, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. R. Naylor, Dr. and Mrs. R. Naylor.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen, Rev. F. L. Gascoyne, Major and Mrs. Bowden-Smith, Bomb. F. Jenkins, Mrs. Wedlock, Mrs. Greenham, Gunner Fissenden.

For Port Said: Mrs. Ashton, Miss Calders. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. F. Peel.

For Aden: Mrs. Johnston. *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. B. Powell.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. Hughes. *From Brindisi:* Sir Evelyn Baring.

For Brindisi: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Goulding.

For Gibraltar: Mr. A. Stevens, Mrs. Imossi, Miss Arrowsmith, Mr. J. K. Breading.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 19; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. F. Heilgers, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mr. N. M. Cummins, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. L. C. Tottenham, Mrs. Beirn, Miss McIntosh, Mr. Cavins, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and two children, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Christie, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Mason, Miss L. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family, Miss Dunne.

For Bombay: Surg.-Major and Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. W. F. Douglass, Mr. A. L. Harman, Mrs. R. S. Highet, Col. E. G. Blenkinsop, Misses Kuper (two), Mr. Douglas, Miss Boone. *From Naples:* Miss Beadon, Mr. J. M. Harman, Mr. McKenzie, Major Turner, Rev. W. and Mrs. Harker, Mr. B. Beale, Mr. Rainford, Mr. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Masson.

For Ismailia: Sergt. J. A. Churnow, Mr. H. Aspinall, Mr. Large. *From Naples:* Rev. Dean Butcher.

For Aden: Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope. *From Naples:* Col. and Mrs. Mauden.

For Gibraltar: Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, Mr. Canny, Mr. Colohan, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Gleeson, Miss Gruton, Miss Hanbury, Mr. Macleod, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. McEvoy, Mr. C. Hobhouse, Col. and Mrs. Wilkinson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraser. *From Naples:* Rev. E. J. Perry and son.

For Madras: Miss Cobbold, Mr. G. H. Plummer. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. Hooper.

For Naples: Hon. A. Nelson Hood, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. Woollam, Mr. A. Marshall.

For Alexandria.—*From Brindisi:* Mr. E. Carver.

For Port Said: Major J. C. Duke.

For Malta: Mrs. F. Davis and three children.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Sept. 20; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay: Rev. Sir J. and Lady Phillips. *From Brindisi:* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson, Col. Benson, Mr. R. Innes, Mr. J. Sparenborg, Hon. Mr. Bienett, Hon. Mr. Quintin, Mrs. Nethersole, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. R. W. Harter, Mr. W. J. Ham, Mr. W. B. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Lyall, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Lieut. Renny-Tailyour, Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Col. C. H. Palmer, Mr. J. Woods, Surg.-Major W. A. Gilligan, Mr. D. Burne, Mr. Phillips, Mr. J. H. Dunsterville, Mr. E. Robertson, Col. Makesy, Mr. S. L. Aldworth, Lieut. Egerton.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Collacott and infant, Miss Emmens, Mr. R. Brooke, Mr. McKillop, Mr. H. J. Scott. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. C. F. M. Bell, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. D. Baker and family, Mr. A. D. Moore, Mr. Caillard, Mr. and Mrs. Bindemagee and two infants, Mr. Carver, Kahil Bey. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. J. Binder and infant, Mr. M. Colucci.

For Ismailia: Two Misses Taylor.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lousada, Mr. J. G. Allen, Dr. J. Rutherford.

For Malta: Lady Dingle and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macnaught, Mr. A. Neale, Mr. Agnis, Miss Muscatt, Mr. A. E. Wailes, Mrs. Mathey, Mrs. Vyvyan.

For Aden: Mr. G. A. F. Bennett.

For Gibraltar: Lady B. Hancock, Miss Hancock.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. C. Brodie.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 26; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Ortel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Carmichael and child, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Miss Martindale, Miss Stewart, Miss C. A. Reid, Mr. McPhail, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson and child, Mr. J. H. James, Mr. C. W. Hine, Capt. and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Mr. E. H. Hart, Mr. Jameson, Miss Marquis, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Niven, Mr. J. A. Innes, Mr. Cartledge, Mrs. Jopp, Mr. Jopp, jun., Mr. Murray, Mr. Woolley, Miss Morison, Mr. Coates, two Misses Halliday, Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr. J. MacPherson, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Thompson, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. C. A. White, Mr. H. D. A. Innes, Mr. W. G. Wilson, Mr. Carey, Mr. J. H. Munro, Mr. Holland, Mr. Castle, Mr. Scholvin, Mr. Barker, Mr. G. A. St. B. Browne.

For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. C. K. Sainsbury.

For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. Ridley.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. C. E. Buckle, Mr. E. and two Misses Solano, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Wynne, Sergt. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Tuthill, Mr. Perry, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Kenyon, Sergt.-Major Macdonald and two sons, Mr. Victor Imossi.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Miss M. Reid, Mr. Cripps, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mr. Heaton, Miss M. Ward.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Butlin, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, Messrs. Walker (2), Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. R. C. Laughlin, Mr. E. C. S. Baker, Mr. R. Meredith, Mr. N. A. K. Leslie, Rev. T. E. Cole, Miss Amy Howard, Mr. J. W. Davenport, Mr. J. R. Macpherson, Mr. A. M. Chalmers, Mr. G. H. Herbert, Mr. Barrowcliffe, Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. G. W. Place, Miss Methvin, Mr. R. S. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Richardson. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Woodroffe, Captain Lindsell, Mr. H. L. Monk, Mr. W. Walker, Major Conolly. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. H. Hudson, Mr. F. Fisher.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Hoysted, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and child.

For Naples: Mr. L. E. Clark.

For Colombo: Rev. F. Godson, Mr. E. H. Clark. *From Naples:* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gordon Spencer, Mr. R. J. Pead.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Turner and two children.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: Miss Ward. *From Brindisi:* Capt. and Mrs. R. Baillie, Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Messrs. J. and H. S. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Graves, Mr. R. Morris, Dr. J. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Browne, Mr. Howell. *From Venice:* Mrs. and Miss Brodie.

For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare, Col., Mrs. and Miss Clerk.

For Alexandria: Mr. Thos. Bent, Miss Roberts, Miss Small, Mrs. Perry and child, Dr. M. Scott, Mrs. Harington, Miss Johnson, Mr. F. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer, Mr. J. A. Sett. *From Venice:* Mrs. Rundell.

For Ismailia: Mr. Compton.

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S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay : Miss Brodie, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. White, Mr. Milne, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill, Mr. J. Doming, Mrs. H. Doming, Mrs. A. Doming, Master J. Doming, Mrs. Meares, Miss Robertson, Mrs. and two Misses Hoyse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Kellie and infant, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. C. Sealy, Mr. Tomkinson, Miss Brooke, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves, Mr. H. R. Morgan, Mr. Howman, Mr. Hogberg, Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. C. J. Sibbald, Captain Welchman, Captain Deans, Mr. and Mrs. Lowis, Mr. J. Hope *From Marseilles :* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton Mr. G. B. Allen, Mr. Moss, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. E. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Golding Lewis, Miss Boult, Lieut.-Colonel Manderson, Capt. Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. W. Goldring, Mrs. General Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedler, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. and Miss Beelman, Mr. A. J. Oidham, Miss Maynard, Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Captain and Mrs. Riddell, Gen. Ellis, Colonel Wilmot, Mr. W. Wiseman, Mrs. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Mr. L. R. Harris, Mr. Stütz, Mr. A. F. Gradon, Mr. Dixon, Mr. P. Pfeiderer, Mr. Moss. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said :* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.

For Madras *(via Bombay) :* Mr. Graham Watson. *From Marseilles :* Mr. C. L. Hudson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

For Marseilles : Mr. W. and two Misses Brown.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss George, Col. J. Whitaker, Mrs. Tracey and infant.

For Aden : *From Marseilles :* Mr. A. B. Mein.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey, Miss Irving Rev. R. Bateman, Capt. C. Cavendish, Mr. J. and Miss Rogerson, Mr. T. Westgate, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Milne, Mr. B. Chapman, Miss Gaye. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Maj. H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Lieut. F. G. Findlay, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Kuhlenkampff, Major Wighton, Mr. Burmeister, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. M. G. Gerrard, Mr. Espley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Berkley, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hadenfeld, Rev. J. Jones, Dr. G eany, Dep.-Surg. Gen. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. J. S. Weston, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. P. J. Freyer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Mr. Charles Luard, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson. *From Ismailia* : Mr. J. A. Sett.

For Ismailia : Mr. E. Dellcluse, Mr. R. W. Blair.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children, Mrs. and Miss Porral, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bush.

For Malta : General and Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Hughes and child. *From Gibraltar* : Mr. Cotton.

For Port Said : Rev. and Mrs. N. Gollmer and infant, Miss Newton, Miss Armstrong, Miss Ramsay.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17 ; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Burt, Mr. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Miss Goodwin, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. R. Bassett-Pritchard, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Tolley, Mr. C. L. Casperay, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. and Miss Ouillet, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Smallwood, Miss Osborne, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Medlicot, Miss Hoare, Miss Robertson, two Misses Murray, two Messrs. Murray. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. R. M. Walker, Miss Colhom, Mr. E. M. Balfour.

For Colombo : Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Benger, Rev. C. Grubb, Rev. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. Cairns.

For Madras : Miss Potterton, Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes. *From Naples* : Rev. G. Barton.

For Naples : Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Pipe.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon, Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon, Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher, Mrs. Walker, Miss Stewart, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Allen.

For Alexandria : Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children, Mrs. Sacken, Col. Harvey, Mr. M. Law, Mr. Dawson. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Paler and child, Lady Baring, Mr. J. L. Gorst, Mr. R. Buckland.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington.

For Colombo : Mr. W. W. Biddulph, Mrs. Vollar, Mr. Lorie.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 19 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay : H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt. Halford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Sir H. de Trafford, Lady de Trafford, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Sely, Mr. G. C. Lyle, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover, Mrs. Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. Syed Ali Khan, Miss Haig, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenford, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davis and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. W. Macpherson, Mr. Gladstone-Lingham, Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Mrs. Lindon, Mr. C. T. Richardson, Mr. Doherty, Mrs. Billings, Mr. M. Heenan, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two sons, Mr. W. R. G. Moir, Dr. J. T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mrs. J. W. Neill, Mr. H. W. Williams and child, Miss Porteous, Mrs. MacDonald and infant, Mr. Geoghegan. *From Marseilles :* Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Clerk, Mrs. West, Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Mrs. Penbrys, Mr. Justice Pigott, Sir W. Comer Petheram, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Lord Eglinton, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Crossthwaite, Mr. E. K. Wilson, Mr. M. Innes, Mrs. H. W. Williams, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Warlow, Mrs. and Miss McBryde. Dr. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs Carlisle, Mrs. Waller and two children, Miss Armstrong, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. V. A. Smith and infant, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. Dickson, Hon. J. B. Richey, Colonel Laughton, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Miss Serewa, Mr. Clayton Slya, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Mr. Neil; Mr. G. A. G. Shawe.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Foote, Misses Foote, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Capt. H. C. and Mrs. Dunlop and family, Mr. L. B. Lee.

For Madras : Mrs. L. Smith.

For Ismailia : *From Marseilles :* Mrs. Quirk and infant, Major Quirk.

For Port Said : *From Marseilles :* Major and Mrs. H. C. Sclater.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedelstedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Col. and Mrs. Pretguran, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Walker and family, Mr. P. D. Agnew, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Mr. F J. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Dr. Kidd. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood. Mr. C. J. Weber, Col. Wilton, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. Howell, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Padwick, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. Proctor Sims. *From Port Said :* Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Betts, Mr. G. Zuzini. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Cotton.

For Madras *(vid Bombay) :* Mr. and Mrs. Wallis.

For Gibraltar : Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick.

For Malta : Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. Eckford.

For Ismailia : *From Brindisi* : Mr. L E. Clark.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31 ; Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Mr. E. C. Rich, Mr. Justice Scott.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Sowerby.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Mr. Paddon.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay : Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Mr. R. D. Prior. *From Marseilles :* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta : Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant. Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr and Mrs. L. Long and infant, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Miss Sharp. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

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For Ismailia: Lord Dunsany.
For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Lane.
For Bombay: Capt. E. A. Young. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill.
For Madras: Mr P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman, Rev. and Mrs. H. Beisenberg, Miss Winkel, Rev. Mathes, Rev. Schal, Rev. Mohn, Dr. Hoey, Miss Coke, Maj.-Gen. H. McLeod, Mr. H. J. Chaney, Mr. John Webb, Mr. F. C. Newthorn, Capt. S. Harris, Mr. J. W. Jenkinson, Mr. J. W. Jenkinson, Mr. J. Stapleton, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. R. Whitworth, Rev. A. Inman, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. T. Jewell.

For Colombo: Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Mr. and Miss Joseph, Mr. S. Warren, Mr. Scorey, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mrs. B. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Firminger.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. E. C. Dixon, Mrs. Carter, Miss and Master Carter, Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dodgson, Mr. H. Tulloch, Mr. A. R. Radcliffe, Mrs. G. Cameron, Miss Lewis, Capt. Lewis, Mr. Fisk Williams, Mrs. V. Treherne, Mr. D. King, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. White and two infants, Mr. M. T. Malchins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar, Miss Collins, Miss Lewis, Miss Rice, two Misses Butcher, Miss Coke, Mrs. Hamnett and two children, Capt. Mockler, Mr. T. T. Pearce, Mr. E. Sanders, Mr. J. James, Mr. J. Oates.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Miss Cowley, Mr. W. E. Warburton, Mrs. Vansittart, Miss Mead, Mrs. Stack, Rev. M. N. Bose, Mr. Bremer, Mr. C. W. Agar, Mr. G. F. Bird, Mr. H. Kennedy, Miss E. A. Chandler, Mr. L. A. Smith, Miss A. W. Thackeray, Mr. S. J. Stevenson.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Tanner, Rev. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Miss Quinn, Mr. J. M. Sealy.

For Aden: Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Fowle and family.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.

For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw Lincoln, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Mr. A. M. Slight, Miss Bradstreet, Mr. J. Large, Mrs. Thew, Mr. C. H. Thew.

For Calcutta: Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. J. Campbell and two Misses Campbell, Mr. E. Herrington, Miss Calvert, Mr. R. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon and family, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. B. Savoy, Capt. and Mrs. Boaz, Rev. J. Jones, Miss D. N. Reid, two Misses Reid, Mrs. Arraloom.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Renny and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. A. W. Wiggins, Mrs. Napier and two children, Miss Munro, Miss Kitchin. Miss Mawson, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell.

For Madras: Mrs. Pedroza, Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman.

For Colombo: Mrs. Brooke Smith, Mrs. Shand.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chycbassa*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.

For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Phillips, Mr. Percy Gray, Mr. C. W. McIver.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and manservant, Mrs. Pike, Miss L. E. Forster, Major-General J. Hogge, Mrs. Hardy, nurse and infant, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillan, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Cumberlege, Mrs. Romford, Miss Brooke, Miss Bell, Miss Griffie, Miss Lloyd, Miss Phillips, Miss Audry J. Simeon, Miss Edith Simeon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horsley, Miss Dora F. E. Horsley, Miss Agnes S. C. Horsley, Miss A. F. Horsley, Miss J. M. Blackmore, infant and ayah, Mrs. G. A. Jamieson and child, Miss Percy Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Coates, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Hinde, Mr. C. H. Bompas, Capt. Schneider, Mrs. Newberg, infant and ayah, Miss Kellie, Mrs. Holland and two children, Miss M. G. Harrison, Mrs. Smythe, Mr. L. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Bashford.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Illot.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire, Mr. E. Read, Mr. L. Read.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumznia*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Mrs. A. J. Pugh, Miss Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. C. Hills, Miss Jones.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss Isabella Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hilliard, Miss Venables, Mr. and Miss Bottenheim, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Craster, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Pirie. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington, Capt. P. M. Carpendale, Rev. F. L. Hopkins, Mr. H. J. Johnstone.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children, Capt. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cotgrave and child.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Master Mercer, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose. *From Marseilles*: Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore, Mr. W. J. A. Bird.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 10.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 11.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shakespear.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Quayle, Mr. R. B. Joyner, Mr. G. W. Bake, Mr. Theodore Morison, Rev. H. Rogers, Rev. J. Cunningham, Rev. O. Driessen, Rev. J. Rientzes, Mr. H. T. Ottewill.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Mr. H. Solomon, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Lady Hudson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, at Bombay, Aug. 25.

From London: Mrs. A. Gaselle, Major Evetts, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Shilstone, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mr. J. Marsden, Mr. F. S. Budd, Mr. J. Parker, Surgeon-Major Elcund, Mr. A. G. Scott, Mr. Mathews, Mrs. G. Hare, Mr. F. S. Martin, Mr. J. D. Grant.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Heathly, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. H. Mann, Mr. V. Phillips, Mr. A. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. Seva Ram, Mr. J. A. Jones, Dr. Cursetjee, Mr. R. P. Sanders, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. C. H. Clarke, Lord Bingham, Mr. Nixon, Mr. J. Calvert, Mr. S. Zander, Mr. B. Rossi.

From Aden: Captain L. A. Gordon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Aug. 27

For London: Mr. C. W. Murray, Miss Ruby Fane, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. John Barnes.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Mr. W. J. Duthy, Mr. B. J. Mazmoodar.

For Marseilles: Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Mahmed Uddin, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Mr. E. V. Mackay, Mr. J. E. Howard and child, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. T. Cashin, Mr. W. J. Weightman, Capt. F. Pollock, Colonel H. M.

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Stanley Clarke, Lieut. Frederick Bruce, Mr. A. L. Bowen, Mr. James Peat.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, sailed Sept. 9.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hammond, Lieut. W. J. T. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Capt. J. H. Young and wife, Miss Comrie.

Per s.s. *Clan Forbes*, sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 31.

For Bombay: Miss Stevenson, Mr. E. B. Cope, Mr. G. Lyall, Mr. Wm. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Livermore, Mr. S. J. Mercer.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 8.

For Colombo: Mrs. Booth and child, Mr. John Mowat, Mr. A. B. Scotland, Mr. Howarth, Mrs. Howarth and child, Mr. Whitley, Mr. William Carlton, Mr. James Dormen, Mr. N. P. Price.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Evans, Mr. Alec Nelson, Mr. George C. Steel, Mr. John Dow, Mr. E. F. Clark, Mr. J. T. Clark, Mr. Jas. Macgregor, Mr. Wm. Alexander, Mrs. Pinto.
For Madras: Mr. F. Barnett, Mr. Stanes.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Sept. 3.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Henry Beil, Surgeon-Major Warburton, Mr. S. Macdonald, Rev. A. G. A. Robarts.
For London: Mr. Harry Thomson, Mr. Ally Mahomed, Mr. S. Madhi Hussan, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two children, Mrs. E. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. H. Derry, Mr. J. P. Hamilton, Mrs. Walmsley and child.
For Aden: Lieut. T. Aikenhead.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, Sept. 10.

For Brindisi: Mr. Justice Rampini, Mr. Justice Scott.
For Marseilles: Sir Comer Petheram.
For London: Mr. J. A. H. Walford, Lieut. Price.

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, Sept. 17.

For London: Brig.-General R. M. Rogers, Miss M. Douglas.
For Brindisi: Hon. Justice Scott, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Col. A. R. Badcock, Mrs. J. G. Watkins.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	—	—	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	19 Sept	1 Oct
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

HOME.

BIRTHS.

LYSTER—Sept. 8, at Coleshill, Warwickshire, the wife of Arthur E. Lyster, M.R.C.S., Eng., and L.S.A. London, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE—DENNETT—Sept. 5, at the parish church, St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, Robert, second son of the Rev. R. Baillie, Rector of Sywell, Northampton, Captain Bombay Staff Corps, to Bertha Joanna Lois, daughter of the late W. Dennett, Esq., of Chelsea.

BESTIC—CAMPBELL—Sept. 9, at the parish church of Frimley, William Brereton Bestic, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W.D., to Augusta (Mrs. Campbell, of 26, Devonshire-place, W.), daughter of the late Robert Mason, Esq., and of Mrs. Mason, of France-hill, Camberley.

KIRBY—PARKEN—Sept. 4, at Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, Charles Augustus, youngest son of T. H. Kirby, of Allesley, Coventry, to Mary Dryden, eldest daughter of A. H. Parken, of Astney Lodge, Bournemouth.

LOWE—WALFORD—Sept. 10, at the parish church of Bramford, Suffolk, Captain Lowe, late of the 40th Regiment B.N.I., to Juliana Mary Walford, second daughter of the late Rev. Ellis Walford, M.A., Rector of Dallinghoo, Suffolk.

MINCHIN—LODER—Sept. 5, at Bathwick Parish Church, Hugh Minchin, Captain 1st Bombay Lancers, second son of the late Rev. Henry Charles Minchin, Vicar of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester, to Caroline Frances, elder daughter of W. Stephens Loder, of Bathwick Lodge, Bath.

STREETEN—ENGLISH—At the parish church, Combe Hay, Bath, the Rev. Henry H. Streeten, fifth son of the Rev. Edmund C. Streeten, Vicar of High Littleton, to Rosa Winifred, fourth daughter of the Rev. George English, Rector of Combe Hay, Somerset.

DEATHS.

KERNOT—Sept. 5, at Eishnauth, First-avenue, West Brighton, Chas. Noyce Kernot, of Calcutta, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., L.M., &c, aged 49.

MASTER—Sept. 3, at St. Oswald's-road, Brompton, Richard Arthur, youngest son of the late Major-General R. A. Master, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

RICHARDSON—Sept. 5, suddenly, at Berrylands, Surbiton-hill, Rowley William Crabb Richardson, late Superintendent India Branch, Admiralty, aged 63.

THORNHILL—Sept. 10, at Cokethorpe Park, Oxfordshire, George Thos. Thornhill, U.C.S., Madras, eldest son of George Thornhill, C.S.I., late M.C.S., and grandson of the late Thomas Thornhill, of Woodleys, Oxfordshire, aged 36.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANSLEY—Aug. 18, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain H. Ansley, 33rd Regiment, Madras Infantry, of a son.

ATKINS—Aug. 15, at Nowgong, Bundelkhaud, the wife of Colonel Geo. Atkins, 1st Bengal Infantry, prematurely of a son (stillborn).

BRYAN—Aug. 15, at Chupra, the wife of Mr. S. H. Bryan, Salt Revenue Department, of a daughter.

COLLINS—Aug. 20, at Ootacamund, the wife of Edward Collins, Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations, Neduvatam, of a daughter.

FENTON—Aug. 15, at Simla, the wife of M. W. Fenton, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

HUGGINS—Aug. 17, at Secunderabad, the wife of Capt. P. G. Huggins, D.S.O., 21st Madras Infantry, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—Aug. 11, at Sigra, Benares, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Johnson, C.M.S., of a daughter.

PANTON—Aug. 12, at Murree, the wife of J. G. Panton, Esq., Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.

PROUDFOOT—Aug. 30, at Satara, India, the wife of Captain A Proudfoot, 9th Bombay Infantry, of a son. (By telegram.)

SCOTT—Aug. 16, at Kirkee, the wife of Conductor T. J. Scott, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

STANFORD—Aug. 21, at Whitmore Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut. H. B. Stanford, R.A., Ordnance Officer, of a daughter.

VYSE—Aug. 16, at Roorkee, N.W.P., the wife of Captain C. F. Vyse, 27th Regiment Punjab Infantry, Canton Magistrate, Roorkee, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—CAHILL—Aug. 19, at St. James's Church, John Cisel Anderson, I.G.S.N., to Nora Elizabeth Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Lawrence Cahill, R.E.

HUGGINS—MATHEWS—Aug. 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, May Theresa, eldest daughter of Retired Conductor William Mathews, Commissariat Department, to William Mumford Huggins, Ordnance Department, son of the late Conductor Huggins, Commissariat Department.

DEATHS.

AMOS—Aug. 16, Edith Mary, the wife of R. Amos, Esq., Assistant Collector, Customs, aged 26.

CORBETT—Sept. 5, at Hyderabad, India, very suddenly, Major Bertram (Bertie) Algernon St. Croix Corbett, aged 36. (By telegram.)

RUSH—Aug. 21, at Cawnpore, George Rush (late 8th Hussars), aged 31.

SMITH—Aug. 2, at Bhamo, Surgeon-Major J. A. Smith.

WALTON—Aug. 24, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, of dysentery, E. M. Walton, Surgeon-Dentist.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 103⅜	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent	104⅜	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97¼	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	965
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	1,005
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	155

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	142½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	100
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	410
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,100
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,475
French	all	...	60	...	585
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	895
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	442½
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	270
New Berar	500	...	35	...	562½
New Indian	125	...	10	...	77½
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	475
Volkart...	all	...	75	...	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	325
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	80	...	580
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	400
Anglo-Indian	100	...	8	...	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	760
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,150
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	485
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	700
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	550
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	147½
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	325
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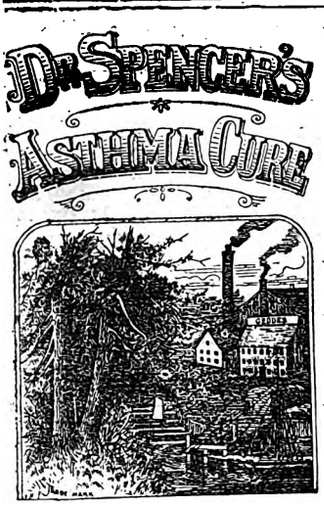
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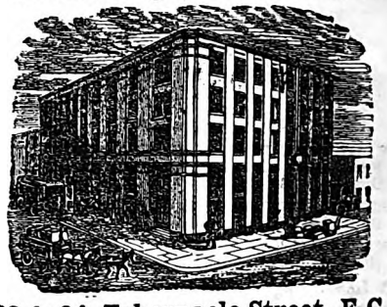
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 3rd Sept.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 1st Sept.; and from Calcutta to the 1st Sept.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Aug. 28th the Hon. Mr. Scoble introduced the Bill providing for the division—upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Administrator-General of Bengal—of the present unwieldy Presidency of Bengal, as defined in the Administrator-General's Act, 1874, into provinces, having Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, and Rangoon as their respective centres. Another object which has been approved by the Chief Justices of the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay High Courts is to enable the Government as occasion occurs to combine the office of Official Trustee with that of Administrator-General at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. In the meanwhile Section 7 provides for the administration of estates in Upper Burma and British Biluchistan by an Administrator-General.

THE questian of the taxation of Indian beer is still under the consideration of the Government of India. Country beer is already taxed in Madras.

BOMBAY is likely to receive the full support of the Government of India in protesting against the proposed change of the outward mail day. The question is now under consideration at Simla.

THE report of Mr. Godley's committee on the home charges, which has reached India, contains no practical suggestions, but of course proposes further cutting down of the furlough pay and allowances generally of Indian officers when in England.

NO communication has yet reached India as to the result of the meeting on the subject of the prevention of leprosy over which the Prince of Wales presided some weeks ago.

A COMMISSION will meet on the Salween frontier about the beginning of December to investigate and decide, if possible, the several territorial questions now pending between England and Siam. These include the Siamese claim to suzerainty in Eastern Karenni and over certain small trans-Salween States to the north which are are also claimed as appanages of our Shan States. The Commission will further inquire into all boundary disputes between Siam and the State of Kiangtung, and into all claims for compensation which have arisen in consequence of the action of Siam in the timber forests of Karenni and elsewhere. Mr. Ney Elias will be the head of the Commission, accompanied by Mr. Scott, Superintendent, Shan States; Major Barrow, at present in the Military Department, as intelligence officer; Captain Pink, transport; Dr. Gimlette, Mr. Ogle of the Survey, with two subordinates, and Mr. Archer, Vice Consul of Zimme.

THE programme of H.R.H. Prince Albert Edward's tour, as now arranged, is as follows: The Prince visits Hydera, bad, Travancore, Mysore and Bangalore, sailing from Madras to Calcutta, where he will spend Christmas. He will then journey northwards, visiting Benares, Cawnpore and Agra, and arriving at the cavalry camp at Lala Musa about the third week in January, where his Royal Highness will be the guest of the Commander-in-Chief. After a few weeks' stay to witness the final manœuvres, the Prince will probably proceed to Pindi and Peshawur, returning to Lahore and remaining there a short time. After visiting some of the Rajputana States he will travel *viâ* Baroda to Bombay, where he will embark for England about the middle of March.

AS at present arranged the Viceroy and party will leave Simla on October 22nd, journeying by way of Lahore and Kushalgarh to Kohat, and thence to Peshawur and the Khyber.

THE autumn movements of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab are not yet settled, but Sir James Lyall will be at Lahore to receive the Viceroy in November and Prince Albert Victor in January.

SIR H. M. DURAND accompanies the Viceroy on his frontier tour, afterwards leaving for England at the end of November.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST has been indisposed, but he is now convalescent, and, accompanied by Lady and the Misses Prendergast, left Quetta for change of air at Peshin on the 23rd ult.

GENERAL GRAHAM, on return from Sikkim, reverts temporarily to the command of the artillery at Jutogh, proceeding shortly on three months' leave to England.

AN unfortunate accident occurred to Captain Durand's party on its journey from Gilgit to Hunza and Nagar. While the Kashmiri escort were crossing the Hunza river the bridge broke, and four men, including the commandant of the escort, were drowned. The party were expected to reach Nagar on the 24th inst.; thence they will cross to Hunza.

THE Amir will return to Kabul in the autumn. His son Habibulla will consequently not proceed to Mazar as first ordered.

IT is probable that the Madras Government will shortly agree to the Assam Emigration Act being extended to Ganjam and Vizagapatam; meanwhile during the cold weather a close watch into the working of the Act will be observed. Next hot weather it will be decided whether further legislation is needed. It is hoped with careful police supervision this is unnecessary.

IT is definitely settled that the Viceroy with his suite will leave Simla on October 22, and proceed via Kohat to Peshawur.

HER Excellency Lady Lansdowne will probably pay short visits to the local hospitals and centres connected with the Countess of Dufferin Fund operations on the way down to Calcutta in the autumn.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Kattywar to invite Prince Albert Victor to visit that province during his tour in India.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda has joined the other Chiefs in offers to aid in the defence of the North-West Frontier. Probably one cavalry regiment will be accepted as a contribution from the State.

AFTER a lapse of nearly two years the Government of Bombay has published a resolution on the report of the Forest Commission.

STEPS are now being taken at Simla to raise a Crookshank memorial. A portrait of the deceased officer will be placed in the United Service Institution.

THE Public Works member will make an extensive tour in November and December, going over the railway lines in the Southern Presidency.

THE autumn movements of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab are not yet settled, but Sir James Lyall will be at Lahore to receive the Viceroy in November and Prince Albert Victor in January.

A POONA vernacular paper says that Mr. K. B. Pendse, who was Assistant to Mr. A. T. Crawford, is to be appointed Assistant Secretary to Government in place of Mr. Kohiyar.

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A NEW bar of a serious character has, since the burst of the monsoon, formed outside the old harbour bar at Kurrachee.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Dodsworth, Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore; Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Kirke, Commandant, Base Depot, Sikkim Expeditionary Force, at Darjeeling.

NOTES.

THERE is little news of interest from India by the present overland mail. The Mamlutdars Indemnity Bill, about which the British public knows nothing and cares less, was the chief matter agitating public opinion in India when the mail of September 3rd left. In Bombay and here the official action has been the production of what in vulgar parlance is known as "a nice kettle of fish."

ACCORDING to the Bombay Press, "it is a subject of great concern that Lord Cross has not seen the moral obligation resting on the State to uphold in its entirety the indemnity given to those who made full disclosure. The only explanation of the manifest contradiction between his lordship's approval of the determination of the Government of Bombay to suppress bribery and corruption, with his "regret" that the one step necessary to effect that purpose was taken, is to be found in the diffidence which prevents a Secretary of State from asking the House of Commons to consider a Bill of Indemnity and run the gauntlet of the Baumanns and the Camerons and other intelligent critics.

A TELEGRAM from Simla dated Sept. 19 states that the Mamlutdars' Indemnity Act was introduced in the Council that day, and the particulars of the Bill and the gist of the Viceroy's speech will be found in another column. But the evil done still lives.

FROM Simla the only other important intelligence is that "the great event of the current week will be the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition by the Viceroy;" but we read that, "by way of a change, a Rugby Union game was played between teams representing the Army and the World. Most of the players were ignorant of the rules, and reminiscences of the Association game gave rise to cases of illegal charging, off-side, &c But among those with previous experience there were some who were in excellent form, the Army being especially strong behind the scrimmage, and the World having several energetic forwards. The result was in favour of the World by three ties to two, the Army having very bad luck."

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has refused to join in the appeal to Government for the postponement of the operation of the clause in the new Merchandise Marks Act which renders it necessary to stamp the length of all piece goods imported after the 1st August, having ascertained from the Government that no concession could possibly be made in respect of the stamping. The Chamber has telegraphed to Manchester in time to prevent shipments of goods not complying with the stipulation, and has stated that the merchants here have no trouble, and see no cause for joining in an appeal for the postponement of the operation of the Act.

GOVERNMENT has issued an order to all departments in the Bombay Presidency directing that in future no head of an office who has not been specially authorised to do so should communicate officially on official matters direct with Government officers in the United Kingdom or the Colonies. Should any head of an office not so authorised desire to communicate with any Government officer in the United Kingdom or the Colonies he is to address Government in the Department in which he is employed, stating the information he requires to communicate or to obtain.

IN the Calcutta High Court on Aug. 29 Mr. Justice Norris delivered what is probably the shortest summing up made by an Indian judge. A local paper says:—It was a case in which two Native prisoners were accused of robbing the complainant on the *maidan* by what is known as the "bead trick." On the case for the prosecution being closed, the accused said they had nothing to say, and his lordship, in delivering the charge, said: "Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoners have nothing to say, and I have nothing to say; what have you got to say?" And the jury said they were guilty.

THE Government of India not being above taking suggestions as to additional methods of raising the wind, although it unaccountably refuses to accept the hinted tax on railway tickets, the *Pioneer* ventures to ask why patent medicines are allowed to be sold in India without any benefit to the Government revenues? Most of the nostrums are of American manufacture, and being imported direct escape the stamp duty which medicines made in England, like chlorodyne, have to pay, and there would not, therefore, be any howl from Manchester or Birmingham if a stamp duty were levied on these also. Nor would the American manufacture suffer in the long run, for just think of the value of the following advertisement to the proprietors of any so-called quack medicine:—

"SIR,—Having suffered for several years from a chronic deficit in the Budget, and having tried kerosine oil, salt and other remedies, I was at last persuaded by a friend to try St. Stephen's Safe Syrup, with the result that I can now show a surplus of Rs. X. You are at liberty to make any use of this communication.—Yours, &c.

Simla, May 1, 1890. D. B.—RB—R."

Our contemporary feels sure that some satisfactory arrangement might be come to between the Government and the patent medicine manufacturers.

A NATIVE newspaper, entitled the *Saturday Herald*, has made its appearance in Calcutta. In its introductory remarks the new-comer says:—"We feel that we have a higher mission to fulfil than to abuse the European and glorify the Indian. In a word, the most objectionable features of the majority of the Native papers will be found conspicuous by their absence in our columns."

ENTERIC FEVER is still prevalent in the extreme north of India, and the deaths therefrom of Lieutenant Slaughter, R.E., at Shalebagh, and Captain Gavin, of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, at Quetta, are reported; Mr. Walters, of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, was dangerously ill with the fever at Quetta on Aug. 15.

IN a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Bala Ram Singh, of Barra Bazar, calls attention to the condition of affairs in Tipperah. The Maharaja, he says, is surrounded and guarded in such a way that nobody can approach him, and advantage is taken of his simplicity to loot the State. If Bala Ram Singh is right in his facts Government will doubtless intervene and set things rights.

THD proverbial good luck of Abdur Rahman has again been apparent in the matter of the Badakshan rebellion. It is now quite certain that the Mirs who tried to gain possession of their old inheritance, have had to seek safely in flight, and Afghan authority is once more generally acknowledged. The rebels were tempted to raise the rebellion by the fact that Badakshan had been left without a regular garrison since Ishak Khan's defeat last autumn, a few posts only being held by Afghan troops. The number of the latter was very small, parties of twenty or thirty men only being stationed in some of the towns. The Mirs had no difficulty in dealing with these; but when they appealed to the Badakshis generally to join them no response was made. The people declined to rise in a body, on the ground that the Afghans were sure to beat them in open fight and that the Amir of Kabul had great resources at his command. They were well acquainted with Abdur Rahman's proceedings at Mazar-i-Sharif, where hundreds of Ishak Khan's followers had been executed, and they feared that a similar bloody assize might be held at Fyzabad, the capital of Badakshan. The prompt action of the Amir in sending troops into the Province confirmed them in their view of the situation, and the rebellion collapsed forthwith.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

The religious animosities of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, which are kept in suspense merely by the paramount authority of the British administration, developed into rather serious riots in connection with the recent Mohurrum celebrations at Rohtak. A strong body of armed Hindoos assembled near the Mahomedan burial-ground and intercepted the Mohurrum procession. The European Police Superintendent ordered the police to fire a volley with blank cartridge; but this proving ineffectual directed them to fire with buckshot. One rioter attacked him, but was cut down by an orderly. The rioters then temporarily dispersed, but began free fighting throughout the civil station. The authorities telegraphed to other stations for reinforcements, and ultimately reduced the rioters of both sections to submission. The religious excitement has spread to Delhi, and troops have been warned for immediate action should riots break out. Most of the shops are closed. Disturbances took place also at Shahdara and Umritsur, where 20 ring-leaders were arrested, mostly Hindoos. As the Mohurrum celebration has now closed, it is hoped that the religious factions will quiet down.

General orders have been issued regarding the formation of a Chin-Lushai field force. It consists of two divisions, one operating from Burma, and sub-divided into two columns. No. 1, moving from Fort White as its base against the Sirjens, will reduce the tribes between its base and the Manipur river. No. 2, starting from Gungaw, will advance on Haka. A Chittagong force will meet the latter at Haka about December 18, and form a flying column to proceed against the Jashans. The following is the constitution of the force:—

Chin column, General Symons commanding, with supreme political control. Troops:—Two guns of a mountain battery, one company of sappers, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, 42nd and 43rd Goorkhas, 10th, 33rd, and 38th Bengal Native Infantry, and certain Madras Infantry.

Lushai column, Colonel Tregear commanding Troops:—3rd Bengal Native Infantry, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and one company of sappers. Two months' supplies will be taken, but no tents.

The general objects are to punitively visit certain tribes which have raided and committed depredations on British territory; to subjugate those frontier tribes as yet neutral, but which now by force of circumstances have been brought within the sphere of British dominion; to explore and open out as much as time allows the only, as yet, partly known country lying between Burma and Chittagong; and lastly, if necessity arises, to establish semi-permanent posts in the reigons visited, so as to insure a complete pacification and recognition of British power.

The Chief Commissioner in Assam has been empowered, if necessary, to detain the 6th Bengal Infantry at Cachar on the arrival of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry in relief, as a protective measure against a Lushai attack on the frontier.

A rather serious fight took place recently at Lucknow between men of a lancer regiment and of the Horse Artillery. Several men were severely wounded and one has since died. The matter is being investigated by the military authorities.

A scheme has been sent home for sanction for the military defence of the North-Western Railway. It is proposed to form a military corps to work the railway, consisting partly of British and partly of Native troops.

Government have sanctioned the survey of an east coast railway aligned parallel with the coast and connected with the Bengal-Nagpur system, the south-eastern districts of the central provinces being linked direct with the sea at Coconada or some other port between Cuttack and Madras. This will prove an effectual means of securing Ganjam against future famines. The scheme is of infinitely more practical urgency than the somewhat fanciful and unremunerative scheme for a Chittagong-Assam line.

Proposals have been sent in to Government for a system of narrow-gauge railways from Cawnpore and Lucknow to Rae Bareili, thence by Jaunpore to Ghazipore, with intermediate branches and extension to a station opposite Buxar.

The despatch of the English mail on Sundays is causing great public dissatisfaction. At Bombay, at a preliminary meeting summoned by the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, representative of all races, creeds and communities, and of every section were present. Indignation was expressed that Indian interests should be regardlessly sacrificed by Saturday and Sunday both being converted into full working days. This would prove a serious blow to the Volunteer movement, as drill would be an impossibility. The meeting approved the suggestion of the Government of India to the Secretary of State that the mail should close all the year round on Saturday at two o'clock. A public meeting has been convened by the Sheriff for Wednesday.

The latest telegraphic report from Ganjam states that the number of persons employed on large works is 9,527, and on small 3,644. Gratuitous relief has been given during the week to 56,435 persons, consisting of 7,463 men, 13,213 women, and 35,759 children. There have been 86 deaths from cholera. The prospects are more hopeful, but the area of Government land brought under cultivation up to the end of July is far below the average for the same period of 1887. Fourteen thousand tons of seed grain were procured from the Godavery district in June, whilst in addition the Court of Wards sanctioned advances of Rs. 60,000 to the Rayats for the purchase of seed grain.

As an illustration of the difficulty of dealing with the famine-stricken people, the collector reports that he was compelled to have recourse to force to make the Bowris, Dundasis, Haddis, and other pariahs in Ganjam attended the relief kitchens, although they were sufferlng from extreme hunger. However, they now attend voluntarily, and express complete satisfaction with the cooking arrangements.

An interesting report has been published on the recent tour of Sir John Edgar in the distressed districts of Orissa. No great distress exists among the pure Hindoo cases in the districts of Cuttack and Pooree, save in one small corner. Among the aboriginal and semi-Hindooised tribes there is a certain amount of distress. In Angul, however, all classes require aid. In some estates administered by tributary chiefs there is cause for anxiety. In Paspalla Sir J. Edgar was compelled practically to depose the Rajah and administer his estate with the aid of his Minister. Three other chiefs failed at the first to realise their responsibilities, but are now doing better. Rs. 76,000 have been advanced to them. In Athmullick the Rajah, though poor, made admirable arrangements. In all the other States energetic efforts have been made to deal with the distress. The landless pariahs of Orissa number about 1,250,000, and suffer from appalling destitution. It is most important, the report says, that the Government should endeavour to remedy their condition by providing a certain portion of them with land for plough cultivation. Sir J. Edgar strongly urges that the people should be dealt with liberally in reference to the reserve forests, and proposes that the Panchpara Pooree Railway should be at once constructed, as the best practical security against famine in the central and southern districts of the province. He trusts that the Government will be able to reward the Rajah of Athmullick.

The Moorshedabad floods are diminishing. The crops are greatly injured, and the villagers have been forced to swim to the nearest markets for food. The cattle are suffering from want of pasturage. The Lieut.-Governor lately visited the district.

Lord Reay goes to Simla on the 23rd, and stays till the 1st of October.

Lord Connemara, who is now on a tour, leaves Madras for Calcutta on the 21st on a visit to the Lieut.-Governor at Darjeeling. Thence he goes to Simla, and remains as Lord Lansdowne's guest till the 6th of October.

The Native Ladies' Association of Deccan entertained the Duchess of Connaught on the 10th inst.

A case illustrating the evils of child marriage is reported from Bombay. In this instance the husband of the victim, as in Rukhmabai's case, is resolute in his refusal to acknowledge the obligation of infant marriage, and declines to receive his wife, with the result that he has been ruined by legal costs.

The Bombay High Court have reversed certain of the convictions in the recent Ahmedabad survey bribery cases. Mr. Justice Jardine, in the course of his judgment, referred to the misconception of the existing law by the magistrate, who quoted the minute of Sir Raymond West, adopted by the Bombay Government in the Crawford case, as justifying the corrupt magistrates in giving bribes on the plea of moral necessity. Mr. Justice Jardine, in a very learned and exhaustive argument, exposed the fallacy of this dangerous doctrine, and judiciously explained in a review of leading cases the accepted principles on the subject, as established by English constitutional lawyers and crystallised by authoritative decisions both of English and Indian Courts.

The next *Gazette* will probably contain the Indemnity Bill.

The Tripati temple excavations are still proceeding under police protection. Local Native feeling is greatly excited, and apparently views the proceeding as sacrilegious.

The Bengal Club will entertain Prince Albert Victor at a ball during his visit to Calcutta.

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BURMA.

RANGOON, SEPT. 15TH.

The Local Government have suspended until October 31, 1889, the provision in the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, requiring all piece goods imported to have stamped on them the number of yards contained in the piece.

The following troops will constitute the force for operations from Burma against the Chins:—1st Battalions Cheshire Regiment and King's Own Scottish Borderers, 42nd and 43rd Goorkhas, 10th, 33rd, and 38th Bengal Infantry, one Bengal Mountain Battery, and a company of Sappers. Brigadier Symons, who commands, will have full political as well as military control. The Myintha river has been ascertained to be navigable for boats, and stores for the expedition will be conveyed by water as far as Kalemyo. This will save much expense and labour. A large body of Punjabee coolies for the Chin expedition arrived in Rangoon to-day.

The rainfall in the Lower Province during the week has been heavier, and crop prospects have improved. In some districts, however, of Lower Burma, such as Thayetmyo and Thongwa, the crops have suffered severely from want of rain. It is officially announced that in Upper Burma rain is much wanted in the Shwebo, Saging, Lower Chindwin, Pokoko, Meiktcila, and Yamethin districts. Elsewhere in Upper Burma crop prospects are reported fair.

The dacoits who recently assembled near Allanmyo have been dispersed with loss by the military police commanded by Superintendent Rae. The dacoits in Yeu have also been severely handled by the police.

Mr. MacDonnell, the officiating Chief Commissioner, will proceed to Upper Burma about October 15th. It is understood that he will visit and fully inspect the Magwe district. It has been for some time past the most disturbed in Upper Burma, and the consolidation of villages has been there very stringently and harshly carried out.

The questions which will probably immediately engage Mr. MacDonnell's attention are the improvement of the administration of justice in Upper Burma, the reorganisation of the Courts there, and the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner as an Appellate Court for the Upper Province. If these much needed reforms are carried out they will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the condition of the province.

ENGLAND AND SIAM.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

The Siamese Mission will decide the conflicting claims of England and Siam in the Trans-Salwein States, survey the country, lay down boundaries, settle claims for compensation brought by Siamese or English subjects, and account for losses caused by either Government, as, for instance, in the case of the Siamese in Eastern Karenni interfering with the timber trade.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

The Mamlutdar's Indemnity Act was introduced in the Council to-day. It provides that those who paid bribes under pressure in order to obtain appointments and promotion shall be retained in the public service, but that those who spontaneously offered bribes shall be dismissed with compensation. Eight Mamlutdars have already been dismissed, and other cases are under consideration.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in an exhaustive speech upon the measure, said that the Indian Government regarded the engagement entered into with the Mamlutdars who gave evidence before the Crawford Commission as not in principle abhorrent, and declared that the Bombay Executive was not to blame for promising indemnity to them. The Viceroy concurred in the view that a large number of the accused were incriminated rather as victims of extortion than as willing parties to it. The Indemnity Act promised the Mamlutdars exemption from punishment, protection from private suits and prosecutions, and retention in office, notwithstanding their statutory incapacity. The Bombay Government, in dismissing those implicated in the worst cases, acted under orders from the superior authority. In conclusion, his Excellency declared that the Indian Government shared the Secretary of State's admiration for the courage and singleness of purpose with which Lord Reay had acted throughout.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 18.

A monster meeting of Europeans and natives was held to-day in the Town Hall to protest against the proposed despatch of the Indian mail for England on Sundays. Three resolutions were passed. The first protested against the Sunday mail as a measure fraught with injury to the moral, physical, and material well-being of the community in and beyond Bombay; the second declared that no adequate cause had been shown for introducing the measure; and the third states that the meeting, while believing Friday to be the most suitable and acceptable day, endorsed the proposal of the Government of India for the departure of the mail at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon all the year round. Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, presided, and among the chief speakers were the Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Forbes Adam, the Hon. F. L. Latham, Messrs. Sayani, Mehta, Wadia, and Telang, members of Council; the Rev. Mr. Mackichan, Colonel Bayley, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Cotton, Geary, Gubbay, and Kabraji, and Dr. Porter, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay.

OPERATIONS ON THE FRONTIERS OF UPPER BURMA.

(FLOM A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

During the last cold season in Upper Burma several important operations were carried out on the frontiers of the new province, and it will serve a useful purpose to record their objects and the results which attended them. These operations may be divided under four heads—the Chin expedition, the Eastern Karenni expedition, the operations at Mogaung, and the operations in Momeik and the Bhamo district. Of these the two first were the most important, and represent the most severe military enterprises associated with the pacification of Burma during last winter. As those enterprises are to be followed up in the coming winter by further expeditions, an account of these will not only show what has been done, but will indicate the probable course of future events.

The principal tribes of the Chin valley are the Siyins, Sagyilaings, and Kanhaws in the northern part, and the Tashons in the southern. It was with the Tashons that we necessarily first came into contact, and it was hoped and believed that Major Raike's negotiations in 1887-8 with Sonpek, their chief, would have resulted in a durable agreement. The Chins resented the intrusion of several exploring parties into their secluded territory, which had never been invaded by an enemy, and once their suspicions were aroused they showed an implacable hostility to our officers, and began to commit raids within the neighbouring and tranquillised districts. Two pretenders, the so-called Shwegyobyn Prince, who is not a member of the ex-Royal family of Burma, and the ex-Sawbwa of Kale, placed themselves at the head of the Tashons, who in a little time were joined by the Siyins, Sagyilaings, and Baungshes. In other words, the great majority of the Chins declared their open enmity to our authority. In consequence of these acts steps were taken for the despatch of a punitive expedition in the event of the Chins refusing to give reparation for their deeds by surrendering the Burmese rebels and dacoits who had taken refuge with them, and also the captives they had carried off from villages under our control. These terms were not complied with, and the raids were resumed with greater audacity than ever. The authorities endeavoured to solve the difficulty by compromise, and it was not until some precious weeks had been wasted that a force was moved up to guard even the frontier. Several important villages were occupied by a mixed force of English and Goorkhas, and orders were given that, although no regular expedition into the hills should be undertaken, raiders should be pursued and punished. These measures did not prove effectual. The raiders in the Yaw district became bolder, and the inhabitants of several villages were either killed or carried off as captives. The dacoits, who were largely reinforced by villagers who turned against us the arms we had put in their hands for their own defence, grew more confident from impunity, and did not hesitate to attack convoys and even a stockaded place like Gangaw. On further reinforcements being sent to the front the hostile bands were dispersed in the neighbourhood of Gangaw, and the villagers were allowed to return to their villages after paying fines for their misconduct.

At the same time that these operations were being carried on in the Yaw district General Faunce was operating with a larger force against the Tashons and other Chin tribes, and Sir George White visited in person the scene of operations. Although several attempts were made to negotiate nothing came of them, and the British force, numbering about 1,000 men, advanced into the hills, making a road as it marched, and driving the tribesmen out of their villages, not without resistance, as can be judged from the loss inflicted on our troops, whose casualties were twenty-six killed and fifty-four wounded. The force reconnoitred as far as the summit of the Lethia range, which is 8,200 feet above the sea. One of the most important facts of this campaign was the capture of the village of Tokhlaing, which has been fortified by us, and is now called Fort White. It is the headquarters of the Chin frontier force. The results of these operations may be

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summed up as follows. The Tashons have expressed a willingness to conclude a truce, but although our terms are exceedingly moderate and no longer include the surrender of the refugee Burmese, they have not made their formal submission or signed any agreement promising good behaviour. The Siyins have not submitted, nor have the Sagyilaings. But the Kanhaws have surrendered many captives and paid a fine of 1,000 rupees. Still, even they, it now appears, have not restored all the captives they had taken. The occupation of Fort White during the rains will, it is hoped, exercise a deterrent influence on the Chins by showing them that our occupation of the country is permanent. It is hoped that this measure, added to a vigilant blockade, will suffice to insure a pacific settlement of our difficulties with the powerful and numerous Tashons; but should our hopes be disappointed in this respect complete success is expected to crown the renewal of active military operations in the coming winter. But, in any case, it is proposed that a force should visit the Tashon country, while another column will be sent to join hands with the expedition that is to be sent eastwards from Chittagong.

The Eastern Karenni expedition relates to a different portion of our Burmese dominions, and the tract named will be found on the opposite side of the Irrawaddy, near our old frontier. The chief of Eastern Karenni during the last few years has been the somewhat notorious Sawlapaw, and our difficulties with him have been of a personal nature as distinguished from the hostile opposition of the Burmese to ourselves as conquerors. The annexation of Burma should not have entailed any collision with Eastern Karenni, nor would it have done so but for the unprovoked and inexcusable defiance of Sawlapaw. The first inkling of his hostility was given when he refused to have an interview with the Superintendent of the Shan States on his making an official tour along his borders. But this act of incivility was passed over, and it was not until he invaded the British Shan State of Maukme and devastated it that active measures were taken to bring him to a proper sense of his position. A force was sent to recover Maukme, and the Karens were driven out. Sawlapaw had, however, the audacity to send a few weeks later a stronger force into Maukme, which was again devastated, and it was not compelled to retire until a strong reinforcement had arrived for the Anglo-Indian garrison at the capital of this little State. In consequence of these acts of open hostility an *ultimatum* was sent to Sawlapaw requiring him to come to Fort Stedman, to pay an indemnity of two lakhs of rupees, to surrender 500 serviceable muskets, and to pay annually a sum of 5,000 rupees as tribute. After a considerable delay Sawlapaw expressed his willingness to comply with these terms if the interview with the superintendent could be held on the borders of Karenni instead of at Fort Stedman. We complied with this request, and in our anxiety to avoid extreme measures we extended the period of grace. Our forbearance was mistaked for fear, and it very shortly became evident that Sawlapaw intended to use his respite not for the purpose of collecting the indemnity, but for making preparations for defence. Further delay would have been foolish, and in January two columns invaded Karenni, one operating from the north, and the other from the south. The northern column, under Brigadier-General Collett, was the larger, and to its share fell the brunt of the work to be done. After one encounter, in which the Karens lost nearly 200 men killed, all opposition ceased, and Sawlon, the capital of the State, was occupied without further resistance.

In the meantime Sawlapaw had fled, and as his hiding place was unknown our triumph was qualified, and it became difficult to see how best to make its results a permanent settlement of the Karenni difficulty. The best arrangement seemed to be to appoint Sawlawi, Sawlapaw's nephew and heir, to act as Sawbwa of Eastern Karenni. To this project that young chief gave his assent, promising to hold his State as a British subject, to pay an indemnity of three lakhs, and to otherwise comply with the requirements of the *ultimatum*. The payment of the annual tribute was guaranteed by the leading officials and timber merchants of the State. At the same time negotiations were opened with Siam for the purpose of joint action against Sawlapaw, but the Siamese were so dilatory that their co-operation was practically of no value. The Siamese have put forward claims over Karen districts which will be submitted to a mixed Commission that is now on the point of beginning its labours. Affairs in Karenni under Sawlawi have proved fairly satisfactory. The guns have been surrendered, and the first instalment of the indemnity paid. Sawlawi has also attended the durbars of the superintendent of the Shan States, and kept us well informed as to events in his territory. Sawlapaw's exact whereabouts is still unknown, but it is believed that he is residing in a village near the capital, and that he does not interfere in the government. The most likely cause for any further disturbance in Eastern Karenni seems to be the presence of a Siamese force in the district east of the Salwen, more especially as this district contains some of the best timber in the country. The third sphere of frontier operations was in the Mogaung sub-division of the Bhamo district. Mogaung is of special importance on account of its natural wealth of jade, amber, and indiarubber, and the town of the same name is a busy place of trade. The importance of pacifying a district likely to furnish such a considerable revenue is obvious, and success appeared to crown our efforts until the Lepei and Ithi Kachins attacked our force on its return from the jade mines. An attack was also made on Mogaung itself, where the small garrison of Goorkha police, under Lieutenant O'Donnell, valiantly and successfully repulsed the attack of a large force. Last winter four separate expeditions were sanctioned and organised against the different branches of the Kachin tribe. A demand was made upon their chiefs to surrender Po Saw and Nga Ti, our two most bitter and formidable opponents. As no compliance was shown with these requests the expeditions took the field. That against the Tepei clan achieved no inconsiderable degree of success, and the other then accomplished after more or less resistance the destruction of the head villages of the offending tribes. There were twenty-two engagements in all with a casualty list to our force of thirty-nine officers and men killed and wounded. Forty-six villages containing 639 houses were destroyed by our troops. The success of these operations would have been all the greater but for an outbreak of smallpox which delayed the movements of the troops during the best month for active operations. Work at the jade and amber mines has not been disturbed, and the hope is reasonably indulged that the Kachins will not in the future seriously disturb the peace of this sub-division.

The fourth set of operations was on the north-east frontier bordering on Bhamo and the State of Momeik. Momeik is immediately north of the Ruby Mines district, and the position of Bhamo is well-known. Here our principal opponent has been Kan Hlaing, whose pretensions to the Sawbwaship of Momeik we refused to recognise, and who in consequence became our bitter enemy. With him acted another adventurer named Saw Yan Naing. At the beginning of the present year these two leaders had collected a large hostile gathering, and vigorous measures had to be adopted against it. Troops were sent into the Ruby Mines district and also to Momeik. The mere presence of these troops sufficed to insure tranquillity, and after a little delay Saw Yan Naing was vigorously attacked and driven from his principal stockade. He is now a fugitive somewhere on the frontier, and although he still has all the inclination to be mischievous, it is doubted if he has any power or influence left. A more serious wave of disturbance visited the neighbourhood of Bhamo. A pretender who claimed the title of prince appeared there, and recruiting many Chinese brigands and deserters from the Chinese army soon found himself at the head of a force more formidable in a military sense than the ordinary dacoit band. The promptitude of our attack nipped the danger in the bud, and this force melted away after a single encounter with the police under Mr. Segrave, in which it lost 50 men. In the neighbourhood of Bhamo itself a reverse was experienced at Si-u, when the police were repulsed in an attack on a stockade with a loss of several men killed and wounded. This defeat was retrieved, but only after a desperate struggle, by a successful attack on Mankin and Malin, which success was followed by the dispersal of the gathering. The efforts to capture Kan Hlaing, which would have crowned our success, failed. The most signal of all the successes obtained in this quarter was the severe lesson read the Kachins of Ponkan. Their chief villages were occupied and destroyed, large quantities of grain were burnt, and the headmen made an abject surrender. There seems every reason for saying and believing that, here at least, our punishment of the Burmese marauders has been effectual, and that we shall not be troubled again by this particular branch of the Kachins.

INDIA'S GROWING TRADE.

The returns of India's foreign trade during the year 1888-89 are of the most satisfactory character. The increase on 1887-88 has been so remarkable that we have to go back to 1880-81 to find such another. That was the year in which India's foreign trade was said to have increased "by leaps and bounds." Again there has been a world-wide revival of trade, and India has undoubtedly got her share. In imports she shows a satisfactory increase under most heads, the only serious decrease being in metals. The imports of wrought and unwrought copper fell from 26,630 tons in 1887-88 to 4,925 tons last year, and this drop was due to the French copper corner.

Large importations of oil from Asiatic Russia, exceeding those of 1887-88 by twelve million gallons, are answerable for the whole of the increase under the head of oils, American importations having declined. Machinery shows an increase of more than 51 lakhs. In yarn and textile fabrics the increase is mainly due to the larger imports of grey piece goods

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and bleached piece goods, which are credited with 256 and 95 lakhs of rupees respectively. Twenty-five thousand tons represent the decrease in the quantity of salt used, but its value has increased nine lakhs. The supply of refined sugar from foreign sources is less by some 13,000 tons, and in value by 34 lakhs. On the other hand, although the exports of unrefined sugar have declined, their value has grown by 3 lakhs, and 45½ lakhs worth have been sent out of the country. The shipping of wheat has increased largely on the previous twelve months, the total exports reaching 881,000 tons, against 677,000 tons; in value the increase is over 197 lakhs. In opium the value has risen by 44 lakhs, but the number of chests has decreased 2,307. The cotton season is said to have been very unfavourable to shippers, so the quantity exported is less, but the value greater by 63 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute increased, and gunny bags worth 147 lakhs were exported to the United Kingdom, no doubt to the detriment of Dundee, though to the advantage of Calcutta. The total value of the imports of merchandise and treasure was more than Rs. 4,00,00,000 in excess of that of the previous twelve months, while the value of exports increased nearly Rs. 7,00,00,000. Together, the total value of exports and imports is Rs. 1,79,10,49,388, which gives a percentage of increase of 6·09 when compared with 1887-8.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Surgeon John Crimmin, of the Bombay Medical Service, whose claim has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in the action near Lwekaw, Eastern Karenni, Burma, on the 1st January, 1889, as recorded against his name. The following is the act of bravery for which he was recommended:—Lieutanant Tighe, 27th Bombay Infanty (to the Mounted Infantry of which Corps Surgeon Crimmin was attached), states that in the action near Lwekaw, Eastern Karenni, on the 1st January last, four men charged with him into the midst of a large body of the enemy who were moving off from the Karen left flank, and two men fell to the ground wounded. He saw Surgeon Crimmin attending one of the men about two hundred yards to the rear. Karens were round the party in every direction, and he saw several fire at Surgeon Crimmin and the wounded man. A Sepoy then galloped up to Surgeon Crimmin, and the latter joined the fighting line which then came up. Lieutenant Tighe further states that very shortly afterwards they were engaged in driving the enemy from small clumps of trees and bamboo, in which the Karens took shelter. Near one of these clumps he saw Surgeon Crimmin attending a wounded man. Several Karens rushed out at him. Surgeon Crimmin thrust his sword through one of them, and attacked a second, a third Karen then dropped from the fire of a Sepoy, upon which the remaining Karens fled.

LORD DUFFERIN ON INDIA.

On Thursday night the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was entertained at a banquet in Belfast. There was a large and brilliant assemblage, the nobility and gentry in the surrounding Ulster districts joining in paying honour to the ex-Governor of India. The Mayor of Belfast presided, and, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the health of "Our Welcome Guest" was given. It was most enthusiastically received, and, in reply,

Lord Dufferin dealt chiefly with India without disparagement to either of the sister kingdoms. He could say with perfect truth that both Ireland as a whole and Ulster as a province have imported a vast amount of ability, industry, and valour into the Indian civil and military services. Why, gentlemen, to whom at this very moment has been intrusted as Viceroy the supreme conduct of Indian affairs? Is it not to a great Kerry nobleman—the Marquis of Lansdowne? Who is governing thirty millions of Indian subjects in Madras with exceptional success and ability? Why, a Bourke, of Mayo—Lord Connemara. Who is it now commands the armies of the Queen in India with the universal acceptation both of the public and the Government? Is it not a Waterford hero—the victor of Candahar—Sir Frederick Roberts? Who, again, has succeeded in what—considering the difficulties of the task—was a marvellously short period in reducing Burma to submission, or—what was even more troublesome—the hill tribes that surround Burma? Has it not been Sir George White, a most distinguished soldier, of whom his native Antrim may well be proud? And who is the able financier that has contrived, in spite of the treacherous, debilitated, and ever depreciating rupee, to evolve a surplus out of impending deficit? Has it not been Sir David Barbour, whom they were entitled to claim as a Belfast man? In saying that he felt he was not trenching upon any burning political question. The British Empire could never get on without Irishmen. His lordship then proceeded to speak of the prosperity of India, and said that kingdoms and principalities, which for hundreds of years had been continually devastated by successive wars and intercine conflicts, were now peaceful and secure in amicable juxtaposition. A justice which formerly was never known in India and is not known in any Oriental Government under the sun protects alike the rights and property of the poorest peasant and the wealthiest zemindar. Extensive lines of railway not only unite all the great centres of population and of industry, but have, in a great measure, penetrated all those districts which were once the theatres of the most disastrous famines. Universities, colleges, and schools, offering free education to the entire population, were to be found in every town—nay, almost every village and hamlet. British manufacturing energy and enterprise have supplied millions with all the necessaries of life and have taught them in their turn to establish in their own land rival looms and industries, while, above all, the standards of moral obligation which prevail in the West have vindicated their authority and planted their sanctions both in the Courts of Justice and in the counting-houses of Hindostan. His lordship concluded with a brief reference to the wonderful prosperity of Belfast.

AN INCUBATING CONCESSION.

It is high time some definite particulars were given regarding a scheme vaguely spoken of as a "railway from Chittagong to East Bengal," which it is alleged is to be accompanied with a concession of three thousand square miles of "waste land,' or the right of "prospecting" in such large tract for "gold or petroleum," a mineral combination which may be commended to the attention of the School of Mines. The question was raised in course of the random Indian Budget debate; but the circumstance that compels attention to the secret negotiations now presumably proceeding at the India Office, is the peculiar tone and drift of such reply as the Under-Secretary of State thought fit to offer. With reference to the proposals for the Chittagong railway, said Sir John Gorst, "the Hon. Member for Northampton again showed himself anxious to do the work of the Secretary of State for India. The Hon. Member wanted all the proposals and opinions of everybody disclosed to the House, and the contract to be settled in the House instead of in the India Office. Certain proposals had been made concerning this railway, including a large grant of waste land. They had been submitted to the Secretary of State, who had considered them, but had not so far approved of them." Here Sir George Campbell interjected the query, "Where is the waste land?" To this Sir John replied "He could not tell;" and he then proceeded in this extraordinary strain: "He objected to the fussy kind of interference in the executive business of the Government of India to which some honourable members were addicted before the Secretary of State had the materials to form a decision. This arose from the anxiety of hon. members to do the business of the Secretary of State, instead of minding their own business, which was to criticise the Government's action *when it had been determined on*; their business was not to attempt by agitation and threats to exert an undue influence upon the executive departments of the Government *before action had been taken*." Now, as to this petulant little lecture it might seem to raise certain constitutional questions which it might be inconvenient for the India Office to answer. The authoritative dicta comprised in the passages we have italicised do demand the immediate attention of practical men. This is no mere question of some yet undivulged new method of railway exploitation in India; but it is evidently accompanied by negotiations, relating to extensive public property, that are being pursued by private parties for their own individual profit. And in this instance it is not the resources of a Native State that are to be manipulated, but lands and mineral deposits that are assumed to be under the direct control of the Government of India. With the conduct of certain members of the Indian Council and their friends regarding the Deccan Mining Concession still fresh in the public mind, the Under-Secretary could ill afford to treat the question of the inchoate Chittagong concessions in the highty-tighty fashion to which we draw attention.—*Economist.*

MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN KAYE BATTEN AND MISS KETCHEN.

The marriage of Eva Muriel Elizabeth, only daughter of Colonel W. D. B. Ketchen, commanding the Nair Brigade, and Mr. John Kaye Batten, Madras Civil Service, son of the late Mr. John Hallet Batten, Bengal Civil Service, took place in Christ's Church, Trevandrum, on Wednesday, the 7th ult. The roads from the church to the commandant's house were lined by the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry of the Nair

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Brigade in full dress, who volunteered their services for the occasion. Colonel Ketchen wore the full dress uniform of the Madras Light Cavalry. The bride who looked charming, wore a lovely dress of rich white satin, draped with crêpe de chine and trimmed with long wreaths of myrtle and waxen orange blossom, the bodice and full train being of white moiré; her only ornament was a pearl necklace (the gift of the bridegroom); her long tulle veil was simply fastened with sprays of orange blossoms; she carried a magnificent bouquet of eucharis lilies, orange blossom, stephanotis, and tuberoses, mixed with the small delicate maiden hair fern; her train was carried by a tiny bridesmaid, Miss Annie Jacob, who was prettily dressed in white, with an apple-green sash, her large white hat being also trimmed with apple green; she wore a pearl heart brooch (the gift of the bridegroom). The bridegroom was attended by Mr. R. B. Ferguson, as best man. Many native gentlemen were present, among whom was his Highness, the First Prince of Travancore, who had come all the way from Madras on purpose to be present at the ceremony. As the bride moved up the aisle on the arm of her father, who gave her away, the choir sang "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," and when the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. H. B. Norman, B.A., was over, and the bridal party proceeded to the vestry, another beautiful hymn, "O Father all creating," was sung. The bride and bridegroom then left the church, showers of rose leaves and jessamine being thrown into the air and before them as they walked down the aisle, while the band of the Nair Brigade played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Flowers were also thrown alone the route at intervals, and at the handsome arch at the entrance of the avenue leading to the Commandant's house, quantities of flowers fell, as if by magic, from the top of the arch as the bride and bridegroom passed beneath it. They were received at the Commandant's house by his Highness, the Maharajah of Travancore, who wore magnificent jewels. The house was beautifully decorated, and in a very novel manner. In the hall was a trophy of piled drums, the regimental colours, and stars of bayonets, erected by the European Non-commissioned and Native Officers of the Nair Brigade. At the end of the dining-room and drawing-room, which had been thrown into one, and were full of beautiful growing plants and cut white flowers, was a small canoe full of fragrant roses, which was sent by the Maharajah, and from the centre of the large arch connecting the rooms depended an enormous bell, entirely composed of the flowers of the large white sacred lotus, maidenhair, and eucharis lilies, with a fringe of the white blossoms of the cork tree, a single lotus bud forming the clapper of the bell, under which the bride and bridegroom stood to receive the congratulations of their friends. The Maharajah proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a few kind words, and Mr. Batten briefly returned thanks. The cake was then cut by the bride, and afterwards a huge white swan, very cleverly made, was presented to the bride by the servants of the establishment with a request that she would lift a lid concealed in the back of it. On her doing so a number of birds flew out. This little ceremony was supposed to bring good luck. At about five o'clock, amid a shower of rice and rose leaves, the bride and bridegroom left for the Residency, Quilon, kindly lent by Mr. Hannyngton, the Resident, in a handsome State carriage, which the Maharajah had courteously placed at the disposal of Mr. Batten for the occasion. They were loudly and heartily cheered as they departed. The bride's travelling dress was exceedingly pretty, being of the newest shade of green cashmere, beautifully embroidered in different shades of tan. It was made in the directoire style, the vest and front being of pale pink moiré, with a bonnet of green crêpe and pink roses. She carried an exquisite bouquet of pale pink lotus flowers mixed with grasses and ferns, to match her dress. Mrs. Ketchen, the mother of the bride, wore a bodice and train of moss green velvet, with a vest and petticoat of pale green and biscuit brocade, a moss green tulle bonnet, with honeysuckle coloured plumes. Her beautiful bouquet was composed of honeysuckle and Maréchal Niel roses, mixed with cream and yellow orchids. The presents were numerous and costly, including many handsome cheques. Among them was a silver necklace from the Dewan; an emerald and diamond ring from Her Highness the Senior Ranee; and a ruby ring from her consort, the Valia Coil Tampooran. His Highness, the First Prince, presented a magnificent bracelet, a massive band of gold with a beautifully enamelled peacock with diamond eyes raised from the gold; the tail composed entirely of diamonds, the eyes of the feathers being alternately a ruby, an emerald, a sapphire, and a diamond. This was set in a medallion of gold with diamonds at each corner, and when opened was found to contain the portrait of Colonel and Mrs. W. D. B. Ketchen, beautifully painted. His Highness the Maharajah also asked permission to offer a gift, and Her Highness the Senior Ranee and her consort wrote to the same effect; but these presents, so kindly sent and offered, had to be returned according to Government regulations.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SWORDS FOR NATIVE CAVALRY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

On nearly every occasion when sword blades are imported from England or elsewhere for the use of a Native cavalry regiment the Commandant makes a special application to the customs authorities for a refund of the duty paid, and, on the case being referred for decision, the Government of India as often steadily declines to exempt the blades from the impost. We certainly should imagine that if any article might claim, more than another, to be imported free of duty it would be sword blades for the use of Native cavalry regiments. Not only is the sword the chief weapon of the cavalry, but the duty on it may mean just the difference in price between a second-rate article and a first-class one. And even if a first-class sword be bought, then the charges for customs duty is so much more out of the funds, and other articles of equipment must suffer in proportion. Only a little while ago a Native cavalry regiment imported some sword blades from England, and claimed exemption from paying customs duty on the grounds that they had been obtained to replace others destroyed on field service in Burma, and that the regiment had already undergone very heavy expenses in many ways in connection with the campaign in that country. One would think that these were good reasons for claiming exemption, but the Government of India apparently did not think so, for it refused to sanction a refund of the duty which had been paid. It appears to us that if it be necessary to import swords from England or elsewhere for the use of silladar cavalry—and we may be sure that it is, or the regimental authorities would not go to the trouble of sending such a distance for them—then it is only reasonable to claim that they be allowed to pass free of duty. To persistently refuse to recognise the undoubted justice of this claim is almost equivalent to designedly placing an obstacle in the way of our Native cavalry becoming efficiently equipped. Great things are expected from the Indian cavalry. A niggardly policy, such as the one brought to notice above, must ever prevent them from realising the hopes of their most sanguine friends.

THE JUTE CROP.

(Englishman.)

If the unsatisfactory reports of the jute crop which are now coming in should prove to be well founded, it will be bad news for the Calcutta exporters. The year opened with confident anticipations of bumper crops, low prices, brisk business, and the consequent prosperity of the port which such conditions imply. Unhappily, the season concerning which these pleasant expectations were entertained has been marked in fact by little else than successive disappointments and unpleasant surprises. The serious scarcity of food grains in Behar, and the unmistakably inferior and deficient wheat harvest in Oudh and the North-West, were scarcely realised ere they were followed by genuine reports of the short outturn of the oilseed crops throughout the same divisions of the country. The price of wheat has remained at a level which has reduced exports from this side of India to very small proportions; linseed has, from an early period in the season, been selling at figures nearly 25 per cent. above its normal value in times of abundance; poppy-seed has been scrambled for by excited speculators, the supply being quite inadequate to the demand; and, lastly, the abundant rapeseed crop in Eastern Bengal and Assam being insufficient to supply the deficiency in the crops of Bombay and the North-West, and in those of Continental Europe, the price of this staple also has risen far above the average of recent years. Now we are apparently face to face with a similarly unsatisfactory state of affairs in the case of jute. Early advices were of a hopeful character and the new crop was, in many quarters, believed to be a larger one than last year's. The official report wore a different complexion, the absence of rain early in the season, and the excessive downfall at a later stage, having, it was alleged, interfered with the satisfactory growth of the plant. Later private information appears to support this unpromising view, but both official and private advices coincide as to the extension of the area under cultivation, a result of the profitable prices realised by growers last year. Owing to the agreement made by balers not to sell baled jute before the first of the present month, the speculative element has to a large extent been eliminated from the local market this season. The agreement, a not unnatural outcome of the caution inspired by the unprofitable forward business of previous years, is now seen to have been wisely conceived, for the market has opened with sales at exceptionally high prices, and the present shipping cost is much above the values realisable at home. As a consequence of all this, the advance in freights which usually accompanies the appearance

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of the new jute crop has been more speculative than real. The "spurt" has been apparent, but is ill-sustained, and, with 50,000 tons of "unfixed" shipping in the port, we are not likely to witness a repetition of the remarkable excitement which distinguished the jute season of 1888.

THE FIFTY-FIVE YEARS RULE.

(Englishman.)

Much anxiety and some indignation were provoked among the officers of the Public Works Department by the recent rumour of the abolition of the rule enforcing the compulsory retirement of all officers at the age of fifty-five, and although these apprehensions were for a time allayed by a semi-official denial of the correctness of the report it is now believed by those most interested in the subject that a despatch recommending the annulment of the rule in question is under consideration, and moreover that his Excellency the Viceroy is strongly in favour of the proposed alteration. If this is the case, it is difficult to believe that the reasons which led to the introduction of the measure have been fairly and fully considered. In the Public Works Department promotion, now exceedingly slow, was for several years at an absolute standstill. There was no inducement for men to retire with a pension, small in any case, and rendered uncertain in value on account of the falling rupee, while the salaries of the men in the Department are not paid on a scale sufficiently liberal to admit of a competence being secured by thrift and economy. Every officer as a rule remained at his post until ill-health or the regulations of the Department compelled him to retire, and the rule of enforced retirement at the age of fifty-five is now, to a small extent, helping to give the flow of promotion necessary to secure an efficient and contented service. In the case, however, of engineers working in bad districts, and subject to the exposure which is incidental to their ordinary duties, weak health accounts, unless we are mistaken, for the majority of the retirements. Those whose lives have fallen in pleasant places are the officers chiefly affected by the fifty-five years rule. The secretaries, inspector-general and officers in similar posts, who enjoy a delightful climate all the year round, are those who will gain by being permitted to continue in office after attaining the age of fifty-five, and the feeling of exasperation in the Department will not be less intense when it is remembered that those at present holding these appointments are the very men who have benefited by the application of the rule in past years.

THE WASTE OF OFFICERS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

It is a matter of frequent complaint that the exigencies of modern military education tend to keep regiments short-handed in the matter of officers. In British regiments this evil is much enhanced by the number of probationers for the Staff Corps. Theoretically we believe probationers are supposed to be at once replaced in their regiments, but practically it takes at least six months to do so, and then very probably the new comer will, like his predecessors, be off to the Staff Corps as soon as, or possibly before, he has learned to make himself useful. However, the object of this article is not to discuss the system of officering the Staff Corps, but to show how some men, at any rate, might be retained with their regiments instead of, as at present, being scattered about undergoing various courses of instruction. We will take what are known as C. and D. examinations, or in the Staff Corps as Part II. Of what do these consist? Of a series of not very intricate questions in military law, tactics, field fortification and topography, all subjects with which an officer should by rights become acquainted within the ordinary course of his profession, but to enable him to pass in which it is considered necessary to institute a course of cram, known as the Garrison Class, whereby his services are lost to his regiment for three months. In a Native regiment this may be very inconvenient, under officered as such regiments always are, even supposing all their officers to be present—an event of rare occurrence—what with language leave, musketry, equitation, transport, and signalling classes. There is not one of these subjects that an officer should not be capable of mastering for himself with the aid of text books while with his regiment, and it would be no bad thing either for him or his commanding officer if the latter had to examine him periodically in these subjects, thus compelling him to keep himself fairly conversant with them. So much for the Garrison Class. Now let us take language leave, that bugbear of commands of Native regiments. Of course, a probationer is not of much use until he can talk to the men and understand what they say to him; but whether this result is achieved by the present H.L. Examination is very much open to question. So far as colloquial efficiency is concerned it is an utter failure. It is pretentious, pedantic, and impracticable. The candidate's whole time is taken up in trying to attain a literary style, such as shall please the Board of Examiners in Calcutta, the which style, if attempted to impress into daily use, would be simply "not understanded of the people" with whom he has to deal. The time wasted by the ordinary probationer would be much more profitably spent in learning the interior economy and system of his regiment; and he might simultaneously pick up such a knowledge of "Hindustani as she is spoken" and written as would enable him to pass at the end of his year's probation a quite sufficiently practical test therein before a Local Board. For the benefit of the men alluded to above, who really try to make a study of the language, language leave might still be retained, but not for probationers.

BENGAL.

(Sept. 1.)

"THE Rajah of Sikkim is at Guntok," says a contemporary, "and is a grass widower, his wife having left him somewhat suddenly a fortnight ago for Chambi, where her two children and brother-in-law are. There is no great probability of the Rani returning."

THE returns of Calcutta sea-borne trade for 1888-89 show a marked advance on those for the preceding year, the aggregate increase being no less than Rs. 2,61,52,716, or 3 2-3 per cent. The foreign imports were over 2½ crores better, and the foreign exports over 89 lakhs better. The value of the foreign imports was Rs. 27,06,79,011, and that of the foreign exports Rs. 36,69,16,271, making a grand total of Rs. 63,75,95,282, the highest figures touched in the history of the port.

THE old story of the murder of a child for its ornaments is reported by the *Hindu Patriot;* but the crime in this instance is accompanied with a peculiarly revolting circumstance. Early on the morning of the 18th a Native child, aged one a-half, and loaded with ornaments, was left by the maid in charge of it with a butcher in Bow Bazaar. When the servant returned to take the child home she was informed that its father had already done so. This having been found to be untrue, the police were informed and a search made; it was discovered that the child had been murdered by the butcher, its body cut up, and a portion of the flesh sold as goat's meat to a customer. The murderer was arrested, and, together with one or two accomplices, awaits his trial.

A CALCUTTA paper states that in several parts of Bengal there are signs that the hand-loom weaving of cotton is reviving. At Serampur the industry has so improved that the weavers, who were not long ago giving up the trade for other occupations, are now able to hold their own against the Manchester piece-goods. But in the Burdwan district the manufacture of cloth has largely decreased, and this is said to be due to the competition of Manchester goods. More than one recent district report bears evidence of a falling off in the local silk-weaving industries, owing chiefly to the successful competition of European-made fabrics. In Bogra the manufacture of silk has been almost entirely driven out by this competition, and the weavers have taken to agriculture. So in Bhagulpore the industry is rapidly waning. An officer is about to be specially deputed to make an industrial survey of Bengal, and part of his duty will be to ascertain how the local handicrafts are affected by outside competition.

A CONTEMPORARY reports an incident that occurred in Behar on the 22nd August. Owing probably to the presence of so many gallant planters, that province is singularly free from occurrences of the following nature:—"A Mrs. Danslem, whose husband is an accountant in the timber depot at Bugaha, was returning from Monghyr. After leaving the train at Bettiah, she proceeded in a *shampony*, and about 9 P.M., when the conveyance was about half a mile the other side of Pursah Indigo Factory, three men attacked the bullock driver and three more attacked Mrs. Danslem, rendering both her and the driver insensible; one man got a brick and hammered the unfortunate woman in the mouth, striking her repeatedly with it. Some villagers living close by hearing a noise ran to the spot and took the wounded pair into Pursah, the blackguards of assaulters clearing off. Mr. Canning did his best to assist, and was most kind. The injuries received are not supposed to be very serious, but the Civil Surgeon of Motiharee had gone out to Pursah to examine Mrs. Danslem when we last heard. From the slight details of a first report it is difficult to gather the full facts, but the scoundrels are not supposed to be Mugaieh Domes. The police are doing their level best, and it is fervently to be hoped they will succeed in arresting the culprits."

MADRAS.

(Sept. 1.)

THE nuisance caused by the large number of monkeys at Tanjore has become so great that the Municipal Council has been put to the necessity of accepting the proposal of one Ramasawmy Naick of Karuppoor in Kumbakonam Taluq, to

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catch the monkeys at the rate of one rupee per head, the cost of deportation and feeding of the monkeys being borne by the Municipality in addition.

THE *Eastern Guardian* says:—"A stone-cutter was killed by the female elephant belonging to the Alugais Temple at Madura under very curious circumstances. It appears the unfortunate man was in that condition euphoniously called in the language of wine-bibbers 'three sheets in the wind;' and the animal not stomaching the smell of arrack became infuriated and crushed the head of the cutter with its foot. Perhaps Mr. Caine may be induced to urge this as an additional argument in favour of his temperance movement."

BOMBAY.

(*Sept.* 3.)

MR. J. F. FLEET, C.S., C.I.E., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. M. KUNTE has been allowed fur lough for two years.

SURGEON JENNINGS, M.B., is to act as Civil Surgeon of Jacobabad in addition to his other duties.

PROFESSOR HATHORNTHWAITE has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE six months' leave granted to the Rev. G. Gothard has been commuted into eighteen months' furlough.

LIEUT. E. J. CARTER will act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednugger during the absence of Captain Davis.

MISS L. M. MACDONALD, M.B., is confirmed in her appointment as second physician in the Cama Hospital.

MR. J. KLINGELHOFER, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, has been granted three months' privilege leave. Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, head clerk and accountant, has been appointed in his stead.

THE ROYAL BALL AT POONA.—It is difficult to convey anything but a dim idea of the magnificent spectacle the Council Hall presented on Wednesday evening, says the *Poona Observer*, when their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's Ball took place. For several days past Poona society was wholly absorbed in making preparations for the Royal event; and many ladies and gentlemen of artistic taste busied themselves up to Tuesday till the day had nearly merged into night in decorating the handsome structure in which the ball was held. The grandeur of the hall was recognised by everyone present. Everywhere within the building was to be perceived a lavishness of decorative art, yielding effects full of beauty, and the superb picture induced the mind to marvel at the tremendous labour involved in the decorations and general arrangements, and the infinite patience of those who undertook to accomplish a work so intricate and extensive. Standing at the south gateway outside the Council Hall, the scene in front was not striking enough to promote rapture, but once in the lobby and interior of the hall a sense of bewilderment seized one. Here Mrs. Pottinger, with one or two assistants, laboured to the best advantage to convert the place into fairyland, for the scene that burst upon the view was a perfect dream of beauty, a happy memory of which will remain for some years to come. Entering the ballroom, which was resplendent with light, every crevice bore testimony to decorative art and refined taste. The walls were covered from top to base with martial arms and foliage, artistically designed. At the further end of the room, two guns placed in each corner, amid a thicket of shrubs, and resting on a crimson platform, formed a bold outline to a background of artistic devices. The floor itself was sufficient to satisfy the enthusiasm of the most inveterate waltzer. Attached to the hall, on the right, was an immense shamiana, under the canopy of which was a shimmer of scarlet, blue and gold, not a vestige of the ground beneath the spread of rich volvet carpets being visible. To add to the splendour of the elaborate satin-coloured gilded sofas and ottomans, arranged in a manner so exquisite as almost to baffle description, the brilliancy of the uniforms and the richness of the ladies' dresses combined to present a scene which, as a thing of beauty, will live in memory for some time. Turning from this spot to the supper rooms, everything was as magnificent as elsewhere. From half-past nine the guests began to arrive, and a little after ten o'clock the ball-room was filled with a brilliant assemblage, the scarlet and gold of the British Infantry and Staff Corps officers, the black and gold of the Artillery, the blue and gold of the Hussars, mingled with the rich dresses of the ladies, on many of whom were displayed jewels of the finest water, while the sombre black of the civilian dress-coats supplied the necessary shading to the picture. The ball was opened with a quadrille, in which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught danced with H.E. the Governor, while Lady Reay partnered the Duke, to the strains of the bands of the Durham Light Infantry and Royal Fusiliers.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Sept.* 1.)

THE Dufferin Bridge at Benares has stood the strain of traffic remarkably well. The Ganges has been very high of late, but this has made no difference in the ordinary speed at which trains have been run across the bridge.

THE following is from the Lahore paper:—"The Simla-Kalka extension of the Delhi-Kalka Railway will, we are informed, be almost certainly carried into effect within the next three years. It has long been obvious that one day or other the railway must be made, for what has been done in the Himalayas at Darjeeling can as easily, though at somewhat greater expense, be done for Simla. The Darjeeling Railway pays, we believe a dividend of 6 or 7 per cent., and *cæteris paribus* there is no reason why the Simla-Kalka, or shall we call it the Delhi-Simla line, should not pay as well. Once the line is made good-bye to the exodus question, it may be hoped, for ever."

BURMA.

(*Aug.* 25.)

SOME months ago Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey, accompanied by an official from Burma, made a tour in Perak to examine the working of the tin mines. Since then Mr. Hughes has examined the principal districts in the Burmese district of Mergui, where tin mines have been worked for many years and where they are still being worked mainly by Chinese and Siamese. The methods are said by a Calcutta paper to be most primitive, and the working is only carried on at certain seasons of the year. Moreover, at present Government derives little advantage from the mining operations, for in some parts the miners pay nothing whatever for the use of the land, while they are free to cut down timber for their furnaces and export the tin almost entirely to China and Siam. In only one or two districts is a small ground rent charged by Government, and Mr. Hughes is of opinion that in a few years these squatters will consider themselves proprietors of the mines they work and of the ground on which their houses stand, when the Government may find some difficulty in ousting them. The coolies who work in the mines are mostly imported from Penang, but even in the wet weather there are only 250 of them, while in the dry weather they dwindle to forty. The men are poorly paid, and have such bad health that they seldom work for more than one season.

SIND.

(*Sept.* 2.)

It is reported that a new bar of a serious character has, since the burst of the monsoon, formed outside the old harbour bar of Karachi. On the 20th and 21st instant three steamers, bound for Europe, were piloted out of Karachi at high tide. One of these, the *Branksome Hall*, bumped on the bottom five times, the *St. Regulus* bumped twice, and the third steamer, once. On the 22nd the s.s. *Lycia* (McIver Line) arrived from Liverpool. The pilot went on board, declined to take the vessel in, ordered that she should stand out to sea for twenty-four hours, and that he would bring her in the next morning on the high tide. He then left, returned the next morning and brought her in safely. On the 22nd there was 27 feet of water at mean sea level on the bar at high tide, and according to the pilot, it was not safe, owing to the heavy monsoon swell, to carry any large vessel over the bar unless there were four clear feet of water below the ship's keel. It is now eight years since any vessel has struck upon the Karachi bar.

A Karachi paper of the 21st reports:—"A Sepoy of the Biluch Regiment stationed here ran amuck while out on sentry guard duty at the Bombay Bank, between the hours of two and four this morning. He left his beat and came down to the Rambagh quarter, where he fired at a police Sepoy who was at the Rambagh Chowki. He missed his mark, and the bullet went as far as a certain range of buildings near the Rambagh tank. While he was about to aim a second shot at the same policeman the latter entreated to be left unmolested, whereupon the Biluch changed his mind, saying *tumara kismat atcha hai*. The next person that he met was a street lamplighter, who was also fired at. Luckily the bullet entered his leg, leaving him unable to move. The next and the last that was aimed at was another policeman, and his case proved fatal. The Biluch, whose name is Danibux, was seen this morning at the general parade ground, where he was arrested. His plea is that he was given liquor by other guards while on duty and consequently knew not what he did. On being questioned where his rifle, ammunition and belt were he replied that he had left them on a shrub in the jungles."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889.

CORRUPTION IN INDIA.

THOSE who sow the wind will, we are told, reap the whirlwind. The Government of Bombay is at the present moment realising the very unpalatable truth of this sacred proverb. In its anxiety to bring home the charges framed against Mr. Crawford it went out of its legitimate way to secure evidence against him, and gave its support to certain Native magistrates, who did not hesitate, under a promise of indemnity, to come forward and swear that they had paid bribes to obtain their appointments to the Bench. The charge of bribery, wrote Lord Byron, in his celebrated letter to the Editor of *My Grandmother's Review*, is revolting to the heart of man from its frequent occurrence, to the mind of a Statesman from its occasional truth, and to the soul of an Editor from its moral impossibility. But to the soul of a Bombay Mamlutdar a charge of bribery does not present itself under any of these hideous aspects. To him a bribe was as simple a matter of ordinary fact as the primrose by the river's brim was to Wordsworth's unsophisticated child of nature—"a yellow primrose, and nothing more." But the Bombay Government, by offering an indemnity to those Native magistrates who would confess to corruption, magnified bribery into a civic virtue. That it is in Native eyes held to be such may be gathered from the report of a monster meeting of the Native community held at Poona on the 1st inst., when three resolutions were put to the assembly and carried :—

The first resolution was, "That this meeting do place on record on behalf of the Native public their emphatic approbation and grateful appreciation of the courageous efforts made by the present Government of Bombay and its officers, amidst unusual difficulties and discouragements, to probe to the bottom and to eradicate the widespread corruption which is traceable directly to the evil genius of a single English officer, who enjoyed the full confidence of Government, and which had prevailed over two-thirds of the presidency, but remained unheeded for many years." The second resolution was, "That this meeting wishes to record an expression of opinion that unless the indemnity solemnly guaranteed to the witnesses who gave evidence before the inquiry is strictly respected and fulfilled in its integrity without distinction, the result will be that the public faith and plighted word of the British Government will be destroyed, and the experiences in this case will hereafter render absolutely impossible to bring to light any delinquencies and misconduct of European public functionaries—an evil fraught with danger to the future good government of India, compared with which any temporary inconvenience or difficulties caused by factious opposition, the policy of faithful adherence to solemn promises must undoubtedly count as a lesser evil. That in a country like India the possible advantages of meting out technical justice in deference to abstract principles will be dearly purchased at the sacrifice of the reliance of the people on the good faith and sanctity of the Government promises by whomsoever given." The third resolution was, "That this meeting wishes to place on record its strong protest against the persistent and factious misrepresentations and perversions of facts of interested writers, whereby public opinion in England is being misled, and that the Native public of India grieve to find some honourable members of Parliament, whom India cannot be too grateful to for their honest and disinterested efforts to see justice done to this country, allowing themselves to be influenced by such one-sided and incorrect representations."

It will be seen from this, that the only "evil genius" recognised by Native eyes was the British officer—the unfortunate, and no doubt corrupt, Mr. Crawford. Why the Government of Bombay should have committed itself to the extraordinary course of widening the sphere of corruption in order to convict Mr. Crawford is a question to which it is difficult to find a satisfactory answer. Mr. Crawford's impecunious position was no secret in Bombay; but he had done that city good service, and the Government would have lost no dignity or incurred no censure had it acted like Othello in dismissing his lieutenant. "I love thee, Cassio; but never more be officer of mine." Instead of acting, however, upon this very sensible precedent, it undertook a clumsy semi-legal prosecution, the result of which has been all the trouble now accumulating on its hands. Having sown the

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wind, Lord Reay's Government is now reaping the whirlwind. The Secretary of State for India must "in duty bound" support Lord Reay. There was no other course open for Lord Cross except to do so, or to convey a public censure. But what is the position now? An Indemnity Bill has been brought into the Viceroy's Council in India to protect, as far as possible, the corrupt Mamlutdars, and at the same time to support Lord Reay's action regarding them in the promise he gave. But holding a candle to the Devil is a difficult and not always a profitable operation, and so we are not surprised to read the following, telegraphed on Friday night from India to the *Daily News*:

"The Viceroy, speaking on the first reading of the Mamlutdars Indemnity Bill, said that, with every desire to support the Bombay Government, he felt it was impossible to approve of the proposed measure. It was an attempt to legislate with the express purpose of retaining in their offices, and in the discharge of judicial and administrative functions requiring the highest integrity, a number of persons who had become not only legally incapable of serving the State, but had even shown themselves guilty of deliberate and voluntary corruption."

"Eight Mamlutdars have been dismissed with compensation. Several other cases are under consideration. A Bombay telegram says that they threaten to sue the Secretary of State and the Bombay Government for damages."

This is how matters stand at present, and it may be questioned whether Cardinal Wolsey's assurance to Cromwell that "Corruption wins not more than honesty" be altogether correct. In Bombay corruption seems to have had the better of the argument.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 24.)

CROSTHWAITE, Sir C. H. T., K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma, has obtained three months' privilege leave, from Sept. 1.

MACDONNELL, Mr. A. P., C.S.I., secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Burma, during the absence on leave of Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

LYALL, Mr. C. T., C.I., secretary to the chief commissioner, Assam, and officiating judge, and commissioner of the Assam Valley district, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I.

HENDERSON—The services of Captain P. E. Henderson, Bengal S.C., assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, Assam, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

GODWIN-AUSTEN, Mr. H., officiating 2nd assistant superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave from July 20 to Oct. 8.

RAMPINI—GORDON—The services of the Hon. R. F. Rampini and of the Hon. H. W. Gordon, of the Bengal C.S., officiating puisne judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from Sept. 9.

HILL—The services of the Hon. C. H. Hill, barrister-at-law, officiating puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

ROBERTS—The services of Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 1st Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an assistant commandant in the Military Police, Upper Burmah.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

SANDILANDS, Lieut.-Colonel A. N., Bengal S.C., 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for 188 days.

GARSTIN, Captain G. L., Bengal S.C., 9th Bengal Lancers, for one year.

WESTMORELAND, Captain C. H., Bengal S.C., 6th Bengal Infantry, for one year.

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. H. D., Bengal S.C., Central India Horse, for one year.

RAVENSHAW, Captain H. A., Bengal S.C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p.a.) for six months.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BARROW, Captain and Brevet Major A. F., C.M.G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, Aug. 18.

PORTER, Captain A. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, Aug. 21.

LOCH, Lieut. G. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, Aug. 21.

RAMSDEN, Lieut.-Colonel W. C., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 5.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, August 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ROGERS, Lieut. G. E., King's Own Scottish Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation.

WEDDERBURN, Major J. A. C., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Channer, appointed assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Contingent.

WHISTLER, Captain A. E., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Wedderburn.

HILL, 2nd Lieut. J., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Whistler.

VAUGHAN, 2nd Lieut. E. G., Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 38th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

THOMPSON, Lieut. H. A. H., officiating wing officer on probation, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, vice Cubitt, officiating in civil employ.

DOBBIE, Lieut. C. F., wing officer, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, from date of joining.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment in the Idtelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department:—

NEWNHAM, Lieut. A. T. H., 10th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as paid attaché, vice Galindo, resigned.

O'FARRELL—With the sanction of Government the name of Lieut. H. P. C. O'Farrell, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is removed from the list of officers of the Staff Corps and the rolls of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Aug. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

JENKINSON, Captain G. S. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, to be station staff officer Multan, 1st class, vice Lawrence, appointed district staff officer, 2nd class.

GOLIGHTLY, Capt. R. E., D.S.O., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be station staff officer, Meerut, vice Kitson, appointed officiating district staff officer, 2nd class.

DALE, Lieut. G. A., Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 19th Punjab Infantry, on probation.

TRAVERS, Lieut. G. A, R.E., to be company officer, Bengal Sappers and Miners, vice Lieut. Stoehr, deceased.

WATSON, A. J., garrison instructor, is posted to Ranikhet.

HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., R.E., is transferred from the Baluchistan command to the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works.

MAXWELL, Lieut. W. L., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, vice O'Farrell, removed from the Staff Corps.

DELAMAIN, Captain F. G., squadron officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Major Beatson, seconded for employment under the Foreign Department.

WRIGHT, Captain H., squadron officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Major Drummond, seconded for employment under the Foreign Department.

COLE, Lieut. E. H., supernumerary on the establishment, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, vice Delamain.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. W. B., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Wright.

MORE-MOLYNEUX, Captain G. H., wing officer, 1st Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Bailey, appointed second in command, 40th Bengal Infantry.

ROGERS, Lieut. G. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice More-Molyneux.

BRAKSPEAR, Second Lieut. W. R., Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 10th Bengal Infantry on probation

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FRASER, Lieut. W. F. M. I. wing officer and quartermaster, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant.

HAINES, Major G., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is granted leave, on urgent private affairs, to remain in England till Oct. 15.

BLACKETT—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain and Adjutant E. U. Blackett, R.A., is extended to twelve months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

ANDERSON, Captain E. B., Royal Artillery, 70th Field Battery (late M Battery 4th Brigade), for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 28.)

RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., district and sessions judge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months.

SHARPE, Lieut. C. J., Calcutta Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for nine months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 8.)

SMITH—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. H. S. Smith, assistant commissioner, Dalhousie, to be an assistant collector of the 1st grade.

MONRO—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. A. V. Munro, assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be an assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade.

BEADON, Lieut. G. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Rawalpindi District.

MACNAMARA—Surgeon Macnamara is appointed to officiate as civil sugeon of Sialkot.

HARVEY, Lieut.-Colonel E., R.E., superintending engineer, is, on return from special duty, posted to the 3rd Circle of Superintendence.

DAVIS, Mr. J. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Kohat Provincial Division.

MORRIS, Mr. T. B., executive engineer, is transferred from the P.W. Secretariat Office, Punjab, to the charge of the Jullundur Provincial Division.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 27.)

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., acting collector, Tinnevelly, is granted furlough for one year.

COLE, Mr. P. A., is posted to the South Arcot district, in charge of the Treasury.

ELLIOTT, Mr. E. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, employed on the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for four months from the date of departure.

SMITH, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for fourteen months.

ALLEN, Mr. P. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the West Coast to the Nilgiri division, IV. Circle.

MILITARY.

KENDALL, Lieut. J., Staff Corps, 7th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. S., Staff Corps, 31st Madras Infantry, is appointed to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. L. W. Y., Derbyshire Regiment, wing officer 25th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps :—

SWAN, Lieut. C. T., Royal Berkshire Regiment, wing officer, sub pro tem., 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), from Jan. 26, 1888.

MACHUTCHIN, Second-Lieut. G. M., South Staffordshire Regiment, wing officer 16th Madras Infantry, from Jan. 31, 1888. Lieut. MacHutchin will rank as lieut. in the Madras Staff Corps, from Jan. 31, 1888, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GALLOWAY, Colonel J. M. C., cavalry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

BREDIN, Colonel A., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India ; pension service, 28th year, commenced Dec. 17, 1888.

THE *Rangoon Times* says that the completed revenue returns for Upper Burma for 1888-89 show an increase of Rs. 23,29,000 as compared with the revenue of the previous year, which was Rs. 50,16,000. The increase under land revenue was over 5½ lakhs of rupees. This large increase of revenue shows unmistakably that the province is settling down. Cultivation is largely increasing, and Upper Burma is importing little food supply now. In many districts people who left their houses and went to Lower Burma on account of the disturbances of 1886-87 are now returning.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Aug. 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

DUCAT, Lieut. C. F., Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer 4th Bombay Cavalry, to be squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers.

TOD, Lieut. J. E., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, on probation.

LOCKART-MURE, Lieut. W. C., officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer 4th Bombay Cavalry, vice Captain Forbes, seconded.

SOUTHY, Lieut. H. H., officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse).

CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. A., No. 3 Battery Southern Division (late 4-I North Irish Division), to be subaltern No. 2 Mountain Battery.

CREAGH, Lieut. A. H. D., officiating wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. T. R. A. G., wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander provisionally, sub-pro tem., vice Captain Even, appointed wing commander (sub pro tem.) 28th Bombay Infantry.

REILLY, Captain and Brevet-Major R. E. D., wing commander 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), seconded, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hume, retired.

CHASE, Captain W. St. L., V.C., wing commander (sub pro tem.), to be wing commander, on the establishment, and to be 2nd in command (sub pro tem.), vice Captain and Brevet-Major Reilly, seconded.

EVEN, Captain G. E., Staff Corps, wing commander 21st Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander (sub pro tem.), vice Captain Chase, appointed 2nd in command (sub pro tem.).

The undermentioned officer has been secouded on appointment to the staff :—

FORBES, Captain A. W., Staff Corps (aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor), squadron officer 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel J. Biddulph, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Taylor, Inf.; Lieut. R. M. Bell, S.C.; Lieut. E. W. S. K. Maconchy, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Watling, S.C.; Surgeon-Major Jas. Arnott, M.D.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel W. I. Bax, Inf., three days; Major S. C. Turner, R.E., two days; Captain J. M. A. Retallick, S.C., two months; Surgeon F. Wyville Thomson, sixty-one days; Lieut. G. F. H. Dillon, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major E. Fawcett, six months; Lieut. J. C. Swete, S.C., six months; Colonel H. A. T. Nepean, S.C., two months; Lieut. H. St. G. Thomas, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon-Major J. Parker, M.D., thirty-one days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon F. Wyville Thomson, Captain C. H. Powell, S.C.; Deputy Surgeon-General P. B. Smith, Med. Estab.; Major A. J. Brander, S.C.; Surgeon R. J. Marks, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Deputy Surgeon-General W. F. de Fabeck, M.D.; Lieut. S. A. Pearce, S.C.; Lieut. R. E. Sullivan, S.C.; Lieut. F. W. H. Cox, S.C.; Lieut. S. B. Graham, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Pritchard, S.C.; Surgeon-Major A. H. C. Dane, Lieut. G. S. Morris, S.C.; Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery, S.C.; Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D.; Capt. S. M. Congreve-Schneider, S.C.; Lieut. F. J. S. Lowry, S.C.

SEPTEMBER 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain F. G. Pollock, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel H. M. S. Clarke, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. L. C. Berger, S.C.

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CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel J. Biddulph, B. Ribbenthorp, J. R. Reid (Cov.), J. A. Devenish.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. Conry, six months; Major G. F. Mann, R.E., one month; Lieut. G. Murray, S.C., two months.
Bombay Estab.—Colonel D. L. R. F. Wooldridge, S.C., fifteen days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Hughes (Cov.), three months' s.c.; H. Thompson, fourteen days' extraordinary leave; H. L. Butcher, six months' furlough; G. L. Weidemann (Cov.), eleven months' furlough; J. D. D. Kirkman, one week's furlough; Surgeon J. L. Poynder, six months' s.c.; J. T. Babonan, one month's s.c.; Surgeon S. J. Thomson, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain W. D. Thomson, S.C.; Captain E. A. F. Carter, Royal Lancashire Regiment; Major G. H. Elliott, S.C.; Capt. W. H. F. Macmullen, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, S.C.; Capt. E. Glennie, R.E.; Lieut. Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, S.C.; Captain P. M. Carpendale, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. N. M. Cooke, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Chitty, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Goodburn, E. C. S. Baker, J. E. Bridges (Cov.), R. E. Hamblin (Cov.), F. J. Cooke (Cov.), C.H.Barratt, S. A. Hill, J. W. Muir (Cov.), J. Y. Shakespear, R. G. Rose, C. R. Marriott (Cov.), H. J. A. Bowden, Lieut. A. B. Pritchard (B.S.C.), K. D. Lyall, N. Hearle, T. E. D. Innes.
Madras Estab.—C. C. B. Knapp.
Bombay Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. G. H. Henderson, J. B. Alcock (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ASQUITH—Sept. 7, the wife of Frank Asquith, of Wimbledon and Bombay, of a son.
GREGORY—Sept. 15, at Haroldstone House, Kensington, London, the wife of Gregory Marcar Gregory, Esq., of Ghazipur, India, of a son.
MATTHEW—Sept. 15, at The Hall, Dunster, Somerset, the widow of the late Venerable Walter E. Matthew, Archdeacon of Colombo, of a daughter (posthumous).

MARRIAGES.

GRANT—STEWART—Sept. 10, at Holy Trinity Church, Stirling, Col. S. F. Grant, H.M.M.S.C. (47th Regt. M.I.), to M. A. Stewart, second daughter of the late Charles Stewart, Esq., of Liverpool and Shambellie, Dumfries, and niece of Major-General J. W. Rutherford, H.M.'s Indian Army (47th Regt. M.I.).
MACMULLEN—RICH—Aug. 31, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, G. R. MacMullen, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, to Annie Eleanor, fourth daughter of the late Spring Rice, Marlhill, Cahir, county Tipperary.
MACPHERSON—RIDSDALE—Sept. 11, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Jas. Macpherson, Bengal Civil Service, to Emily Mina, daughter of the late W. J. Wallace, Esq., of Ballycourcy, county Wexford, and widow of S. O. B. Ridsdale, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.
MAILLARD—DE VITRE—Sept. 9, at St. John's Church, Burgess-hill, Julien Alexander Ferdinand Maillard, only son of the late Monsieur Maillard, of Fontaine Simon, Eure et Loire, France, to Helen, second daughter of the late Major John Denis De Vitre, 103rd Bombay Fusiliers.
SORLEY—SMITH—Sept. 12, at Serampore House, Napier-road, Edinburgh, William Ritchie Sorley, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Professor of Philosophy in University College, Cardiff, to Janette Colquhoun, daughter of George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D.
TUSON—BARNETT—Sept. 10, at Aldingbourne Church, Sussex, Francis Edward Tuson, Assistant Commissioner, Andaman Isles, son of the Rev. Henry Tuson, Rector of St. James's, South Elmham, Suffolk, to Katherine Sara Barnett, third daughter of Thomas Barnett, Esq., of Nyton House, near Chichester.

DEATHS.

BAIKIE—Aug. 5, at 56, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Robert Baikie, of Tankerness, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., Vice-Lieutenant for the County of Orkney and Shetland, aged 89.
BARWELL—Sept. 18, at Stanstead House, Colchester, Sarah Isabella, daughter of the late Charles Richard Barwell, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.
BRUÈRE—Sept. 12, suddenly, at Weymouth, Augusta Bruère, widow of James Graham Sadler Bruère, late of Madras Civil Service, aged 81.
CRAWFORD—Sept. 12, at 58, Richmond-road, Bayswater, W., Maria Theresa, widow of the late William Crawford, Esq., Barrister-at-Law and Judge, Bombay Presidency.
GARBETT—At Carbeal, 35, Victoria-road, N., Southsea, Mrs. Esther Garbett, widow of the late Christopher Garbett, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.
GREEN—Sept. 12, at St. Peter's, Kent, Colonel Henry Green, late of the 18th Madras Native Infantry, second son of the late John Green, Esq., of Margate, aged 82.
READE—Sept. 14, at Powis-gardens, Bayswater, Francis Edward Reade, late B.C.S., and of Holbrook House, Ipswich, Suffolk, aged 82.
SALTER—Sept. 9, at Ilfracombe, North Devon, Anna Maria, the wife of Colonel Patrick Salter, Madras Army, Retired, and daughter of the late Thomas Bridges, Esq.
THOMAS—Sept. 13, at Sheerness-on-Sea, of heart disease, Ed. Croft Greenway Thomas, Madras Civil Service (Retired), aged 61.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

DOBBIE—Aug. 16, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain H. H. Dobbie, 30th P.I., of a son.
HAMMOND—Aug. 20, at Murree, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Hammond, V.C., D.S.O., 3rd Sikhs, of a daughter.
HODGSON—Aug. 24, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut. W. G. Hodgson, 17th Madras Infantry, of a daughter.
OATES—Aug. 17, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain C. Cecil Oates, 1st Battalion the Connaught Rangers, of a daughter (prematurely), who only survived its birth a few hours.
O'CONNOR—Aug. 21, at Cashmere, the wife of Major O'Connor, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son.
PINHEY—Aug. 18, at Assam, the wife of H. T. Pinhey, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.
PROUDFOOT—Aug. 30, at Satara, the wife of Captain A. W. Proudfoot, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
RISHWORTH—Aug. 22, at Bangalore, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. R. Rishworth, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
TEMPLE—Aug. 22, at Kamptee, the wife of Major Temple, Royal Artillery, of a son.
TEVERSHAM—Aug. 23, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain R. K. Teversham, D.S.O., Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
TILLEY—Aug. 16, at Roorkee, N.W.P., the wife of Lieut. W. F. Tilley, Royal Engineers, of a son.
WOOD—Aug. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Wood, Commander, B.I.S.N. Co., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—Aug. 18, at the E. G. Hospital, Bombay, of typhoid fever, Archibald Edwin, second son of A. E. Abbott, Bhusawal, aged 21.
BLAIR—Aug. 27, at Sialkot, Bengal, of enteric fever, Walter Creighton Blair, 2nd Lieut. Suffolk Regiment (Probationer Bengal Staff Corps), youngest son of Colonel G. F. and Mary Blair, aged 22. (By telegram.)
BROWN—Aug. 22, at Saugor, Miss Agnes Brown, sister-in-law of Conductor W. De Vine, Ordnance Department, aged 23.
CAMPBELL—Aug. 29, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, James Campbell, late Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, aged 62.
DAY.—Aug. 26, at Calcutta, J. Day, late Assistant Harbourmaster, aged 69.
DODSWORTH—Aug. 24, at Dinapore, W. F. Dodsworth, Lieut.-Colonel, Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, aged 46.
KIRKE—Aug. 23, at Darjeeling, Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Kirke, General List Infantry, Commandant, Base Depôt, Sikkim Expeditionary Force, Ghoom.
PULLIN—Aug. 22, at Calcutta, Henry Bingley Pullin, eldest son of the late Captain Henry Edward Pullin, Master Mariner, aged 23.
SCHMID—Aug. 24, at Ootacamund, Mary, widow of the late Rev. B. Schmid, D.D., C.M.S., of Jena, Saxe-Weimar, aged 83.
STOKES-ROBERTS—Aug. 20, at Jhansi, the son of Lieut. Stokes-Roberts, R E, aged 5½.

THE abduction of females from Negapatam to Burma for immoral purposes has been going on for some time. Special police measures appear to be necessary to check the evil. The arrest recently of an abducted female on board the steamer *Sirsa* on the point of sailing to Rangoon has led to numerous arrests at Negapatam, where the delinquents are under trial before the Head Assistant Magistrate.

THE REV. JOHN CRAWFORD, Church of Scotland Chaplain, Meerut, and the Rev. Clement G. Moore, Anglican Chaplain of Meerut, have written jointly to an Indian contemporary with reference to the results of the abolition of the Lock Hospital system in India, in accordance with a snap vote in the House of Commons. They say:—"After a year's trial the issue is that the horrible disease (which the Lock Hospital system was established to check) has increased threefold! Are we, as God-fearing men, to shut our eyes to it, or to face it bravely and boldly? A section of the Christian religious world effected the abolition of the system; we believe that it is the duty, and that the time is ripe, for a far stronger party to come to the front (including most of the senior members of the Medical Staff in India), and to admit at once that, while doing all in our power to call forth self-control and a purer life, we seek the re-establishment of the old system in the name of common-sense, brotherly kindness, and the faith we stand by. In advocating the Lock Hospital system we beg it to be understood that we do so not as encouraging vice, but as preventing a terrible and partially preventible disease." We commend this to the serious attention of the Bishop and clergy of Madras, who have recorded a contrary opinion.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is almost settled that when General Adams, Quartermaster-General, Bombay Presidency, goes on furlough shortly Colonel Jopp, Deputy Quartermaster-General, acts for him, and Colonel Hogg, commanding the Poona Horse, whose period of command would expire early next year, officiates for Colonel Jopp.

MAJOR MELLISS has returned to Simla. His visit to Poona has been satisfactory in its results, the Native Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency being anxious to provide a transport corps in connection with the scheme for the defence of the North-West Frontier.

AN Army Circular has been issued inviting the attention of the officers concerned to the regulation under which officers permanently appointed to civil or political employ, and to the Police, Public Works (including Telegraph), or Survey Departments since April 1st, 1884, cease to be borne on the rolls of the regiments, and after ten years' absence from military duty are placed on the supernumerary list.

THE prospects of the senior officers of the old Indian Artillery have been seriously affected by the redistribution of commands in India. There are but few brigades now to be given away, and these officers stand a poor chance of being selected for them, being on the same list, in this matter of promotion to commands, as the officers of the Indian Staff Corps, who naturally far outnumber them. The officers of the Royal Artillery Imperial List, as distinct from the old Indian service, have had their interests well looked after, one brigade in every four being allotted to them. Thus Colonels Budgen and Smart command brigades in Bombay and Madras respectively; and Colonel Pretyman will succeed to the Agra Brigade a few months hence. The Horse Guards insist upon this proportion of Brigade Commands in India being given to officers on the Imperial List qualified to hold them, and promotion has to be made accordingly. The Station Commands which were instituted when the redistribution scheme came into force have been so far reserved entirely for Staff Corps officers, and the Colonels of the Indian Artillery can look for no compensating relief in this direction unless the existing rules are modified. To prove how small are their chances of employment we may quote the case of Brigadier-General T. Graham, C.B., a Colonel of March, 1885, who on relinquishing his command of the Sikkim Field Force reverts to his substantive appointment of Officer Commanding the Artillery at Jutogh, where only two mountain batteries are stationed. There are other officers, full Colonels of several years' standing, who have done good service in the field, but who have now no prospects whatever of future advancement. How this question of finding employment for men whose retirement will be a loss to the Army is to be solved we cannot venture to say; perhaps the present Commander-in-Chief, who himself belongs to the "finest service in the world," the old Bengal Artillery, may be able to suggest some remedy.

ORDERS have been issued by the War Office to supply machine-guns to twelve battalions of infantry on the home establishment, eleven of these being in the 1st Army Corps. Two guns will be sent to each battalion, and presumably they will be of the Maxim pattern. It is to be hoped that the army in India will not be forgotten now that the principle has been adopted of giving machine-guns to infantry instead of entrusting their working to sailors or gunners. These weapons are peculiarly adapted for warfare in which troops in India are likely to be engaged; whether beyond the border or in this country itself, our small but highly-trained forces in the field being usually opposed to large bodies of undisciplined Asiatics. The effect of machine-guns fire against such rabble, using the word in a military sense, would be most effective, particularly where an automatic gun such as the Maxim was in action. In Afghanistan the Gardner gun was used, but it jammed so frequently that it was of no practical value. It thus fell into disrepute both with the artillery detachments in whose hands it was, and with the infantry whose fire it in no way assisted. There can be little doubt that at Charasia, Sherpur, and Kandahar, really good machine-guns handled by infantry would have had a marked effect on the Afghan fighting line; while at Ahmed Khel and Maiwand, where the enemy drove their charges home, such guns would have checked the rush of Ghazis before they could have got to close quarters. The 66th at Maiwand might have made good their retirement, and perhaps even have saved the battle had their fire been augmented by that of two machine-guns in good working order.

THE C. D. Act is not a thing one would wish to write about, but everyone who has to do with soldiers must wish the Government of India good luck in their efforts to introduce some restrictive measures to check the disease that cripples whole regiments. Poor Tommy Atkins! Well may he pray to be saved from his friends. He is forbidded to marry, but expected to be chaste—in fact, to have all the virtues of a monk, while exposed to every sort and kind of temptation. Everyone who is a real friend of the British soldier must applaud the action of the Supreme Government.

THE results of the annual musketry course show an immense improvement all round, and it is clear that both the British and Native Army are shooting with far more precision than has ever been attained before. The personal interest which the Commander-in-Chief has shown in musketry and the preference given to good shooting regiments when expeditions are being organised have had their due effect, and the shooting of both British and Native troops has improved all round. It now only needs a similar advance in fire-discipline to make the army in India one of the most efficient fighting machines in the world, and special measures have been taken to secure the full training of the soldier in this direction. When the next campaign comes to be fought we may expect very different results to be obtained by musketry fire—far from those which were recorded in Afghanistan in 1878-80.

THE recent case in which a British soldier of a regiment in the Bengal Presidency killed his sergeant by stabbing him with his bayonet is worth noting, because of the extreme rarity of such crimes. Since the authorities decided to remove ball ammunition from the men's pouches and to keep it under lock and key, military murders, once so painfully common, have been steadily decreasing. When the question was first mooted there were many who protested against depriving soldiers of their ball cartridges, arguing that it was derogatory to the character of the good soldiers who form the great bulk of the army, to deprive them of their ammunition, because a few black sheep could not be trusted with it. The result has shown the wisdom of the step, and has fully vindicated the action of the authorities. A soldier's side-arms, like an officer's sword, are the distinguishing badge of his profession, and the custom of allowing him to carry ball ammunition in his pouch was obsolete and absurd. It removal has made military murders so rare that, when one does happen, it is quite an event.

CAPTAIN KETTLEWELL will probably be appointed Inspecting Officer of Infantry in the Rajputana States under Major Melliss's scheme.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO ASSAM.—A despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the working of the Emigration Act has been published in India. It begins by referring to a previous despatch of the Secretary of State, in which it was agreed that the most judicious course was to leave the Act as it was, so as to prevent the agitation and unsettlement which would be caused by reopening the discussion on the principle of the measure, but to correct by executive action those parts of the law which experience showed required amendment. At the same time Lord Cross desired that the working of the Act of 1882 should be narrowly watched and that a special report on it should be submitted to him in 1889. The Governments of Bengal and Assam have made and maintained inquiries and investigations; but the Government of India think that before a complete revision of the existing law can be attempted with any security, all the defects in the present system should be removed. The despatch then goes on to discuss the subject under four heads, the first two referring to the relations between planters and coolies and the health of the latter on the plantations, and the last two to the prevention of abuses in recruiting and to the provision of sanitary arrangements for the coolies while *en route* to Assam. The inquiries which have been made and careful reports from the Commissioner of Assam justify the conclusion that the relations between employer and employed and the health of coolies are on the whole satisfactory and are improving. In spite of certain defects, the Act of 1882 has been beneficial to emigrants after their arrival in Assam, and the Government is not prepared to decide in what respect new legislation is requisite. In regard to Bengal, it is admitted that Mr. Tucker's investigations (which will be found summarised in *The Times* of June 14, under the title "Coolies Kidnapping in Bengal"), showed the Act worked less satisfactorily. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thinks some change is demanded, as the Act was to a large extent frustrated under the system of free emigration. A conference took place between the Bengal and and Assam authorities, with the result that the Bengal Government have made proposals for important changes in the system of recruiting, and strongly recommend measures being taken to prevent sanitary evils which caused outbreaks of cholera amongst the coolies. But the Government of India think that the executive measures already taken by the Bengal Government to prevent sickness and the abuses of recruiting will render unnecessary any partial amendment of the Act until the whole is revised at the end of the appointed period of three years.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 20 ; from Naples, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Le M. Carey, Mrs. W. G. and Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. A. Baker, Miss Girling, Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mr. D. O. C. Daly, Mr. L. Fitzclarence, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. F. Heilgers, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mr. N. M. Cummins, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. L. C. Tottenham, Mrs. Beirn, Miss McIntosh, Mr. Cavins, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and two children, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Christie, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Mason, Miss L. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family, Miss Dunne, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. Tarbet, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Malchus, Miss Blackwell.

For Bombay : Surg.-Major and Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornwaite and infant, Capt. W. K. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Chard and child, Surg.-Major E. B. Palmer, Lieut. C. W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. A. D. Watling, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Luinsden, Mr. W. F. Douglass, Mr. A. L. Harman, Mrs. R. S. Highet, Col. E. G. Blenkinsop, Misses Kuper (two), Mr. Douglas, Miss Boone, Mr. Cotsgrave, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Foster. *From Naples* Miss Beadon, Mr. J. M. Harman, Mr. McKenzie, Rev. W. and Mrs. Harker, Mr. B. Beale, Mr. Rainford Mr. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Masson, Mr. Gordon Lydiard, Mr. Butler, Mr. Heenan, Mr. McInnes.

For Ismailia : Mr. H. Aspinall, Mr. Large. *From Naples :* Rev. Dean Butcher.

For Aden : Lieut. W. M. Baugh, Rev. L. Melville-Haslope.

For Gibraltar : Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, Mr. Canny, Mr. Colohan, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Gleeson, Miss Gruton, Miss Hanbury, Mr. Macleod, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. McEvoy, Mr. C. Hobhouse, Col. and Mrs. Wilkinson.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraser, Master Moffatt. *From Naples :* Rev. E. J. Perry.

For Madras : Miss Cobbold, Mr. G. H. Plummer, Mr. A. Corfield. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. A. Hooper.

For Naples : Hon. A. Nelson Hood, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. Woollam, Mr. A. Marshall.

For Alexandria.—*From Brindisi :* Mr. E. Carver.

For Port Said : Major J. C. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and child, Mr. Searell.

For Malta : Mrs. F. Davis and three children.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from Southampton, Sept. 21 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 29.

For Bombay : Rev. Sir J. and Lady Phillips, Capt. W. W. Hunter. *From Brindisi :* Col. C. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. A. Burney, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Col. F. Currie, Mr. Weld and child, Major Creagh, Capt. Findlay, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson, Col. Benson, Mr. R. Innes, Mr. J. Sparenborg, Hon. Mr. Bienett, Hon. Mr. Quintin, Mrs. Nethersole, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. R. W. Harter, Mr. W. J. Ham, Mr. W. B. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Lyall, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Lieut. Renny-Tailyour, Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Col. C. H. Palmer, Mr. J. Woods, Surg.-Major W. A. Gilligan, Mr. D. Burne, Mr. Phillips, Mr. J. H. Dunsterville, Mr. E. Robertson, Col. Makesy, Mr. S. L. Aldworth, Lieut. Egerton, Mr. T. C. Brown, Mr. Cotton, Mr. J. E. Brown.

For Alexandria : Mrs. Collacott and infant, Miss Emmens, Mr. R. Brooke, Mr. McKillop, Mr. H. J. Scott, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. C. F. M. Bell, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. D. Baker and family, Mr. A. D. Moore, Mr. Caillard, Mr. and Mrs. Bindemagee and two infants, Mr. Carver, Kahil Bey, Major Shakespear, Mr. and Mme. Dol, Mr. and Mme. Lair. *From Venice :* Mr. and Mrs. J. Binder and infant, Mr. M. Colucci.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Lousada, Mr. J. G. Allen, Dr. J. Rutherford.

For Malta : Lady Dingle and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macnaught, Mr. A. Neale, Mr. Agnis, Miss Muscatt, Mr. A. E. Wailes, Mrs. Mathey, Mrs. Vyvyan, Surgeon-Major Boyd, Mr. Thrake.

For Aden : Mr. G. A. F. Bennett, Lieut. F. S. Miller.

For Gibraltar : Lady B. Hancock, Miss Hancock, Mr. T. C. Palmer, Miss M. Gordon.

For Colombo : *From Brindisi :* Mr. J. C. Brodie.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Sept. 21 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay : Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Harrington, Mrs. Slater and two children, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Ortel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Carmichael and child, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Miss Martindale, Miss Stewart, Miss C. A. Reid, Mr. McPhail, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson and child, Mr. J. H. James, Mr. C. W. Hine, Capt. and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Mr. E. H. Hart, Mr. Jameson, Miss Marquis, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Niven, Mr. J. A. Innes, Mr. Cartledge, Mrs. Jopp, Mr. Jopp, jun., Mr. Murray, Mr. Woolley, Miss Morison, Mr. Coates, two Misses Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. W. G. Walker, Mrs. John, Mr. E. J. Webb, Mr. J. Matthew. *From Brindisi :* Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Mr. G. A. St. B. Browne, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr. J. MacPherson, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Thompson, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. C. A. White, Mr. H. D. A. Innes, Mr. W. G. Wilson, Mr. Carey, Mr. J. H. Munro, Mr. Holland, Mr. Castle, Mr. Scholvin, Mr. Barker, Major Turner, Mr. B. Robertson, Rev. and Mrs. Packer.

For Malta : Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. C. K. Sainsbury, Sergt. Curnow, Mr. and Mrs. Cuer Mr. H. A. Gordon.

For Ismailia : Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. Ridley.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. C. E. Buckle, Mr. E. and two Misses Solano, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Wynne, Sergt. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Tuthill, Mr. Perry, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Kenyon, Sergt.-Major Macdonald and two sons, Mr. Victor Imossi, Sergt. P. Jones, Mr. R. Poyne, Mr. D. S. Browne, Mrs. Buckle and two children.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) : Miss M. Reid, Mr. Cripps, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mr. Heaton, Miss M. Ward.

For Aden : Commander Hon. E. J. Needham.

For Karachi : Mr. Williams.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 3 ; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Methven and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgregor, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, Messrs. Walker (2), Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. R. C. Laughlin, Mr. E. C. S. Baker, Mr. R. Meredith, Mr. N. A. K. Leslie, Rev. T. E. Cole, Miss Amy Howard, Mr. J. W. Davenport, Mr. J. R. Macpherson, Mr. A. M. Chalmers, Mr. G. H. Herbert, Mr. Barrowcliffe, Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. G. W. Place, Miss Methvin, Mr. R. S. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Richardson, Mr. Branchi, Mr. Broomfield, Mr. Dewar. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Woodroffe, Captain Lindsell, Mr. H. L. Monk, Mr. W. Walker, Major Conolly, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Butlin. *From Ismailia :* Mr. C. W. Dixon.

For Madras : Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. H. Hudson, Mr. F. Fisher.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. and Miss Hoysted, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and child, Mr. R. F. Sheriff.

For Naples : Mr. L. E. Clark, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hamilton.

For Colombo : Rev. F. Godson, Mr. E. H. Clark, Mr. Smith. *From Naples :* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gordon Spencer, Mr. R. J. Pead.

For Ismailia : Mrs. Turner and two children.

For Bombay : Mr. G. Du Plat-Taylor, Mr. C. M. Seagrave.

For Port Said : Miss Bergheim, Miss Lake.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Oct. 3 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay : Miss Ward, Lieut. A. E. Beadon *From Brindisi :* Capt. and Mrs. R. Baillie, Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Messrs. J. and H. S. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Graves, Mr. R. Morris, Dr. J. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Browne, Mr. Howell, Mr. P. Copeland, Lieut. Melliss. *From Venice :* Mrs. and Miss Brodie.

For Colombo : Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.

For Malta : Mrs. Conybeare, Col., Mrs. and Miss Clerk, Mrs. Huyshe and two children.

For Alexandria : Mr. Thos. Bent, Miss Roberts, Miss Small, Mrs. Perry and child, Dr. M. Scott, Mrs. Harington, Miss Johnson, Mr. F. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer, Mr. J. A. Sett. *From Venice :* Mrs. Rundell.

For Ismailia : Mr. Compton.

For Gibraltar : Mr. Carreras.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay : Miss Brodie, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. H. Rattigan, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. White, Mr. Milne, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill, Mr. J. Doming, Mrs. H. Doming, Mrs. A. Doming, Master J. Doming, Mrs. Meares, Miss Robertson, Mrs. and two Misses Hoyse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Kellie and infant, Mr. C. Sealy, Mr. Tomkinson, Miss Brooke, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves, Mr. H. R. Morgan, Mr. Howman, Mr. Hogberg, Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. C. J. Sibold, Captain Welchman, Captain Deans, Mr. and Mrs. Lowis, Mr. J. Hope, Mrs. Gauntlett, Mr. E. Jones, Lieut. R. H. Grey. *From Marseilles :* Mr. J. P. Thomas Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Surg.-Gen. Pinkerton Mr. G. B. Allen, Mr. Moss, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Surg.-Gen. Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. E. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Golding Lewis, Miss Boult, Lieut.-Colonel Manderson, Captain Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. W. Goldring, Mrs. General Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedler, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. and Miss Beelman, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Miss Maynard, Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Captain and Mrs. Riddell, Gen. Ellis, Colonel Wilmot, Mr. W. Wiseman, Mrs. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Mr. L. R. Harris, Mr. Stütz, Mr. A. F. Gradon, Mr. Dixon, Mr. P. Pfeiderer Mr. Moss, Mr. H. C. and Miss Mann, Mr. F. G. Mayne, Miss H. M. Bulkley. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Walker. *From Port Said :* Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) : Mr. Graham Watson. *From Marseilles :* Mr. C. L. Hudson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

For Marseilles : Mr. W. and two Misses Brown.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss George, Col. J. Whitaker, Mrs. Tracey and infant.

For Aden : *From Marseilles :* Mr. A. B. Mein.

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S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. T. Harvey, Miss Irving, Rev. R. Bateman, Capt. C. Cavendish, Mr. J. and Miss Rogerson, Mr. T. Westgate, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Milne, Mr. B. Chapman, Miss Gaye, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. A. Devenish, Mrs. Sheffield and three children, Mrs. Bassett, Miss Counsell, Colonel W. H. and Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. N. Roberts, Mrs. Niven and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Goodburn. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Maj. H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Lieut. F. G. Findlay, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Kuhlenkampff, Major Wighton, Mr. Burmeister, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. M. G. Gerrard, Mr. Espley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Berkley, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hadenfeld, Rev. J. Jones, Dr. Greany, Dep.-Surg. Gen. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. J. S. Weston, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. P. J. Freyer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Mr. Charles Luard, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W. A. D. Fasken, Mr. J. S. Battie, Capt. E. W. Dunn. *From Ismailia* : Mr. J. A. Sett.

For Ismailia : Mr. E. Dellcluse, Mr. R. W. Blair.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children, Mrs. and Miss Porral, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bush, Mr. Redmayne, Col. W. Crofton.

For Malta : General and Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Hughes and child, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mrs. Trew and three children, Mrs. F. Jacobs and two infants. *From Gibraltar* : Mr. Cotton.

For Port Said : Rev. and Mrs. N. Gollmer and infant, Miss Newton, Miss Armstrong, Miss Ramsay.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, Mr. E. S. Montefiore.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17 ; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Miss Goodwin, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. R. Bassett-Pritchard, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Tolley, Miss Tolley, Mr. C. L. Caspersy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. and Miss Ouillet, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Smallwood, Miss Osborne, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Medlicot, Miss Hoare, Miss Robertson, two Misses Murray, two Messrs. Murray. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. R. M. Walker, Miss Colhom, Mr. E. M. Balfour.

For Colombo : Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger, Rev. C. Grubb, Rev. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. Cairns.

For Madras : Miss Potterton, Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes. *From Naples* : Rev. G. Barton.

For Naples : Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Pipe.

For Aden : Mr. G. O. Dunn.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon, Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon, Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher, Mrs. Walker, Miss Stewart, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Allen, Mr. Cotton.

For Alexandria : Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children, Mrs. Sacken, Col. Harvey, Mr. M. Law, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Sandwith and infant. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Paler and child, Lady Baring, Mr. J. L. Gorst, Mr. R. Buckland, Capt. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. R. H. Hughes, Col. and Mrs. T. Coke, two Misses Coke, Mr. and Mrs. L. King, Mr. Sellar, Mr. Dent, Mr. Johnstone.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, Major Elliott, Lieut. Crommelin.

For Colombo : Mr. W. W. Biddulph, Mrs. Vollar, Mr. Lorie, General Lord Chelmsford.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Oct. 19 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay : H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt. Halford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Sir H. de Trafford, Lady de Trafford, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mr. G. C. Lyle, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover, Mrs. Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. Syed Ali Khan, Miss Haig, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenford, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davis and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. W. Macpherson, Mr. Gladstone-Lingham, Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Mrs. Lindon, Mr. C. T. Richardson, Mr. Doherty, Mrs. Billings Mr. M. Heenan, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two sons, Mr. W. R. G. Moir, Dr. J. T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and child, Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mrs. J. W. Neill, Mr. H. W. Williams and child, Miss Porteous, Mrs. MacDonald and infant, Mr. Geoghegan, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Arkman, Mr. J. N. Beach, Miss A. D. Crommelin, Mrs. Dalmedge, Mr. T. H. Hannah, Mr. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Hulton. *From Marseilles :* Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. A. H. Blanshard, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Clerk, Mrs. West, Mrs. Penbrys, Mr. Justice Pigott, Sir W. Comer Petheram, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Lord Eglinton, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Crossthwaite, Mr. E. K. Wilson, Mr. McInnes, Mrs. H. W. Williams, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Warlow, Dr. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Waller and two children, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. V. A. Smith and infant, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. Dickson, Hon. J. B. Richey, Colonel Laughton, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Miss Serewa, Mr. Clayton Slya, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Mr. Neil, Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Mr. C. H. Dady, Mr. R. Allen, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Chisholm, Mrs. J. Tweedie, Mr. G. A. Tweedie.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Foote, Misses Foote, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Capt. H. C. and Mrs. Dunlop and family, Mr. L. B. Lee, Mr. Cazes.

For Madras : (*via Bombay*) : Mrs. L. Smith, Lieut. S. A. Pearse.

For Ismailia : *From Marseilles :* Mrs. Quirk and infant, Major Quirk.

For Port Said : *From Marseilles :* Major and Mrs. H. C. Sclater.

For Kurrachee : Mr. M. Condon.

S.s. *Ganges* from London, Oct. 24 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedelstedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Col. and Mrs. Pretguran, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Walker and family, Mr. P. D. Agnew, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Dr. Kidd. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood. Mr. C. J. Weber, Col. Wilton, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. Howell, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Padwick, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. Proctor Sims, Rev. H. A. Midwinter, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Miss Gibson, Mr. C. N. Clifton, Mr. H. Bell. *From Port Said :* Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Betts, Mr. G. Zuzini. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Cotton.

For Gibraltar : Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Mr. D. Pennant, Major Whalley, Mr. Curteis, Mr. Moultrie.

For Malta : Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. Eckford, Mrs. Summat.

For Ismailia : *From Brindisi* : Mr. L. E. Clark.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay : Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Mr. R. D. Prior, Rev. R. P. Burnett, Mr. Corsar. *From Marseilles :* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. A. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ormiston, Brigade-General H. Collett, C.B , Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Ferris, Lady White and child, Mrs. and Miss Stevens. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Cotton.

For Port Said : General Sir Charles Baker Pasha, Mr. N. E. Bekar Pasha, Colonel Kelly Bey, Mrs. Royle and child.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta : Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. L. Long and infant, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Miss Sharp Miss Lazarus, Miss Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Lindquest, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss E. M. Hall, Rev. W. Wallace, Rev. E. A. Douglas, Rev. A. J. Shields, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. L R. Fraser, Mr. C. Beckford, Mr. and Mrs. Danley, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Nelson, Capt. J. Taylor, Mrs. Dunsmuir and two children, Mr. C. Taylor, Miss M. Jackson, Mr. W. Gaitskell. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

For Ismailia : Lord Dunsany.

For Colombo : Mr. W. A. Lane.

For Bombay : Capt. E. A. Young. *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill.

For Madras: Mr P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman, Rev. and Mrs. H. Beisenberg, Miss Winkel, Rev. Mathes, Rev. Schal, Rev. Mohn, Maj.-Gen. H. McLeod, Mr. H. J. Chaney, Mr. John Webb, Mr. F. C. Newthorn, Capt. S. Harris, Mr. J. W. Jenkinson, Mr. J. Stapleton, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. R. Whitworth, Rev. A. Inman, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. T. Jewell.

For Colombo : Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Mr. and Miss

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Joseph, Mr. S. Warren, Mr. Scorey, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mrs. B. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Firminger, Miss Penman.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. E. C. Dixon, Mrs. Carter, Miss and Master Carter, Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dodgson, Mr. H. Tulloch, Mr. A. R. Radcliffe, Mrs. G. Cameron, Miss Lewis, Capt. Lewis, Mr. Fisk Williams, Mrs. V. Treherne, Mr. D. King, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. White and two infants, Mr. W. Murphy, Mr. C. J. Showers, Mr. T. L. Muspratt, Mr. C. A. Sheppard, Capt. Armitage, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. D. Bruce.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Sept. 26.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar, Miss Collins, Miss Lewis, Miss Rice, two Misses Butcher, Miss Coke, Mrs. Hannett and two children, Capt. Mockler, Mr. T. T. Pearce, Mr. E. Sanders, Mr. J. James, Mr. J. Oates, Mr. Thomas and two children.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Miss Cowley, Mr. W. E. Warburton, Mrs. Vansittart, Miss Mead, Mrs. Stack, Rev. M. N. Bose, Mr. Bremer, Mr. C. W. Agar, Mr. G. F. Bird, Mr. H. Kennedy, Miss E. A. Chandler, Mr. L. A. Smith, Miss A. W. Thackeray, Mr. S. J. Stevenson, Mr. L. W. Smith, Miss Amy Field, Miss M. Hathway.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Tanner, Rev. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Miss Quinn, Mr. J. M. Scaly.

For Aden: Mr. Brehmer, Mrs. Fowle and family.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Capt. and Mrs. T. Fraser, Mrs. Murray and two children, Miss Bose.

For Bombay: Mr. B. Lindsay, Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. H. J. Hoare.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Percy Bois and three children.

For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw Lincoln, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Mr. A. M. Slight, Miss Bradstreet, Mr. J. Large, Mrs. Thew, Mr. C. H. Thew, Mr. F. Morton.

For Calcutta: Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. J. Campbell and two Misses Campbell, Mr. E. Herrington, Miss Calvert, Mr. R. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon and family, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. B. Savoy, Capt. and Mrs. Boaz, Rev. J. Jones, Miss D. N. Reid, two Misses Reid, Mrs. Arraloom, Mr. W. W. Osmond.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Renny and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. A. W. Wiggins, Mrs. Napier and two children, Miss Munro, Miss Kitchin, Miss Mawson, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Mrs. S. C. Baines, Mr. R. C. Baines, Mr. L. Morshead, Mrs. E. M. Brookes, Mr. and S. A. Hill, Miss Taylor.

For Madras: Mrs. Pedroza, Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman, Mr. M. H. Pratt, Miss Kough.

For Colombo: Mrs. Brooke Smith, Mrs. Shand.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chycbassa*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.

For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Mrs. and Miss Powis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Dec. 19.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Mitchell and three children, Misses Mitchell (2).

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss Isabella Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hilliard, Miss Venables, Mr. and Miss Bottenheim, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Craster, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Pirie, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Field and four children. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington, Capt. P. M. Carpendale, Rev. F. L. Hopkins, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Rev. and Mrs. Durand.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, to sail Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children, Capt. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cotgrave and child.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett, Mrs. Gordon, two Misses Ross, Miss H. M. Browne.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Master Mercer, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose, Miss Hall, Mrs. Haden Cope and infant. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore, Mr. W. J. A. Bird.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Looksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E. E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Miss Booth, Col. Hart, Miss MacDonald, Col. E. Quin, Surgeon-Major Warrington, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Phillips, Mr. Percy Gray, Mr. C. W. McIver.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and manservant, Mr. Whitton, Miss Whitton, Miss D. Whitton, Miss G. Whitton, Miss S. Whitton, Miss Humphrey, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Pike, Miss L. E. Forster, Major-General J. Hogg, Mrs. Hardy, Miss M. Cobb, Mr. A. B. Bruce, Mr. R. W. Gillan, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Cumberlege, Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Miss Bell, Miss Griffic, Miss Lloyd, Miss Phillips, Miss Audry J. Simeon, Miss Edith Simeon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horsley, Miss Dora Horsley, Miss Agnes Horsley, Miss A. F. Horsley, Miss J. M. Blackmore, infant and ayah, Mrs. C. E. Horsley, two children and ayah, Mrs. G. A. Jamieson and child, Miss Percy Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Coates, Mrs. Smythe, Miss Hinde, Mr. C. H. Bompas, Capt. Schneider, Mrs. Newberg, infant and ayah, Miss Kellie, Mrs. Holland and two children, Miss M. G. Harrison, Mr. L. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Bashford.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Illot.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Dr. Stevenson, Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire, Mr. E. Read, Mr. L. Read.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pugh, Miss Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. C. Hills, Miss Jones, Miss Hills.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Quayle, Mr. R. B. Joyner, Mr. T. Morison, Rev. H. Rogers, Rev. J. Cunningham, Rev. O. Driessen, Rev. J. Rientzes, Mr. H. T. Ottewill, Dr. Macpherson, Col. S. W. Burlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Densa, Mr. P. Ria, Mr. S. Hardeck, Mrs. E. Steiner.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichnies, Mr. H. Solomon, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Lady Hudson, Mr. G. W. Bake, Dr. W. S. Fox, Mrs. and two Misses Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Troeschmann and son, Puvilleggio Pacha and wife, Mrs. Santii and family, Mr. S. Lang, Mr. C. S. Sullmann, Mr. Marinitsch, Mr. Banei, Mr. Frank.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, at Bombay, Sept. 1.

From London: Mr. Pert, Major and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Hayman, Mr. Counsell, Mr. St. Paul, Mr. Roberts, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Munro, and Dr. Young.

From Brindisi: Capt. Pringle, Col. Weldon, Capt. Burton, Mr. Tait, Mr. Brazier, Mr. Oliver, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Grant, Mr. Nasrullah, Mr. Liot, Mr. Leach, Mr. Burnetti, Dr. Hughes, Dr. Shaw, Khaira Ali, Mohamed Buksh, and Col. and Mrs. Dale.

From Gibraltar: Rev. Trevares.

From Aden: Gom. Gardiner, Mr. Wm. McKeown, and Mr. A. Smythe.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. Atkinson, at Marseilles, Sept. 2.

From Calcutta: Mr. Congdon, Mr. Risley, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. J. A. Moyes. *For London*: Mrs. Lucas, Mr. A. C. Dutta, Mr. P. Chatterjee, Mrs. Rumsey and family, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Moncur, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Harris, Mr. S. J. Guise, Mrs. Neville Rolfe and infant, Mr. H. C. Dring, Surg.-Major Mathew.

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From Bombay: Mr. C. Bafoo, Mr. W. R. Moore, Mr. J. Temperley Gray, Rev. H. C. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. Geoghean, Surg.-Major Cook, Mr. A. B. Fortune, Mr. S. D. Simpson, Surg.-Major Macrae, Mr. G. A. Shaw, Mr. Macdonald, Col. Ross, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. D. Fritz, Mr. Pennington and son.

From Suez: Mr. Bissett.

From Port Said: Mr. Rumeau, Miss Ovilett.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Sept. 3.

For London: Mr. Harry Thomson, Mr. Ally Mahomed, Mr. S. Madhi Hussan, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two children, Mrs. E. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. H. Derry, Mr. J. P. Hamilton, Mrs. Walmsley and child, Mr. J. Tait, Mr. W. Lane, Mrs. J. Knowles, Col. Shortland, Mr. W. H. W. A. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Thomas, Major Howard, Capt. C. A. King Hall, Surg. C. Adams, Dr. Grant, Mr. T. Saville; Mr. F. Gurr, Mr. W. T. Daley, Miss Sarah Wilmer.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Surgeon-Major Warburton, Mr. S. Macdonald, Rev. A. G. A. Robarts, Mr. A. R. and four Misses Bulmann, Mr. A. C. Mitchell Innes, Rev. B. F. Turner, Mr. K. Krishnon N. Noir, Mr. T. Madhavon Noir, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Sayed Abdul Mahomed, Mr. C. Phalempin, Mr. A. C. Drew, Miss A. Condict, Hon G. H. P. and Mrs. Evans.

For Gibraltar: Mr. J. M. G. Britto.

For Aden: Lieut. T. Aikenhead.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. Reeves, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 23.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. F. A. Walker, Mr. P. Flower, Mr. Gleadon, Miss Haig, Mr. Oates, Miss Tarrant, Lieut. C. W. Field, Mr. T. Hume, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. H. A. Patman, Miss Beardmore, Mr. Cross, Dr. Wolseley, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. Hall, Mr. G. G. S. Morris, Capt. Thomson, Mr. Reedman, Mr. A. E. Searle, Dr. and Mrs. Chaylor, Mr. Connen. *From Brindisi:* Lieut. G. Birdwood, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. N. Cave, Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hassan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Gamini, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. Mellor, Mr. C. Fasson, Mr. W. A. Dring, Mr. H. Joll, Mr. Kimber, Col. Wylie, Deputy Surgeon-General and Miss Costello, Mr. A. Moll, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. Chirnside, Major W. Johnson, Mr. Beaham, Mr. H. G. Ryde, Mr. B. Samuel, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. McCormack, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Bomford, Brig.-Gen. W. Bugden, Mr. and Mrs. Farrant, Mr. G. J. Bagram, Mr. Criper, Mr. J. Nahata, Mr. J. Dudboria, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. F. B. Powell, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Morres, Capt. G. L. Thompson, Mr. J. E. Cubitt, Mr. Riddock, Mr. Breekes, Mr. Alone. *From Ismailia:* Col. Ross.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Seymour.

For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Mr. W. Walgelin, Mrs. Michell. *From Brindisi:* Col. Rolland, Mr. J. Evans.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Allen, Rev. F. L. Gascoyne, Bomb. F. Jenkins, Mrs. Wealock, Mrs. Greenham, Gunner Fissenden, Mr. Remmington, Mr. Wherry, Mr. Tach, Mr. Maxwell.

For Port Said: Mrs. Ashton, Miss Calders. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. F. Peel.

For Aden: Mrs. Johnston. *From Brindisi:* Col. F. D. Mander.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. Hughes. *From Brindisi:* Sir Evelyn Baring.

For Brindisi: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Goulding, Mr. H. C. Wright, Mr. Milbourne.

For Gibraltar: Mr. W. Stevens, Mrs. Imossi, Miss Arrowsmith, Mr. J. K. Breading, Mr. Cann, Mr. Twyford, Sergt. Houghton, Mr. Notman, Mr. Clyde, Rev. — Zarb, Private Bales.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, from Calcutta, Aug. 17.

For London—*From Calcutta*: Mrs. G. F. Killner, Mr. Ernest Lane, Mr. Geo. Duff. *From Madras*: Mrs. Short and family, Rev. A. W. Rudicill, Mr. L. Rice's children with European nurse. *From Colombo*: Mrs. Walker and family, Mrs. Miller and family, Mr. R. Aspland, Mr. A. B. Mackean, Mr. McMurray, Miss Rogerson.

Per s.s. *Clan McArthur*, from Madras, Aug. 10.

For London.—*From Madras*: Sergt.-Major Archer, Mrs. Archer and family, Mrs. J. P. Barbosa, Mr. C. Imray. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. Ivatt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wright and family.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, Sept. 10.

For Brindisi: Mr. Justice Rampini, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. F. X. de Souza, Mr. Henry Bell.

For Marseilles: Sir Comer Petheram.

For London: Mr. J. A. H. Walford, Lieut. Price.

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, Sept. 20.

For London: Brig.-General R. M. Rogers, Miss M. Douglas.

For Brindisi: Hon. Justice Scott, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Col. A. R. Badcock, Mrs. J. G. Watkins, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Mr. Mahomed Shafe, Mr. Probh Dial, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. F. P. Nathan.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Sept. 27.

For Marseilles: Capt. R. G. Jones.

Per s.s. Oriental, Capt. E. Stewart, Oct. 4.

For London: Mrs. Darling and child, Mrs. Patch and infant, Major R. C. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver and two children.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	1 Oct
		Q'nstown				
rocodile...	—	20 Sept.	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., has been good enough, says the *Pioneer*, to forward us a copy of a paper called *Abkari*, professedly the organ of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, of which Mr. Caine himself is the Secretary. The member for Barrow may therefore be held responsible for some remarks which otherwise we should have been well content to let alone. Some weeks ago it was pointed out in these columns, in reference to a proposal for an excise on Indian beer, that as the chief demand for Indian beer came from the canteen, it was doubtful whether an excise would pay; and he added:—"Formerly Government had to import vast quantities for the use of the British army of occupation, but since the development of Indian breweries the annual importation has dwindled to insignificance.' Mr. Caine apparently thinks that in writing thus we were in ignorance of the fact that the imports of beer into India have greatly increased; but we had no concern with the import into India; our only object was to emphasise the fact that the consumption of Indian beer was mainly a consumption in canteen, and one way of doing so was by pointing to the great decrease in the Government imports for the army. If Mr. Caine will turn to Mr. O'Conor's report on India's foreign trade for 1886-87, he will find it stated that "the import of beer (by Government) has fallen to an insignificant figure, the beer of the country having superseded it in most parts of the country where troops are stationed." This is the reason why a tax on Indian beer would in all probability not pay the cost of collection. Another extraordinary statement Mr. Caine makes is that the brewing of beer in India, "by turning large quantities of wholesome grain into deleterious intoxicants," raises the price of food to the poor considerably. According to this theory the less demand there is for grain, the better for the Indian cultivator; anyone who buys a hundred bushels becomes an oppressor of the poor; and as for the export trade in wheat, it must be an unmitigated calamity. That a member of Parliament who affects to pose as one of the "members for India" should commit himself to nonsense of this sort, is distressing.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 per Cent.	Rs.	100⅜	to —
3-and-a-Half per Cent		104⅜	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond		97¼	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		104	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan		107	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	500	5 pr.ct.	985
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr.ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	all	6 pr.ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
gra Bank	all	6 pr.ct.	122
ong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
ational Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	155

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	100	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	270
Bellary	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	16	100
Colaba	1,880	25	405
Dhollera Ginning	all	12	100
East India	1,000	130	1,100
Fort	8,500	100	1,525
French	all	60	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	380
Mercantile	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co.	400	20	450
Munmar M.	all	40	270
New Berar	500	35	557½
New Indian	125	10	80
Prince of Wales	400	30	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120	1,150
Sind	750	50	475
Volkart	all	75	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	325
Alliance Spinning	all	30	690
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	425
Anglo-Indian	100	3	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	760
Central India	500	45	1,115
Coorla Mills	1,000	40	485
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	1,035
Empress Co.	all	25	700
Framjee Petit	1,000	25	595
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20	147½
Hindustan	1,000	35	835
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	25	700
Imperial Cotton	500	25	575
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	1,025
James Greaves	500	25	700
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45	1,012½
Khandeish	1,000	50	650
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	25	690
Leopold	100	5	147
Madras United	1,000	100	2,100
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,220
Mazagon	250	5	125
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	75	1,680
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	260
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	710
Oriental	625	15	415
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	70
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	30	460
Southern India	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	290
Victoria Mills	1,000	35	350
Western India	1,000	25	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,680-15	5 pr.ct	2,550
Do. New £20 Shares	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	—	820

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	83
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	2,600
adian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping	300	100
Kemp & Co.	175	335
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	207
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,240
Thacker and Co.	15	135

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—August 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 11	to —
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	103 8	to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	103 8	to —
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102 0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	105 0	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	105 4	to 105 8
6 of 1884–5 (1905)	105 4	to 105 8
5 of 1885–6 (1915)	105 12	to 106 0
5 of 1886–7 (1916)	100 0	to 106 4
4½ of 1882 (1902)	100 4	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	114 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,010 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India	£12½	163 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	50 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	180 to 182
Barnagore Jute	£10	107 to —
Bengal Coal	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	14½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	5½ to —
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	375 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	67 to 68
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	89 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	112 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	95 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to 139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	63 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	71 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200 to —
Gourepore	100	128 to 130
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	121 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	92 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	72 to 73
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	233 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	105 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	100	82 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	84 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	93 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	112 to 133

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	70 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	53 to 54
Do. contributory	80	38 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	35 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to 56
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	74 to 75
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)	100	53 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	30 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	40 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	33 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	6 to 7
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	290 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	78 to 80
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong)	100	Liquidation
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	96 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	133 to 135
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	180 to —
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—September 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	100½ to 101
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107½ to 108
4 Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882	107 to 109
4 Do. 1886-90	105 to 107
4½ Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6 Do. 1895-96	110 to 115
4 Do.	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government	107 to 109

RAILWAY DEBENTURE

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	10	120 to 122
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	131 to 135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	123 to

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm.	—	93 to 94
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs.	5	5½ to
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	180 to 182
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24⅛ to 24⅝
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	24⅝ to 25¼
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	27½ to 28⅝
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113 to 115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	172 to 174
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146 to 148
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137 to 139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129 to 131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to —
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	105 to 107
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24⅝ to 25¼
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27 to 27⅝
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	114 to 116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119 to 121
West of India Port., Ld.	20	116 to 118

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited	all	13⅞ to 13¾
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	15½ to 15⅝
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	all	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	106 to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc	100	108 to 110
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	18⅜ to 18⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	all	102 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	103 to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	all	100 to 102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	40 to 42

BANKS

Agra	all	8⅛ to 8¼
Chartered of India, A. and C.	all	28½ to 29½
Chartered Mer. of L., L. and C.	all	25½ to 26½
Delhi and London	all	— to —
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	52½ to 53

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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MILITARY.

Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Adye, Capt. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Allenby, Lieut. A. H., S.C., M.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., S.C., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Anderson, Maj. J. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.
Aplin, Capt. P. J. H., S.C., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arnot, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '89, Bo.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Atkins, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '89, B.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Babington, Lt.-Col. C. W., Inf., B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L. Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Bance, Col. L. B., 1 yr. 35 dys., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.
Bannerman, Surg. W. B., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.
Barker, Surg.-Maj. F. C., M.D., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, Bo.
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Barry, Surg. D. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B.
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 277 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.
Battiscombe, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '89, B.
Batgh, Capt. G. S., S.C., 20 mos., fr. May 8, '88, M.
Bax, Col. W. I., Inf., 1 yr. 52 dys., fr. Oct. 1, '88, B.
Bayley, Col. C. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Beatson, Surg.-Maj. W., 244 days, fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Beckett, Col. S., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '88, B.
Beddy, Col. E., S.C., to Nov. 25, '89, B.
Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., June 29, '89, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., M.
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Bennett, Bde.-Surg. J., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Beresford, Lieut. J. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, B.
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Bignell, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 13, '88, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Birch, Col. V., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Dec. 20, '89, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T. J., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.
Bolleau, Col. F. W., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '88, B.
Bolleau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.
Boisragon, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '89, B.
Bolton, Capt. J. S. D., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 29, '89, Bo.
Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.
Bookey, Surg.-Maj. J. T. B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Boyd, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '88, Bo.
Brabazon, Surg. H. M., 6 mos., B.
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 9, '89, B.
Branfoot, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 24, '89, M.
Branson, Lieut.-Col. C. E. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Bremner, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 20 mos. fr. Apr. 15, '88, M.
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. June 21, '89, B.
Brooking, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, M.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Brown, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Browne, Maj. W. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '89, B.
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. A. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 285 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.
Bunbury, Capt. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '89, B.
Burke, Surg. W. H., Bo.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., B.
Butler, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '89, B.

Caldecott, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C. C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, M.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. J. E., S.C. 1 yr. 248 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.
Carpendale, Lieut.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Carpendale, Capt. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '88, B.
Carthew-Yorstoun, Lieut. M. E., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '86, Bo.
Cautley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89, B.
Cawood, Lieut. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89, B.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Chapman, Capt. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, Bo.
Chatterjee, Surg. N., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 27, '88, M.
Chenevix-Trench, Capt. C. C., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Chitty, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '88, Bo.
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '89, B.
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, B.
Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.
Clifford, Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.
Clothier, Capt. R. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '88, M.
Clubley, Col. J. K., S.C., M., 16 mos., fr. Sept. 18, '88.
Colomb, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '88, Bo.
Colson, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, Bo.
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Commeline, Lieut. F. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89.
Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 3, '89, B.
Conry, Surg.-Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.
Cook, Lieut.-Col. J., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.
Cook, Capt. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Cooke-Collis, Capt. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '89, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Couper, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.
Courtney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.
Craufurd, Lieut. J. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Crawford, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 14, '89, B.
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 16, '89, B.
Crowdy, Col. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '89, B.
Cubitt, Col. W. G., V.C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 1, '88, B.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. C. A., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
Cuppage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.
Daniell, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 30, '89, B.
Daphtary, Surg.-Maj. G. R., M.D., B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '88, Bo.
Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '88, M.
Dealy, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., B.
Deane, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Dillon, Lieut. G. F. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Ditmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dobbs, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '89, M.
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.
Downing, Capt. J. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 5, '89, M.
Dun, Capt. E. W., D.S.O., S.C., 17 mos., fr. May 4, '88, B.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 22 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.
Edwardes, Lieut. S. M., S.C., 14 ms., fr. Aug. 29, '88, Bo.
Eliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Eliot, Lt.-Col. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '89, B.
Elliott, Maj. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '88, B.
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
Evatt, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '88., B.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.

Falcon, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, M.
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr Nov. 4, '88, M.
Fenwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.
Fenton, Capt. L. L., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 21, '88, Bo.
Ferris, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '88, B.
ffrench, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '89, M.
Fisher, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, Bo.
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.
Forjett, Maj. F. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, Bo.
Forteath, Col. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Francklyn, Lt.-Col. W. H. M., Inf., 18 mos., fr. June 22, '88, M.
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.
Fuller, Capt. H. S. A., S.C., 1 yr. 128 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '88, B.
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Gambier, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.
Garvie, Surg. J., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Gastrell, Capt. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Georges, Capt. H. W. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Grant, Lieut. C. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Greenstreet, Maj. W. L., R.E., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '89, B.
Griffiths, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Griffiths, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 11, '89, B.
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hailey, Surg., P. O. W., B.
Hall, Surg. G. C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Hancock, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.
Hancock, Col. G. E., S.C., 6 mos. fr. May 21, '89, Bo.
Handcock, Maj. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hastings, Capt. E.S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 21, 88, M.
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hatton, Capt. A., S.C., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawks, Lieut. G. W. S., S.C., 18 ms., fr. June 16, '88, M.
Hay, Col. J., S.C., B.
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 23, '89, Bo.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. G., M.D., 17 mos., fr. July 23, '89, B.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. W. G. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '88, Bo.
Hennell, Lieut.-Col, R., D.S.O., Inf., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '89, Bo.
Herbert, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '89, B.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 4 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hickman, Capt. D. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Hogge, Lieut. G. S., S.C., fr. Jan. 19, '89, Bo.
Hogge, Capt. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan 10, '89, B.
Holmes, Col. A. L. E., S.C., 18 mos. fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. June 13, '89, M.
Holloway, Lieut. J. C., S.C., fr. Oct. 10, '88, Bo.
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Horsbrugh, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.
Horsford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '89, M.
Hudson, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Hudson, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Hughes-Hallet, Lieut.-Col. W., S.C., till June 12, '89, M.
Humfrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '89, Bo.
Hunter, Surg. C. B., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hutchinson, Lieut. J. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89.

Inglis, Lt.-Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, B.

Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 6, '89, M.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. E. R. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 9, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Johnson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B
Johnstone, Lieut. A. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B
Johnstone, Lieut. B. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '89, M.
Jones, Maj. W. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '89, Bo.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '88, Bo.

Karney, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 2 yrs. 6 mos., fr. Feb. 20, 87, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.
Kellie, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kellie, Capt. E. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '88, Bo.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
King-Harman, Lieut.-Col. M. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.

Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mo., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Lawford, Capt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '89 M.
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr. fr. May 18, '89, M.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.
Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Longfield, Lieut. A. P., R.A., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Lumsden, Capt. H. R. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 6, '88, B.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. J. B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.

Macartney, Lieut. H. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '89, B.
Macintyre, Lieut. D. C. F., S.C., 6 ms., fr. May 14, '89, B.
Mackenzie, Maj. T. H., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Mackintosh, Capt. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, M
MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo
Macmullen, Capt. W. H. F., S.C., B.
Macmullen Capt. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Maconchy, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., M.
Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, '89, B.
Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 24, '89, M.
Mainwaring, Capt. F. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '89, B.
Mann, Capt. G. F., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '88, B.
Mason, Capt. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '89, M.
Marshall, Lt.-Col. C. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '88, B.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 25, '88, Bo.
Marrett, Capt. E. U., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 5, '88, B.
Mathewes Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '89, M.
McCarthy, Bde.-Surg. D. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McQueen, Brig.-Gen. Sir J. W., K.C.B., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '89, B.
McRae, Maj. A. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '88, B.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.
Medley, Capt. E. J., S.C., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Merriman, Lieut. C. M. H., S.C., 14 ms., fr. Nov. 16, '88, B
Miller, Maj. J. F. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 25, '88, M.
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '88, B.
Molloy, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '89, B.
Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T., M.D., fr. May 25, '89, B.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
Monteith, Maj. E. V. P., S.C., 21 ms., fr. May 13, '88, Bo.
More-Molyneux, Capt. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, B.
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.
Mosley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.
Muir, Capt. C. W., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '88, Bo.
Mullane, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Mulvany, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 20 '89, M.
Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., fr. Jan. 21, '88, B.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 9, '89, B.
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 7 mos., fr. May 1, '89, B.
North, Col. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25 '89, Bo.

O'Bryen, Capt. J. L., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 2, '88, B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., till Nov. 14, '89, B.
Orchard, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.

Palin, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, Bo.
Palmer, Lieut. H. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Parker, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 9 mos., fr. April 5, '89, Bo.
Patterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.
Pearse, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '88, M.
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '89, B.
Philips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, Bo.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs. 9 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.
Philpotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 6 mos., fr. June 7, '89, B.
Picot, Capt. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., B.
Plumer, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 11, '89, M.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.
Porter, Bde.-Surg. A., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, M.
Portman, Lieut.-Col. A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Prall, Surg. G. E., 6 mos., Bo.
Pretyman, Col. G. T., R.A., 4 mos., fr. July 17, '89, B.

Quin, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '89, B.

Radcliffe, Maj. G. B. E., S.C., Bo.
Radford, Maj. O. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Rankcn, Lieut. G. P., S.C., 1 yr. fr. July 19, '89, B.
Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '89, B.
Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '88, B.
Rawlinson, Maj. S. R., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 10, '89, B.
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 3, '88, B.
Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.
Richardson, Maj. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, B.
Ricketts, Col. M. P., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Robertson, Col. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 17, '88, B.
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '89, M.
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.
Rose, Maj. H. M., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.
Ryves, Col. H. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.

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Sandbach, Capt. A. E., R.E., B.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '89, Bo.
Sartorius, Col. G. C., S.C., Bo.
Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
Scott, Col. Wm., S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, '89, Bo.
Scott, Lt.-Col. Walter, S.C., Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Senior, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
Sexton, Bde.-Surg. E., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '89, Bo.
Shaw, Capt. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '88, M.
Shearer, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, B.
Sherard, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Sibthorpe, Bde.-Surg. C., 17 mos., fr. June 29, '88, M.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '89, M.
Simpson, Col. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '89, Bo.
Simpson, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89, M.
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Skene, Lt.-Col. C. M., D.S.O. Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 3, '89, B.
Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.
Smith, Lieut. T. H., S.C., B.
Smurthwaite, Lieut. P. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '89, Bo.
Smyth, Surg.-Maj. F. A., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
Southey, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 20, '89, B.
Sparling, Capt. J. P., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Spencer, Bde.-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B.
Spring, Col. F. W. M., R.A., 1 yr., Bo.
Stainforth, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 9 mos., fr. June 9, '89 M.
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S. 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, M.
Stevens, Col. H. C., Cav., [illegible] fr. Feb. 28, '89, M.
Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 29, '88, M.
Stevenson, Surg. H. W., 1 yr, fr. Nov. 26, '88, Bo.
Stevenson, Col. K. F., S.C., 17 mos., fr. July 10, '88, M.
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.
Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, Bo.
Street, Col. C. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '88, M.
Strettell Lieut.-Col. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Stuart, Capt. C. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '89, B.
Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '89, M.
Swaine, Surg.-Maj. C. L., 1 yr., fr. Feb 22, '89, M.
Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Swete, Lieut. J. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 17, '88, M.
Swinhoe, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.
Sykes, Surg. W. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Sym, Col. J. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.

Tayler, Col. J. C., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, M.
Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. '89, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '89, B.
Thackwell, Capt. C. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.
Thomas, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., M.
Thomas, Maj. H. R. D., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Thomas, Surg.-Maj., G. T., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '88, M.
Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 7, '89, B.
Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., M.
Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '89, M.
Twigg, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.

Underwood, Lieut. W., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.

Vahrenen, Lieut. A. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.
Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 4, '87, M.
Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Waldron, Capt. H. F. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
Walker, Col. A., R.A., 6 mos., fr. April 30, '89, B.
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, M.
Walter, Lt.-Col. C. J., S.C., 3 mos., fr. July 27, '89, B.
Ward, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 14, '89, M.
Warden, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., B.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., M.
Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 237 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.
Watling, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.
Watson, Col. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.
Webster, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, Bo.
Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.
Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '87, B.
Welman, Lieut. H., S.C., Bo.
Wheler, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.
Whittall, Lieut. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, B.
Whyte, Lieut. C. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Wigston, Maj. E., R.A., 4 mos., B.
Willcocks, Surg.-Maj. A. J., M.D., 246 dys., fr. Mar. 10, '89, B.
Willock, Lieut.-Col. G. W., Cav., 273 dys., fr. Apr. 30, '89. B.
Willoughby, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 30, '89, Bo.
Wilson, Col. W. H., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Wimberley, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.
Wimble, Lieut. W. E., S.C., M.
Wintour, 2nd Lieut. E., Prob. S.C., 4 mos., fr. July 2, '89, M.
Wodehouse, Lieut. F. W., S.C., 14 ms., fr. Nov. 1, '88, Bo.
Wood, Lieut. P. A. A. St. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, Bo.
Woodhouse, Col. A. T., S.C., M.
Wooldridge, Col. de F. R. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '89, Bo.
Worledge Cap. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.
Wyllie, Maj. W. H. C., C.I.E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '89, B.
Wyllie, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, M.
Wyllie, Capt. J. A., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Jan. 22, '88, M.
Wyville-Thomson, Surg. F., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.

Yate, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 7, '88, M.
Yate, Maj. C. E., C.S.I., C.M.G., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '88, Bo.
Young, Capt. C. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.
Young, Capt. H. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. May 15, '88, M.
Young, Capt. E. A., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '88, B.
Young, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '89, B.
Young, Maj. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
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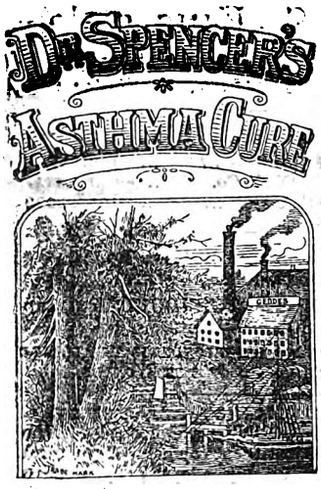
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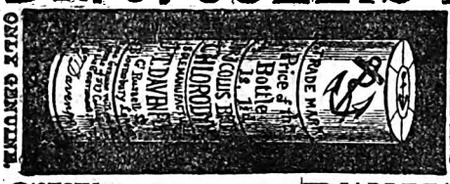
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 10th Sept.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 8th Sept.; and from Calcutta to the 8th Sept.

THE Viceroy leaves Simla on Oct. 20th, and will visit the Kohat Pass, Peshawur, Attock, the Gomal Pass, Dehra Ismail Khan, Quetta, the Bolan and Hurnai Passes, Sukkur, and Lahore. Thence he goes direct to Calcutta, where he arrives on Nov. 30th.

THE Viceroy holds a levee at Calcutta on the 10th, and a drawing-room on Dec. 13th.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE opened the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition on the 29th ult. The Secretary mentioned that the Society had not been very liberally supported this year, and that unless the Exhibition were assisted by the public it might be found impossible to continue it.

THE Duke of Connaught opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Poona on Sept. 3rd, and alluded with satisfaction to the marked improvement in the exhibits this year as compared with last year.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR G. WHITE'S Burma despatch has been published.

CAPTAIN PAKENHAM, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, will most probably meet Prince Albert Victor at Bombay on his arrival.

IT is expected that the Chin Hills force will begin the advance before the end of October.

IT is reported that coal has been discovered at Gundak, twelve miles north of Quetta, and that an 18-inch seam has already beeen worked.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY intends bringing a civil action in the High Court of Calcutta against the proprietor, editor, manager, and printer of the *Pioneer*, the damages being laid at Rs. 50,000. Nothing can be done till after the Court opens in November.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on September 4th the Bill to amend the Administrator-General's and other Acts was referred to a Select Committee, and the Merchandise Marks Amendment Bill was passed. With reference to the latter Bill the Hon. Mr. Scoble stated that the Local Governments would be empowered to delegate the power conferred on them to the chief customs authority or other competent officer, so that no unnecessary delay might take place in dealing with shipments. The Hon. Mr. Hutchins introduced the Bill to amend the India and Burma Forests Acts. The object in amending the existing law, he said, was by no means to increase the burdens or restrictions which had sometimes appeared oppressive, but only to make the intention of the law plain where it had been liable to misinterpretation, and to define, limit and control the powers of forest officers.

THE Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill will be framed on the lines of the English Act, granting immunity from prosecution to witnesses in election petition cases. It will not save the corrupt officials from discharge from the service, but will simply protect them against prosecution in the Courts.

THE cold weather Legislative sessions will commence a month earlier than usual this year in consequence of the number and importance of the Bills which have to be considered by the Select Committees in Calcutta, the catalogue including the Cantonment, Railway and Leprosy Bills.

THE report of the Committee on the Public Works Account system is now being referred to certain selected officers, whose opinion is desired before action is taken.

THE Government of India is addressing the local Governments on the subject of the recommendations made by Drs. Lethbridge and Walker in their Jail Administration Report.

THE report regarding the Simla allowances has been sent in to Government by Mr. Fanshawe. It is believed that considerable reductions will be made in the travelling allowances of officers drawing Rs. 1,500 per month and upwards.

THE replies to Mr. Fitzpatrick's letter to District Officers and others in Assam regarding coolie emigration are now coming in, so that Mr. Quinton will be able to furnish a report on the subject soon after taking charge of the Province.

THE Viceroy's Levee, which annually marks the commencement of the Calcutta cold weather season, will take place on December 10th, and Lady Lansdowne will hold her Drawing Room on the 13th.

THE Commander-in-Chief, after his frontier tour, will reach Calcutta about January 3rd, and will leave again for Muridki camp on the 17th. He returns to Calcutta early in February, and will then go on six weeks' tour to Assam.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, the Public Works Member, will make an extensive tour in November and December, visiting the Southern Presidency and going over the railway lines there.

MR. SCOBLE, the Legal Member, will probably visit Quetta in November to confer with Sir Robert Sandeman about the new Biluchistan Regulations.

SIR COMER PETHERAM has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

TWO first class district commands will fall vacant next year—Lucknow and Meerut. Sir John Hudson will probably be transferred from Allahabad to Meerut on Sir George Greaves vacating the latter command.

SURGEON-MAJOR O. BAKER, now at Moulmein, has been appointed by the Viceroy Joint Civil Surgeon of Simla, vice Surgeon-Major Brown.

MR. J. S. PORTER, Magistrate and Collector of Shahjahanpur, at present absent on six months' furlough, is resigning the service shortly.

COLONEL BAILEY, of the Forest Department, who has been lying seriously ill at Chakrata for some weeks, is now on the fair road to recovery.

CAPTAIN LOSACK has been offered the post of Forest Officer in Kashmir.

MAJOR LINDSAY, Commanding No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, died at Quetta on the 1st Sept. of enteric fever.

THE death has occurred in Ceylon of Colonel Atwill Curtois, Madras Cavalry, Examiner in Hindustani and Persian, and Hindustani translator to the Madras Government.

THE Viceroy, whilst appreciating the kindly motives which prompted and the loyal terms in which the people of Rangoon framed their resolution to invite Prince Albert Victor to Burma, regrets that present arrangements will make it impossible to comply with the suggestion. The Viceroy adds that he will not fail to acquaint the Prince with the wishes of the people of Rangoon. It would have afforded him much pleasure had he been able to hold out a hope that the Prince's engagements might admit of his acceding to their wishes.

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NOTES.

THE latest news from India and Burma comes by telegrams from Calcutta and Rangoon, dated Sept. 29, but there is little of stirring moment to record. The Governor of Bombay was being entertained at Simla by the Viceroy, and the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Connemara had arrived in Calcutta *en route* to Darjeeling. The reports which have been circulated in the Indian Press regarding the likely resignation of the Madras Governor are said to be without foundation.

WITH regard to the heavy floods in Lower Bengal the reports from Moorshedabad are more favourable. The river has gone down three feet, and the flood water is rapidly decreasing. There will, it is said, be a considerable loss of cattle, and possibly a fever epidemic may ensue; but every precaution is being taken by the district officers to mitigate the after consequences of the floods. In the Lieutenant-Governor's report to the Viceroy he said he had visited Murshedabad and Mozufferpur. At Murshedabad the embankment had been cut by the villagers in two places, one causing a serious breach above the town 800 feet wide. The Bhagirathi had submerged a large tract, the water being some six feet over the rice-fields. One half of the crops is destroyed. Arrangements for boat service have been completed to supply fodder for the cattle. He had sanctioned agricultural advances for Mozufferpur. The distress in the flooded districts was general and serious, and must be met by an organised system of gratuitous relief. The planters were giving liberally, both in money and relief agency. All over Behar the winter prospects depend on rain in October.

NATIVE sympathy with the corrupt Bombay mamlutdars continues. Hindu public meetings have been held to express sympathy with them. The *Times* correspondent says:—"The Legal Member of Council's statement as to the illegality of the pledge of the Bombay Government fully supports the views expressed by the protesting Judges of the Bombay High Court. This important question of constitutional law has now been thoroughly argued out and settled. It is to be hoped that this will be the last, as it is the first, attempt by any representative of the British administration in India, however pure his motives, to inflict upon any province the terrible burden of a corrupt and venal judiciary."

FROM Rangoon details are given regarding the Chin Expedition. The main column starts from Kan in the Myittha Valley, 24 miles north of Gunjaw. Haka, the objective point of the column, where it is expected it will meet the Bengal column, is 50 to 70 miles from Kan. The rapids in the Myittha below Kan form a great obstacle to the transport of stores from Kalewa to Kan, but 100 tons have already been transported above the rapids. Great difficulty is likely to be found in provisioning the troops when they advance against the Chins, owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country. Transport depends almost entirely on coolies. The Punjabee coolies recently sent from India for the purpose of road-making during the expedition will, it is feared, be almost useless, owing to the excessively heavy kits supplied to them in India, in ignorance of local requirements. Each kit, which they insist on taking with them, weighs 33 lbs., while it is estimated that the average load for each coolie is 42 lb. Five hundred men have accordingly been retained in Rangoon.

THE following from the Burma correspondent of the *Times* may be interesting to spectators at home who are desirous of "developing the resources of Upper Burma." It should be borne in mind, however, that it is an individual opinion only, and that the wish may be father to the thought:—"The extremely illiberal policy hitherto prevailing as to the issue of licenses to prospect for minerals in Upper Burma is likely to be modified. The present rules are not sufficiently liberal to encourage prospectors. The licenses now granted confer no exclusive right to prospect, and promise no concessions. The local Government is believed to be willing to concede more favourable terms. If the Government of India wishes to develop the mineral resources of the country it should certainly sanction liberal rules for prospectors, who at present have no assurance of obtaining any return for their outlay or security against the fruits of their labours being appropriated by Government or rival speculators.

THE details of the Viceroy's tour have now been settled. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, Sir H. M. Durand, Colonel Ardagh, Lord William Beresford, Dr. Fenn, Captains Streatfield, Harbord, and Brasier-Creagh, will leave Simla on 22nd October, and travel *viâ* Pindi to Kushalgarh. From Pindi Lady Landsdowne, with Captain Brasier-Creagh in attendance, will proceed direct to Peshawur. The Lieut.-Governor will join the Viceroy at Lahore and accompany him to Kohat. After halting for a night at the latter place, the party will ride through the Kohat Pass to Peshawur, where four days will be spent, which will take in a visit to the Khyber. The Commander-in-Chief will join his Excellency at Peshawur on the 29th October, and accompany him on his frontier tour. Lord and Lady Lansdowne will journey by rail to Attock, thence going by boat down the Indus to Kala Bagh on 3rd November, when her Excellency will leave the party for a visit probably to Murree and Lahore, rejoining at Sher Shah Junction on November 15th. The Viceroy meanwhile will proceed to Dehra Ismail Khan, and ride to the mouth of the Gomal Pass. He will afterwards journey to Quetta by the Bolan route, returning by the Hurnai line through Sukkur to Lahore, where he will stay three or four days. Leaving Lahore on the evening of the 27th November, the Viceregal party will travel direct to Calcutta, arriving there on the afternoon of the 30th.

MR. FANSHAWE, it is said, has completed his report on the Simla allowances question, and that it is now being circulated for consideration amongst the heads of departments. There is little doubt that the system of warrants proposed as an alternative has been considered unadvisable, and therefore rejected, and that allowances will be granted according to the classification of the official. This will be divided into three grades—the first drawing over Rs. 500; the second over Rs. 100; and the third under Rs. 100. Families will continue to receive allowances, but at slightly reduced rates. Covenanted civilians drawing salaries over Rs. 1,500 hitherto drew Rs. 400 for the journey. This it is now proposed to reduce to Rs. 246. The new proposals will, it is said, press rather heavily on clerks drawing under Rs. 100, as they will be entitled only to intermediate fares. Mr. Fanshawe's report, on the whole, seems a fair one. The net saving on the double journey is likely to be some Rs. 27,000 if the report is accepted.

IT is to be hoped that the Volunteers in India do not answer altogether to the following description, which we cull from the *Pioneer* in an article commenting on a certain corps:—"The men can shoot as a rule fairly well, some few among them very well; but as a disciplined body they have failed to acquire a grasp of the few rudiments of drill which are indispensable; they have little enthusiasm or sense of cohesion, and no interest whatever in the professional aspect of their duties; and, finally, they are furnished with no equipment, with nothing, in fact, which can give them a solid, real basis. After several years of increasing effort this result is not very encouraging. The Volunteers themselves, there is reason to believe, hold that certain privileges as to passages to England, exemption from income-tax, and the like, might be granted them. But these are all aspects of the same constraining cause. The truth, in fact, is merely this, that it is a rooted conviction in the heart of the Anglo-Indian that Government ought to do all his soldiering for him; and that he might as well be asked to drive locomotives or write sections for nothing as to learn drill and turn out for an occasional parade without being personally paid for his trouble."

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THE unfortunate rupee appears to have fallen into greater disrepute in Turkey than even in India. It has depreciated to ten annas. In consequence of this compensation was applied for on behalf of the Bombay Infantry Guard at the British Consulate at Baghdad. The Government of India has refused the application, giving as a reason the following ruling :—

"No order of a Government touching the exchange value between its own and a foreign currency can possibly have any effect on the actual purchasing power of the foreign currency if it retain its intrinsic value as does the rupee."

This ruling has been characterised in India as a conundrum ; but it must be something less witty and more difficult to the Native Guard at Baghdad, who must purchase their provisions with a coin which now represents about half the amount in Turkish money which it did a year ago.

TANTIA BHIL must have wit as well as wickedness in his disposition. In his defence, already partly reported by telegram, he said he was more sinned against than sinning. He never so much as met a European official, much less deprived him of his clothes ; he never misguided a policeman, nor cut off anybody's nose, except that of an old woman whose son had offended him. If anybody had been murdered he wished it to be remembered that he had "many foster-brothers," and "some of these must have done it." This is "excellent fooling."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

The Bombay Municipality have appointed a committee to prepare an address of welcome to Prince Albert Victor. He will probably be requested later to lay the foundation stone of a leper hospital. Various public *fêtes* will be held in his honour.

Thirty-five persons have been summarily convicted in connection with the recent Mohurrum religious riots of Hindoos and Mahomedans at Rohtak, and twenty-three have been acquitted. The convicted have appealed to the Chief Court.

The Punjab and Delhi Railway near Lahore has been considerably damaged by floods, and the river-bed portion will probably require reconstruction.

Lord Reay is expected to arrive at Simla as the guest of the Marquis of Lansdowne to-day.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla a Bill was introduced to protect the corrupt Bombay Native officials who had given evidence before the Crawford Commission from prosecution. The Legal Member gave a full history of the circumstances which rendered legislation necessary, and explained the existing law applicable to corrupt officials. Mr. Hutchins, C.S.I., in supporting the Bill, said that earlier action would have been taken by the Indian Government but for the fact that the Bombay Government was in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State. His decision was contained in the following telegram to Bombay :—

"August 7.—On further consideration I am of opinion that the case of the mamlutdars must be governed by the spirit of the statute of George III. Consequently the order passed by you must be revised, and the mamlutdars and other officers who are proved to have paid money to obtain their offices or promotion or other official favours must be dismissed altogether from the Government service. Unless the cases fall within the second of two classes into which the incriminated officials are divided in your revenue despatch of May 3, they must be compensated in money for the failure of the Government to fulfil a pledge which it has been found out of the power of the Government to perform. In doubtful cases, the sindekars included, and also as to the question of compensation, consult the Viceroy before deciding whether their case falls within the second of two classes into which the incriminated officials are divided by your revenue despatch of May 3 last."

The Indian Government, Mr. Hutchins continued, concurred in this decision. He stated shortly that the effect is that those who paid money spontaneously cannot be allowed to remain in the service of the State, and that only those can be retained from whom payments were virtually extorted. This Bill indemnifies all against suits and prosecutions, but will not relieve any who made corrupt payments without pressure from other penalties incurred under the statue 49 of George III. It is not considered right that a guarantee against official departmental punishment or loss should be maintained in all cases. The rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects must not be left at the mercy of Judges and magistrates who have corruptly purchased their offices and powers. The dismissed men, however, should be given pecuniary compensation for this partial non-fulfilment of the guarantee. Eight officials have already been dismissed, and others will shortly be disposed of who clearly do not fall under the category of persons who paid under great pressure.

The Viceroy, after crediting Lord Reay with all possible good intentions and eulogising in terms of rhetorical courtesy his sincerity of motive, said it appeared, however, to the Secretary of State that there was a point beyond which the desire to redeem the pledge of the Presidential Government ought not to be allowed to go. That point was reached when the question became one of legislating for the express purpose of retaining in office, and in the discharge of judicial administrative functions requiring the highest integrity for their proper performance, persons who had not only become legally incapable of serving the State, but who by their own admission had shown themselves guilty of deliberate and voluntary corruption, and consequently wanting in the qualities most essential to secure for them the confidence of the public. The Secretary of State believed that if the guarantee given in such cases were literally construed, if a law were to be passed with the object of relieving from statutory disability men whose fault could not be regarded as venial, men who were not in any sense victims of extortion, but willing aiders and abettors of corruption, a greater blow would be struck at the purity of the public service by condonation of notorious guilt than by a partial departure from the terms of the bargain into which the Government of Bombay had entered. This solution, though not wholly satisfactory, was probably the best which the conditions of a very delicate and complicated problem permitted.

In the meantime the Bombay Government, acting under the orders of the Government of India, have dismissed a further batch of eight mamlutdars, belonging to the Central Division. A Poona telegram states that the dismissed magistrates will sue personally Lord Reay and other members of the Council —namely, the Duke of Connaught, Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., and Mr. J. R. Naylor—and Lord Cross. This class has latterly been so petted and pampered that it finds it almost impossible to realise the fact that the Secretary of State is determined to compel purity of administration, even at the eleventh hour, by purging the public service of corrupt officials, notwithstanding the opposition of the Bombay Government. Had Lord Reay in the first instance consulted his law advisers it is impossible to believe that the illegal and ill-judged pledge of the immunity of the magisterial office would ever have been given. British administration in Bombay might then have been saved from the very serious public discredit with which it is now unfortunately regarded.

Copies of the resolutions passed by the Parsees at their meeting to protest against Mr. Ommaney's wholesale indictment have been forwarded to the Secretary of State.

A largely-attended public meeting was held at Bombay on Wednesday to protest against the Sunday mail. The Chief Justice presided. The speakers pointed out that the proposed change would revolutionise the existing business customs, and would not only destroy the Saturday half-holiday, but would force business men to convert Sunday into an ordinary working day. All sections, equally with the Christian community, condemned the proposed change as inflicting an unjustifiable burden upon Bombay. Various resolutions were framed and supported by numerous speakers of different nationalities and creeds. The Government of India have sent home a despatch supporting the opposition.

The Leper Bill is postponed for further reports.

The Tripati case is still exciting great religious interest in Madras. All the jewels have been successfully recovered from under the sacred flagstaff. On the tower being opened there was discovered a thin layer of gold on the top ; the rest of the contents was of copper. Four-fifths of the famous temple-treasure have apparently been stolen. The chief priest in his turn has now applied for warrants against four dismssed temple servants, charging them with the theft of this treasure, amounting to 17,000 rupees. The Viceroy and Lord Connemara refused to interfere, as the case was being judicially investigated.

The special officer appointed to report upon the scheme for instituting technical education in Bengal, the Maharajah of Puttiala, has been invested by Government with full powers. The Government Council has therefore been abolished.

The Artillery dinner to General Graham was most successful. General Sir F. Roberts presided.

The Maharajah of Gwalior now offers 1,200 cavalry, with a transport train, in place of his former offer.

The Bombay Legislative Council has adjourned *sine die*. It

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is stated that some little friction exists among certain members of the Executive Council. One member drew up a minute against the Village Sanitation Bill in charge of Sir Raymond West, as neither the vested officers nor the High Court nor the Commissioner in Scinde had been consulted. Sir Raymond West is alleged to have retorted by drawing up a minute against proceeding with the Salt Bill in charge of his colleague. At the last moment it was found necessary to postpone the Council indefinitely. Executive and legislative matters do not appear to run altogether quite smoothly in Bombay at the present time.

BURMA.

(FROM A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 22.

The *Mandalay Herald* announces that the southern portion of the Katha district of Upper Burma is much disturbed by dacoits, who are plundering the villages. Since the cessation of the rainfall some renewed dacoity in the districts adjoining the territory of the Wuntho Tsawbwa has occurred. Dacoit bands have raided into British territory from Wuntho, and attacked villages. In one case the villagers beat them off; in others the dacoits succeeded in looting the villages, and retreated with their plunder to Wuntho territory. Some reached Katha, and these are the dacoits referred to by the *Mandalay Herald*. The local government have taken rigorous measures to crush these gangs before they make headway or extend their depredations. A force, consisting of Sepoys, military police, and Karen scouts, has been sent in pursuit. Mr. MacDonnell has despatched Major Graves, officiating Inspector-General of Police, to Mandalay to hold a conference with the General Commanding, Colonel Strover, Commissioner for the northern division, and Mr. Donald M. Smeaton, Commissioner for the central division, to arrange a concerted plan for surrounding and crushing these bands. The facility with which dacoit bands find refuge in Wuntho has caused not a little embarrassment to the local government. Until the Chins have been thoroughly dealt with and the Moo Valley Railway extended to North Wuntho, it is desirable for many reasons to avoid extreme measures against the Tsawbwa. Northward of his territory, extending to the Chinese frontier, lies a wild and unknown country. If the Tsawbwa now retreated to that district he might give great and prolonged trouble. A communication, however, has been sent to the Wuntho Tsawba plainly intimating that he must take immediate steps to maintain order in his territory, and prevent the recurrence of dacoit raids. The Tsawbwa has been requested to establish a chain of police posts along his border.

General Gordon, C.B., commanding in Burma, is busily engaged in collecting stores and transport animals for the Chin expedition, which will probably be on a more extended scale than was originally anticipated. Seven hundred tons of stores have been sent to Myingyan, whence they are being rapidly forwarded in Government steamers to Kalewa, on the Chindwin, and from there are sent, partly by boats, partly by coolies, under a strong escort. Three thousand coolies accompany the expedition—1,000 Punjabee coolies to make roads, and 2,000 Assam coolies to carry stores. Brigadier-General Symons and his staff are at Kalewa. As it was ascertained that the Chins intended attempting a counter-stroke by raiding on a great scale into the Kale and Myintha valleys, troops and the Kabo Valley Battalion of military police will occupy a number of positions which, it is believed, will effectually prevent any raid into British territory.

The Chin tribes can bring considerable numbers of men into the field. The following is a rough estimate of their force:—Tashon tribe, 10,000 fighting men, with as many guns; Sujins, 2,500 men, 900 guns; Kanhows, 2,500 men, 1,500 guns; and Hakas, 2,000 men, 1,400 guns. There are other minor tribes. The Chins may give considerable trouble, as their country is most difficult, and in many parts impassable even for pack animals.

An inquiry into the case of the tattooed woman at Mandalay has resulted in the district supurintendent of police charged with the outrage being substantially acquitted. Both Sir Charles Crosthwaite and Mr. MacDonnell concur in this decision.

During the past week there has been steady rain, and crop prospects have considerably improved.

The local Government issued an order some months ago declaring that after the 31st of March, 1890, peacock rupees coined under the Burmese kings would no longer be received by Government. It is estimated that over a million of these coins are still in circulation, mostly held by the peasantry in the remoter districts, where they are practically the only circulating medium. If the period for calling them in is not considerably extended great discontent is likely to result in the various districts. The reason for hurry in calling in Burmese coins is not apparent, as the bullion value of English and Burmese rupees is almost identical.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE MORAL TEXT-BOOK EXPEDIENT.

(Times of India.)

Last year the Government of India issued a Resolution on Education, which, as we stated at the time, read as if it were written by a pious dominie who had the narrowest views of one of the widest, most difficult, and most important topics of the day. Connected with the Secretariat of the Government of India, there is evidently a gentleman endowed with an infinite capacity for latitudes, for we now have another Minute issued to the world, which is as liberally garnished with them as the Education Minute published last year, and the Moral and Discipline Minute which at the time created so much amusement. "The Government of India are of opinion that the influence of the teacher may be greatly strengthened, and the interest of morality promoted by the use in schools of text-books having a direct bearing in conduct either by means of precept or example." The Syndicate of the Calcutta University has engaged Mr. Tawney to prepare a book of selection for the use of candidates for Matriculation. It is easy to imagine that a certain small amount of good might be done by gently persuading a boy to read a book which is to "consist of extracts having a direct bearing on conduct either by way of precept or example," but to compel him to cram this work for an examination must lead him for the remainder of his life to loathe all the examples. The Government of India hope that "each local Government and Administration will follow the example of the Calcutta University, and either by the appointment of a Committee or by employing selected individuals who need not necessarily be officials, or by the offer of suitable prizes, effect a revision of the existing readers in the direction indicated above, or, where necessary, procure for use in schools an entirely new set of books compiled on these principles. His Excellency in Council will be glad to learn from time to time the progress made in each province in this undertaking. But local Governments and Administrations need not put themselves to any such trouble. The work has been done for them. Australia has its Tawney. Mr. William Thomas Pyke has produced a work on "Conduct and Duty," which we are told is "A Treasure Book of Intellectual, Physical, Social and Moral Advice selected from the Teachings of Thinkers and Writers of all Times and Countries." What effect "Conduct on Duty" has had on the youth of Australia we know not. The fallacy that a moral text-book can have any abiding influence on the young like many other fallacies dies hard. Moral text-books to teach the fundamental principles of natural religion have been tried in France, and proved a failure. Paul Bert wrote one intended to make every Frenchman a good citizen. A moral text-book was introduced into the schools in Ireland, but after a time its use was abandoned. As Sir Raymond West said in his able and learned Minute on Education laid before the Education Commission, "Morality in the abstract is about as effective as grammar in the abstract." He pointed out that "the dissoluteness which ensued on a disordered confluence of creeds and customs has been noticed and deplored by historians from Plato to Lecky. Failing some sudden rapture of conversion, it is the secular teacher alone," he wrote, "who, armed with a science unknown to earlier times, can prevent the inevitable revolution from being morally destructive. It is his function to show how on simple natural principles the present is the necessary outgrowth of the past; that the old morality was the parent of the new; that Time, which innovates greatly, but gently links us alike to the past and the future, in a ceaseless process of evolution. Here there is no violent disruption, no breaking down of the old structure, but rather a union with it of the new; a feeling of the organic continuity of human existence is produced which leads to tranquillity, and shuts out contempt by intense personal interest in the whole history of the race. Definite instruction in duty must rest on this foundation, or an admitted dogmatic foundation, to have any influence at all. The dogmatic foundation is not one on which a Government can build, nor are mere principles of moral conduct learned by heart of any great efficacy in producing good behaviour." Mr. Wordsworth, when before the Education Commission, refused to enter into discussion with "those persons who are sanguine enough to believe that dissertations or exhortations on what is called natural theology might have a good moral effect in our colleges." He rightly considered that the discipline of school and college life lends, or ought to lend, a powerful support to habits of industry, truthfulness, courtesy, and temperance. "The example of teachers," he stated, "may be and ought to be, a most powerful and permanent influence for good." The Government of India seem to recognise this fact, for they state that "the careful selection and training of teachers provide the most effectual method of establishing a good moral tone in a school," and the suggestions made regarding the teaching staff of schools are eminently sensible and practical.

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TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY IN KASHMIR.

(Madras Mail.)

The Maharajah of Kashmir may congratulate himself that he does not live in the days of the Marquis of Dalhousie. Five-and-thirty years ago the Government of India would have had no hesitation about dethroning a feudatory who had surrounded himself with persons of the worst reputation, emptied the exchequer by his extravagance, caused corruption to prevail in every department, and proved himself unfit to discharge the duties of Sovereignty. But the times have changed, and the Paramount Power can now afford to be patient and forbearing. The letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne to the Maharajah, while it means that the Government of India is determined not to tolerate disorder in a frontier or any other State in Hindostan, it shows that his Highness has access to a place of repentance, and that if he will turn over a new leaf, and prove himself worthy of being re-entrusted with authority over the people of Kashmir, a larger share in the control of the affairs of that State will be gradually restored to him. But he is now "relieved of an active share" in the administration. He was warned more than once by the late Viceroy of what would befall him if he persisted in neglecting his duty to his people, and forgetting his obligations to the Paramount Power; but he refused to mend his ways, and the continued misgovernment of the State thus became every day a more serious source of anxiety to the Government of India. Eventually he grew weary of the reprimands addressed to him, and asked to be relieved by the appointment of a Council of State, which was to include an English member, and which was to have "full and sole powers in all the public Departments of the State for a period of five years," during which it was provided that "the Maharajah will not interfere, and will have no voice in the administration of the public affairs of the State, but he will continue to enjoy the honorary rights and position of Maharajah." The Government of India considered it would be better not to allow an Englishman to serve upon the Council, but accepted the Maharajah's proposal, with the exception that the arrangement should continue not for five years only, but for a time of which the length was not specified. The Maharajah now wishes to resume the administration, but he has been informed by the Viceroy "that Her Majesty's Government fully approves the measures taken by the Government of India in April last, and shares its conviction that in the interests of the people of Kashmir, and of the ruling family itself, it has become impossible to leave the control of affairs in your Highness's hands." The Maharajah has, in strong language, protested against what he calls the successful conspiracy against himself; but the Viceroy in a few words proves that there was no such conspiracy, and his Excellency entreats him earnestly "to show to the people of Kashmir, as well as to the Government of India, by bearing in a dignified manner the loss of power which you have sustained, and, above all, by not associating yourself with local intrigues and conspiracies, or attempts to obstruct the Government, that you have not entirely lost the qualities of a wise and prudent ruler." Should he disregard these words of advice and warning, his deposition will be forced upon the Government of India. Maharajahs have rights, but so also have their subjects; and when, in the year 1846, Ghulab Singh (a Sikh trooper, who had been presented by Runjit Singh with the Principality of Jammu) rendered the British important service at the battle of Sobraon, and was confirmed by the British Government in possession of Jammu which he had hitherto held as a feudatory of the Sikhs, and was conceded the contiguous province of Kashmir, it was understood that he and his descendants would govern the State thus created in accordance with the wishes of the British Government. That Government gave, and that Government can take away; but there is no indication in Lord Landsdowne's letter of any desire to surmount the difficulties and anxieties in Kashmir by the application of the principle of annexation, or the doctrine of "lapse."

READY MONEY FOR DEBTS OF HONOUR.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The first of the month is a very important day in India. On it men receive a certain number of depreciated silver rupees and pay away to their landlords, servants, and other grasping creditors more or less of what falls to their share. Sometimes there is not enough to meet their requirements, and then there is trouble. Those whose receipts are four or five times as great as their expenditure have been heard to say that there are only twelve days in the year worth having; and in Bengal pay-day has actually been canonised, and is known as St. Tullub's day, tullub in that Presidency being the equivalent of what we here call puggar. In an ordinary mofussil station with the first of the month pecuniary transactions are at an end, and all obligations are shelved till next settling-day, a month hence. To a stranger fresh from the shady side of Pall-mall it seems very remarkable that we can go into our club or gymkhana and call for refreshment of any kind, from a peg to a dinner, and not pay for it down on the nail, as he would do in his haunts in St. James's-street. The fact that the currency of the country is in silver has really not much to do with the system in vogue in India of living on credit from month's end to month's end; for it is no more inconvenient to carry about notes here than gold at home, five rupees or under being no more than an equivalent in weight of the amount of silver a man would have on his person in London. It is a custom of the country, and that is about all that can be said in explanation of its existence. It is very convenient in many ways, no doubt, not to have to worry about Iago's injunction to "put money in thy purse" whenever we go out, and to be able to refresh the inner man after tennis, polo, or rowing, or even without any such excuse. Whether we are possessed of the needful or not has, no doubt, certain advantages. It may, perhaps, lead to a larger consumption of the cup that cheers than would probably be the case if cash payments were insisted on, for gymkhana messing bills have a wonderful way of adding themselves up. Can no club try the experiment of allowing cash payments, and seeing how it works? But the system of monthly payments is productive of one really grave and serious evil. In a London club all gambling debts are settled either at the time of payment, or if not then at latest by the evening of the next day before play is recommenced. This is the understood custom as regards debts contracted either at the card or billiard table, and no one would venture to ignore it. But in this country for gambling debts, as for pretty well everything else, a current account is allowed to run on till the first of the month, when losings are supposed to have the first claim on the pay of the impecunious subaltern. Now, if all winnings and losings had to be settled day by day, a man who found that his little all had vanished by the 10th of the month would as a general rule refrain from playing till his next month's pay had actually come in; for even subalterns do not as a rule rush to the Sowkar for money with which to gamble. But when they have incurred a debt of honour which they cannot satisfy, that is the course which they are driven to adopt; and under the existing system this is constantly happening. By the middle of the month a youngster finds that his account is going against him. Instead of paying up and sitting tight till he is in a position to try to recoup his losses, he at once proceeds to plunge, hoping by some desperate luck to restore his financial equilibrium before settling-day. The first of the month comes in due course, and finds the victim of a run of ill-luck in the unenviable position of paying more than his monthly pay in debts of honour before he can begin to satisfy any more legitimate claims. Requisition is had to the confiding Bunnia, and the last state of that player is worse than the first. He either goes on and on getting deeper into the quagmire until Her Majesty graciously consents to accept his resignation, or else he has to undergo very considerable hardships and deprivations, perhaps for years, to retrieve his position. The number of men in India who have been ruined by a hopeless attempt to get back the month that was lost is legion. Considering the incomes in India, the stakes are not light; rupee points at whist and a gold mohur on the rub being not uncommonly the standard. Many young officers would owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the authorities if they would exert their influence to insist upon all gambling debts, at all events in military messes, and if possible in clubs also, being settled day by day. Having to pay ready-money, as Archbishop Whately observed, has a restraining influence on the imagination.

LORD WOLSELEY AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The rumour which has been current in Simla, to the effect that Lord Wolseley will succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India, is by no means new. There is only one reason that we can think of why Lord Wolseley should ask for or accept the position. As a soldier he is senior to Sir Frederick Roberts, and to follow the latter as Commander-in-Chief might not coincide with the English Adjutant-General's ideas of the fitness of things. As to his suitability there can be no question; for Lord Wolseley is so many-sided a man, and his experiences have been of so varied an order, that most military positions are to him alike. There can be little doubt, we think, that Lord Wolseley is endeavouring, and not without some measure of success, to follow, so far as may be, in the footsteps of the Duke of Wellington, and a little historical study would show that there is much that is identical in the careers of the two men—modern conditions being, of course, allowed for. Both have led foreign expeditions, and both have done so with unvarying success. Both have received grants of money from a grateful country, and both have not only been elevated to, but advanced, in the peerage. And finally both have taken—or shall we say

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in Lord Wolseley's case have endeavoured to take—a prominent part in politics. There are greater improbabilities in the future than a Wolseley Administration. But in one small matter Lord Wolseley must learn the wisdom of the wise old saw *festina lente*. To take one instance out of many, an intemperate zeal for temperance which leads him to publicly assert that the only way to make the British army "moral and good" is by the absolute prohibition of all drink, would, if carried suddenly into practice, do considerable harm.

SIMLA ALLOWANCES.

(Bengalee.)

A Committee under the presidentship of Mr. Fanshawe is now sitting at Simla to record the evidence of Secretariat clerks who are to be shorn of their allowances. Mr. Fanshawe has begun with travelling allowances, and it is not known whether the pruning knife will be applied to other allowances, such as maintenance and house-rent. As it is, the minds of the poor clerks have been greatly agitated at the prospect of the contemplated change. It is a well-known fact that these clerks perform very important and confidential duties, and the Government should carefully consider the question of reducing their emoluments. For ourselves, we cannot believe that any material reduction of expense is possible by taking away a few hundred rupees from the pockets of the not very liberally paid clerks. If the Government are at all bent upon reduction, there are many other items which are susceptible of clipping and cutting. Mark what Mr. Justice Cunningham said: "I think," said he, "that we ought to bring to the notice of the Government, as a possible means of economy, the question of a reduction of the salaries of European officials during their employment in Simla." The reasons which he urged were that the movement to Simla is for the "health, convenience, and gratification of the high officials," that their expenses become comparatively less than in the plains, and that they enjoy a European climate. Cannot the Government limit their stay at Simla to six months or less?

AN EPISTOLARY CURIOSITY.

A correspondent sends the *Pioneer* the following curious epistle addressed to a Government official:—

"SIR,—With due respect and humble submission we the zemindars and land proprietors of the village —— beg to bring it to your kind consideration that we have been inhabiting the village for generations, possessing lands of our own and paying the Government revenue, punctually and honestly.

"Our forefathers had from the very time of their settling in the village called certain lower and menial classes of poor people to inhabit the village, and settled them on their own lands in order that they might perform the menial services and do the work of husbandry. Besides this we used to give lands to those our suppliant tenants to till it for themselves, and pay the rent to us, so that they have been acting both as cultivators and farmers. In short we depend upon them for the cultivation and tillage of our land as well as for other works of private labour and *hardihood*/ which they are *bound to perform by the laws of tenancy*. By the same laws they *do homage to us*, bow submissively to our just demands, and meet our timely, urgent requirements. In return for these services, for which they are paid afterwards, we have given them certain privileges which they enjoy independently, and pass their lives happily; but they, *too*, depend upon us in as much the same way as we do on them, so that *the one needs the other the most*. Speaking rightly, we owe our landlordships to these humble poor peasants of lower class. *They are like the hands, feet, and senses, and we like the belly*, which though by itself does not do any labour to get food, and is fed simply through the exertion of hands, feet, and senses, yet all their nourishment, growth, and thriving *depend on its supply*/ And supposing if they *conspire against the idle* belly, and strike work to starve it, they in return find themselves weak and fading day by day with it; and thus the whole body is wasted and destroyed.

"Now, having proved at length the right of the land proprietor *towards his subject tenants*, and the *duties* of these tenants towards him, we beg to conclude that a land proprietor owes all his existence and superiority to his hereditary tenants, who in return owe their subsistence, protection, safety, strength, and growth to their land proprietor. Such has been the case with us for generations. No ill-feelings ever existed between us. But of late the general peace which has hitherto been preserved by the *observance* of *the old law* has been disturbed by the encroachment and usurpation of ——, and who has won over to his side our subject peasants and hereditary tenants by entertaining ill-feelings towards us, which we cannot prove, even if we try to do so. He has infused their minds to disregard the bonds of affinity and subjection. We beg to request you not to look upon our this last statement as a complaint against his *personal aggrandisement*, but as a submissive statement of our grievances, which we wish to be redressed. . . . We therefore humbly beg to solicit the favour of your kindly making inquiries after the matter to verify our statement, and to *revert our subject peasants under our yoke as before*/—We have the honour to be your most obedient servants,

"THE LUMBARDARS AND LAND PROPRIETORS OF ——."

BY-PATHS OF INDIAN LIFE.

REFORMATORY LADS.

(Times of India.)

On the opposite side of the road to Alipore Jail, Calcutta, is situated the Reformatory, an institution which well repays a visit. It has now been ten years in existence, and an inspection of the premises and the workshops will convince everyone of the invaluable work it is accomplishing. As I entered the gateway in company with Mr. Larymore, superintendent of the jail, who is also Vice-President of the Reformatory, and Mr. Kirschner, superintendent of the Reformatory, it was explained to me how difficult an operation it had been to bring native magistrates to understand the real mission of such an establishment. For long they hopelessly confounded imprisonment in a jail with imprisonment in a reformatory, and often passed alternative punishments, giving the youthful culprit or his guardians the option of so many months in the former institution or a longer period in the latter. Further, they were in the habit of sending boys to the Reformatory for one, two, or three years—short periods in which it is impossible to impart the training that is necessary in the case. Thus a boy came into the establishment at eleven years of age and was dismissed at thirteen—a proceeding utterly ridiculous on the face of it. The lads should almost invariably remain in the Reformatory up to the age limit of eighteen; thus the magistrate's order in the case of a boy of eleven should be seven years, and of a lad of twelve six years. Happily this principle is beginning to be grasped by the native magistrates, and as the general rule now is for a Reformatory lad to be "caught" young, kept under disciplinary training till he is of a mature age, and meanwhile thoroughly taught a good and remunerative trade, the institution promises to achieve still greater success in the future.

The boys leave their cubicles in summer at 4.30 A.M., and in the cold weather at 5.40 A.M. The first duty of each is to make up his bedding and clean his cell. They are then paraded, and receive their morning meal of parched rice. They are next divided into gangs to clean the wards and the premises inside and outside the enclosure, the gardens being also attended to. From seven to eight school is held, and thereafter the lads work at their respective trades till 10 A.M. Bathing and breakfast follow, and work is resumed till 2 P.M. Then comes an hour of play and relaxation, after which the lads again work till 5 P.M. The shops are next tidied up for the day, and the boys wash themselves preparatory to the evening meal. School is held from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M., attendance during these hours, however, being optional, though all are locked up in the building. At eight the boys retire to their cubicles.

Each lad has a separate sleeping apartment, or, to speak more correctly, compartment. These open off on each side of a long, narrow passage, and when the doors are closed the boys are completely isolated, and can hold no communication with each other. The locking-up is effected by a most ingenious arrangement. Twenty-seven doors are secured by turning a single lever, which fixes an iron hook into a strong staple on each door. There are 108 cubicles, so that four levers suffice to fasten the whole double row of doors. It is obvious that in the case of fire this would be a great safeguard against fatalities. To unlock 108 individual doors along a narrow passage would, under such circumstances, be almost impossible. By the arrangement adopted every cubicle can be thrown open in a moment by two men standing one at each end of the passage. At one end of the building a number of double-sized cubicles are allotted for hospital purposes. The whole place struck me as being a marvel of neatness and cleanliness.

In a long verandah outside I saw the boys at their mid-day meal. They were having good good white rice with dal soup, and there was no stinting of the amount supplied. Bright, intelligent lads they nearly all looked, well-fed and healthy, and evidently thoroughly happy in their home. No more delightful surroundings could be imagined for such boys. Looking from the verandah, I saw, shaded by trees, a beautiful tank in which the lads are taught to swim. The surrounding grounds might have been the pleasure garden of a Raja. The range of workshops occupying one side of the enclosure constitutes a handsome building, well lighted and ventilated. The work is varied and interesting, and beautiful machinery helps towards its accomplishment. As we have seen, abundance

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of good food is supplied and a comfortable place to sleep is provided. The boys can also earn a little money by the system of good conduct marks, and, lastly, they have every facility afforded them for acquiring a good education. In their daily life and surroundings, I reflected, what a contrast to the vice and squalor from which they have been rescued.

When work had been resumed we made a round of the shops. It is not too much to say that I was fairly astounded at the skill displayed by the boys, some of them little mites whom few would have deemed capable of constructing anything more elaborate than a mud-pie. But with patient instruction it is wonderful what excellent work they can produce. I saw tables, desks, chairs, almirahs, &c., that would have done credit to any cabinet-maker's shop in Calcutta. Some boys showed great proficiency in turning wood by lathes. The cane work, also, was beautiful in design and finish. In the tinsmith department uniform helmet cases, despatch and cash boxes, watering pans and tin pots, and a host of other articles were being turned out, the excellence of finish and solidity of construction being undeniable. Blacksmith work of many kinds was likewise in progress. There were also bookbinding and printing operations going on, all in the most intelligent manner. It should be added that the machinery throughout the range of buildings is driven by a gas engine, which does the necessary work almost noiselessly and very economically. A truly marvellous hive of industry, must be the verdict of every visitor to the Alipore Reformatory workshops.

The less intelligent boys, who on trial are found to show no aptitude for artificer's work, are employed in the gardens. This place fulfils a double end, producing all the vegetables required for the establishment (besides a surplus which finds a ready sale outside), and enabling dull lads to be taught a useful and interesting trade.

As we sauntered from the workshops I asked my companions as to the future of these boys. The answer was just as I expected—the same I had received in every place of confinement I had visited throughout India. In too many cases, the boys, having mastered a trade, return to their homes, straightway forget everything they have learned, and drop into their family pursuits of petty shopkeeping, cultivating the soil, and so on. It is almost incredible that a skilled cabinet-maker, for example, who could earn a large wage should lapse into such pursuits, and, without an effort to better himself, allow all his training to go for naught. Yet such is the case both as regards discharged prisoners and discharged Reformatory boys. I have known an instance of a man who in a jail in the Bombay Presidency had acquired rare skill in the weaving of rich and costly carpets; a week after his discharge I heard of him working up to his waist in mud in a paddy-field. This is undoubtedly one of the most disappointing circumstances attending the teaching of handicrafts in Indian prisons and reformatories.

For the latter class of institution a remedy could easily be found. As Mr. Kirschner explained to me, the lads on their discharge find it most difficult to find work. Many of them would prefer to stay in the institution, and follow their pursuits as heretofore. But, when free, when the last of their small store of rupees is expended, and when they can find no work in their special trade, what are they to do? They naturally turn to the pursuits of their families; or, worse still—and this is too often the case—they despair of finding honest work, take to pilfering, and speedily find themselves in jail. The remedy would be the founding of an auxiliary workshop for discharged Reformatory lads. They would live under no restraints, would be free as the ordinary artificers of the bazaar, but the place would be under disciplinary rules and careful supervision. There would be a market, I was assured, for any amount of articles thay turned out, their workmanship, acquired under European guidance, being so superior to that of the average Native artificer. Here, surely, is a field for philanthropy. What incalculable good might not be effected by a gift devoted to so useful and noble a purpose—the safeguarding of well-trained youths from crime and their gradual settlement among the general community as honest, respectable, and wage-earning citizens.

However, there are exceptions to every rule, and some of the boys do persevere in the pursuit of the trade which they have been taught in the institution. The careers of ex-Reformatory boys are watched, as far as possible, and cases are on record of their doing well as carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, gardeners, and in other capacities. One pleasing story was told to me. A boy, who had become a skilful carpenter, was discharged, and some years after he paid a visit to the Reformatory to pay his respects to the superintendent. He told how he was holding a good situation in the Allahabad Railway Yard, and, being on a visit to his relatives in Calcutta, felt impelled to visit the place where he had received his youthful training. Here was a case similar to the Englishman's never effaced love for his old school. It would be well if this fine trait of character could be more widely developed among the Natives of India.

The Alipore Reformatory is at present quite indequate to the demands made on its accommodation. It has room for 108 inmates, but there are always others who should be within its walls, but have, perforce, to be sent to prison instead. Another range of cubicles, however, is being built over the present one, which will exactly double the accommodation. This will necessitate extra workshops, which are also in course of construction. A still wider sphere of usefulness is, therefore, opening up for the institution. I was told that Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and Burma are all contemplating the establishment of Reformatories. If they give effect to their proposals, no better model can be taken for the whole of India than the excellently-managed establishment at Alipore.

BENGAL.

(*Sept.* 8.)

THE directors of the private Homœopathic School in Calcutta contemplate shortly applying to the Government of India to recognise the diploma conferred on the pupils who pass the final examinations of the school.

CINCHONA did well at Darjeeling last year notwithstanding the fact that a severe hailstorm destroyed thousands of young plants in the nurseries, and injured even the larger trees. There was an increase in the number of trees of all sorts on the plantations, the total number being 4,810,231, two-thirds of which are pure quinine yielders. Last year's crop of bark was the largest ever harvested, amounting to 373,100lbs., nearly the whole of which was made over to the febrifuge factory, the produce amounting to 2,191lbs. of sulphate of quinine, and 6,384lbs. of cinchona febrifuge. There was a falling off, it seems, in the quantity sold to the medical depots at Bombay and Madras, and also to Government officers and to the public. This decrease is attributed to the cheapness of quinine in the market, owing to large supplies of bark furnished from Ceylon, where many thousands of trees have been cut down to make room for more tea cultivation.

"HUMANITY" writes to a Calcutta paper:—"I trust that you will allow me to direct attention to a case which is certainly deserving of the attention of the authorities. The belief in witchcraft, as is well-known, is almost universal among the poor rural population of India. Every now and then the public is painfully reminded of the fact by some cruel outrage. But for one case of the kind that comes to light, a score are never heard of. The case of which I have just heard is a typical one. As yet no outrage has been committed, but the unfortunate family upon whom ignorant prejudice has given judgment are being subjected to an inhuman system of persecution. They are not only boycotted, but they are ill-treated in all sorts of ways, and the villagers regard it as an act of virtue to rob them whenever they get a chance. And what is their offence? The alleged witchcraft of a harmless old widow! This woman lives with three brothers, who have hitherto stuck to her in the face of the evil report which is so terrible in its consequences. The woman is blamed for all the deaths and sickness that occur in the village. A man fell ill after talking to the woman; sure proof that she is a witch. Another man who had dealings with the family is now sore stricken in his daughter-in-law. Could anything be more conclusive? And now the wretched family, after being harassed and harried by the village, are on the eve of being driven forth homeless into the world. The scene of this village tragedy is a village named Pachadahee Proshooram, two miles south of Silout station, in the district of Mozufferpore."

MADRAS.

(*Sept.* 7.)

H.E. THE GOVERNOR left Ooty on Thursday afternoon and arrived at Trichinopoly yesterday morning, where he received a municipal address. Replying, his Excellency dwelt on the necessity for municipalities devoting themselves to practical projects rather than wasting their time in personal squabbles, towards which he observed a tendency in India as well as in England.

AFTER alluding to the proposed water scheme for Trichinopoly H.E. referred to the Ganjan famine. Affairs, he said, were improving very rapidly. He deprecated any special praise for his having gone there in hot weather, as it only formed a part of his duty. He eulogised Mr. Horsfall's services in connection with the famine.

ALLUDING to the coming Royal visit his Excellency said he had no doubt Trichinopoly would accord such a welcome as was due to a member of the Royal Family.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR went to Negapatam in the afternoon.

MR. GALTON, Revenue Secretary, is going on leave this month, causing temporary promotions of several higher officials.

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BOMBAY.

(*Sept.* 10.)

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SCOTT has been granted one-month's privilege leave from the 11th inst.

MR. E. J. EBDEN, C.S., Collector of Bijapur, has been allowed a year's furlough.

THE Raichore mail arrived at the Victoria Terminus station yesterday afternoon, being two hours late, owing to the failure of the locomotive between Poona and Lanowlie.

MR. M. J. TALEYARKHAN was last evening elected a member of the Municipal Corporation by the Fellows of the University of Bombay in succession to Mr. J. J. Modi, resigned.

THE services of the Rev. J. H. Mackay, M.A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

IT is reported that very close inquiries are at present in progress regarding certain irregularities which have been discovered in the accounts of the Bombay Branch of the Bengal Bank.

THE Marwaree shroff's firm of Hajarimull Nursingdass, which had carried on business in Bombay for about three-quarters of a century, suspended payment last week with local liabilities, amounting to about two lakhs of rupees.

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, is likely to continue in his present post until April next, when he will proceed to Kattiawar to assume charge of his new appointment as Political Agent.

SURGEON R. J. BAKER, B.A., has been appointed to act as professor of midwifery at the Grant Medical College during the absence of Surgeon-Major Arnott. Surgeon M. T. Collie will act as professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy during Surgeon Baker's absence.

FOR some time past the scarcity of rain in Dharwar has been a source of much anxiety, but we are glad to learn from a telegram received by the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company that good rain has fallen there; that it seems general; and the sky is cloudy, presaging more rain.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met at Poona on Saturday, when the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, on the motion of Sir Raymond West, and the Sind Salt Revenue Bill, on the motion of the Hon. C. D. Pritchard, were read a second time. The council meets at Poona again next Saturday afternoon, when amendments on several sections of the Salt Bill will be proposed and discussed.

THE Bombay Cotton Trade Association met yesterday afternoon and discussed the question of increasing the number of cotton contracts now being made on the so-called "railway delivery terms," and what steps should be taken regarding it. It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Forrest that the practice of advancing money on railway receipts in the present state of the law was most unadvisable; but as it appeared impossible to alter at present the custom of buying produce from the North-West, the Association should signify its approval of the Chamber of Commerce having requested Government to legislate for the purpose of rendering railway receipts negotiable instruments carrying a title to property similar to bills of lading. The secretary was also requested to prepare a representation to Government in support of the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Sept.* 7.)

SURGEON-MAJOR O. BAKER, from Moulmein, has been appointed by the Viceroy Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, vice Dr. Brown.

THE Dufferin Bridge at Benares has been closed for through railway traffic temporarily, owing to a settlement in the foundations of the block-house at the south end, making it inadvisable for trains to pass underneath. Passengers are accordingly transhipped at the entrance to the bridge.

WE (*Morning Post*) understand that the local Government have accepted the tender of Messrs. Walshe, Lovett and Company, of Bombay and Calcutta, for the construction of the Allahabad water supply works. The agent of the firm, Mr. T. Martin, with a staff of engineers, will arrive in the station immediately, and operations will begin forthwith.

THE meeting of the shareholders of the Egerton Mills, held at Simla on the 2nd inst., at the Alliance Bank, resulted in no definite decision, so far as the future of the company is concerned. The second meeting will be held in three weeks' time. Meantime, it is not unlikely that the Cawnpore Mills will submit a proposal to work conjointly with the Punjab Mills. There seems, however, some uncertainty as to the scheme coming to a head, the debenture holders pressing for an immediate liquidation.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SANT' ILARIO.*

"Sant' Ilario" is of course not the first novel from the pen of Mr. Marion Crawford which touches upon the ways and cuttoms of modern Rome; but the present tale differs from its predecessors in so far that it deals chiefly with the inner life of the Eternal City. It is true that the abortive efforts of the Garabaldians in 1860 to wrest Italy from the hands of the Pope are introduced to the reader's notice; and, indeed, one of the leading characters is a papal Zouave burning with zeal on behalf of the Holy Father. But war and politics are little more than "bye-play," and do not distract attention from the main incidents of the story.

And, assuredly, a lurid light is thrown upon the domestic life of the capital of Italy, where the patriarchal mode of existence still largely obtains, in so far that parents and children are sheltered by the same roof, albeit in this country marriage is invariably the precursor to the founding of a fresh "home." It may well be understood that this peculiar custom plays an all important part in the family circle; it can be conceived that the head of the household is thereby raised to a position of power and influence in his own circle which is at times likely to turn the head of the best and wisest of men. Let the reader imagine for an instant that the ways and manners of royalty obtained in the houses of subjects as well as monarchs and some idea can be formed as to the worship and homage which in Roman circles are the birthright of the great families of Italy. That in such circumstances the mind should become narrowed and the intellect deadened will not occasion much astonishment. That the "Counts" and "Excellencies" are often, perhaps too often, mean and narrow-minded may well be conceded, but it is barely possible that a Prince with a train of ancestry reaching back to the mythical ages should be so deadened to all notions of right and wrong as to persuade himself that a crime which in this country would have exposedthe perpetrator to the risk of a most degrading nature is allowable and even praiseworthy is barely conceivable. Mr. Crawford writes as though his tale were founded upon fact—so we must be prepared to concede that he has hit upon a "black sheep" amidst the proud and susceptible aristocracy of the Eternal City.

Be this, however, as it may, there is no lack of life and incident in "Sant' Ilario," which we have no hesitation in pronouncing by far the best of the many works which have flowed from the pen of this facile and fluent writer—at least so far as our experience is concerned. There are at times horrors which may well make Mr. Rider Haggard look well to his laurels, though it is but fair to say that the events portrayed, terrible as they may be, are never unreal or revolting. Crime is depicted with a master hand—it never occasions the "creeps"; and the scene where a murderer wakes up to the fact that he is branded with infamy and shame—a miscreant of the deepest dye—is superb beyond all description. Nothing within the range of modern fiction can compare with the thoughts and reflections which are compressed into one short chapter devoted to the downward career of one who had lifted up his arm against the master under whose roof he found sustenance and shelter, and who sought to wash clean with drink the tablets of the memory as regards the fearful deed which had imbued his hands with blood, and deprived his mind of the peace of innocence. Again we repeat the episode is superb; indeed, from beginning to end it may be said that "Sant' Ilario" stands forth by far and away the *chef d'œuvre* of a writer who can delight without disgust, whose reflections upon the personages which he introduces betoken a master mind, and who has learnt the true secret of fiction, which is that the daily sum of human existence is made up of apparently insignificant events which may, and at times do, develop into importance. Life, at least such is the common experience, does not consist of a few great things, but of an aggregate of trivial circumstances, and Mr. Crawford is aware of the fact.

OUTDOOR SPORTS IN SCOTLAND.†

Occasionally it is the good fortune of the few to meet with a keen, ardent sportsman experienced in the ways of his craft full of anecdote, and replete with information. Such a person is "Ellangowan," and the most fascinating volume which he has just laid before the public, under the title of "Outdoor Sports in Scotland," is the "chit-chat" of an enthusiast who has much to say, and the art of saying that "muchness" with simplicity and absence of ostentation. From the first line to the last page there is not a chapter but what abounds with attractive matter, and affords information on many points in

* "Sant' Ilario." By F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan and Co.)

† "Outdoor Sports in Scotland." By Ellangowan. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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regard to which, we venture to say, the ordinary reader possesses but little knowledge. Take an example or two at hazard. How many persons are aware of the fact that pheasants and woodcocks are on the increase, while grouse and partridges are each year becoming "small by degrees, and beautifully less"? Who save a "Competition Wallah" just through his "exams." could proclaim, with the least approach to accuracy, that the ordinary rabbit is slain to the extent of 10 millions per annum in this country, and yet in spite of this enormous destruction still holds its own in point of numbers? Of course, it is but fair to add that the rate at which they "replenish the earth" is something astounding beyond belief. It may be interesting to add that grouse and black game figure for 510,000 per annum, partridge for 376,000, pheasants for 365,000, and hares for 430,000, the money value of the entire "game supply" falling but little, if any, short of £1,000,000 a-year; and this, be it recollected, to a large extent is the outcome of lands too poor for the most part for profitable cultivation. If, then, to this large sum be added the expenditure on wages, travelling, food, and the numerous items which devolve upon the pockets of the "lairds" who preserve on their estates, it may be questioned whether the cry of "Shame" which the Radical doctrinaire is so fond of yelling forth at every opportunity against those who deprive the poor man of the profits of the earth is justified by the inexorable logic of facts.

Anecdotes are not wanting in the volume under notice, and from first to last the chit-chit is so enticing, and the *olla podrida* laid before the reader so full of vigour and dash, that pure, unalloyed praise is due to the author—a veteran alike in the ways of sport as in the art of interesting others in what interests himself.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have recently published a work which is likely to be most useful to all connected with the law. It is the *Code of Civil Procedure* (Act XIV. of 1882), with commentaries and appendices, by Mr. William Griffith, B.A., of Cambridge, and barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn; a gentleman who has already acquired fame as the author of several legal works, connected chiefly with the laws in India, notably those on the Indian Companies' and Trusts Acts of 1882, and on the Code of Criminal Procedure of the same year.

The work in question contains copious and valuable commentaries, or notes to the greater part of the code with which it deals, which are explanatory of the sections to which they respectively relate, thus making them intelligible to the reader and even to practitioners, where the legislature has failed so to do. These notes consist principally of the decisions of the various High Courts in India, and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as well as of those of the Superior Courts of this country, so far as they are applicable to the Code in question; and many decisions of the Superior Courts of this country are applicable to such a code, inasmuch as it resembles, in several places, the provisions of the Judicature Acts and the Rules thereunder. These notes are not entirely confined to judicial decisions; for instance, we find under Section fifty of the Code, which directs what the form and contents of a plaint should be, reference made, not merely to the fourth Schedule to the Code, which, like the Judicature Acts, gives certain precedents, but also to various Acts of the Indian Legislature, creating different causes of action, and giving forms for the respective plaints for the same. The notes, moreover, contain, in some cases, very useful suggestions, for practitioners as well as students. For instance, in discussing, under section 11, what is a suit of a civil nature, the author adds very valuable suggestions as to the matters that should be taken into consideration before any such proceeding is commenced.

The special feature of this work is the fourth schedule to the Code, which contains forms of pleadings and decrees. Such forms are preceded by several introductory chapters on substantive law, and these chapters, ten in number, deal with *(inter alia)* ordinary and extraordinary remedies, mercantile law and remedies, bankruptcy, and specific relief. Next come the forms themselves, most of which are supplemented by notes containing judicial decisions, and the Statute law relating to the respective subjects, after the style of Bullen and Leake's "Precedents of Pleadings," familiar to all lawyers.

Another feature of this work, equally important as the last, is the Appendices. These are four in number, the first three of which give the law on the respective subjects clearly and concisely, the first dealing with Discovery both by Interrogatories and by Affidavit of Documents; the second with Attachment of Debts; and the third with Injunctions. The fourth and last Appendix contains Acts of the Legislative Council ancillary to the Civil Procedure Code, and without which no work on such a subject would be complete, such as, for example the Court Fees' Act, 1870; the Presidency and Provincial Small Cause Courts Acts of 1882 and 1887 respectively

At the end of the second schedule, which mentions the chapters and sections of the Code, extended to Provincial Courts of Small Causes, is given a short history of such Courts as well as an account of their jurisdiction. This will be found very useful, particularly by practitioners in such Courts, whose name is now legion.

The work contains a carefully-arranged Index and two Tables of Cases, the one relating to the Commentaries on the Code and the other to the Comments on the Forms, all of which materially enhance its usefulness.

The type is excellent and the paper very good, and the size, for the matter contained in it, by no means bulky. So good and useful a work should have a large sale.

VIGOROUS measures are still in progress for suppressing disturbances in the Shwébo, Yau and Magwe districts.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, on the 16th prox., the directors will recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

THE health of the troops at Fort White continues unsatisfactory. Major Stevens, commanding the 42nd Goorkhas, has died there. General Gordon, commanding in Burma, will probably visit Fort White and Kan before the troops advance.

THE Bombay Corporation have voted Prince Albert Victor an address, to be presented in a silver casket. He will be invited to open the new bridge at Madura to be named after the Prince of Wales.

THE Duke of Connaught opened the Fine Arts Exhibition at Poona on the 20th. In the course of his speech he said he feared this was the last Poona exhibition at which he should be present. He will proceed to Bombay in November and meet Prince Albert Victor. On the 15th he goes to Aden on a tour of inspection and returns to Bombay in December.

IN the result of the competition for the All India shooting match, the 7th Dragoons were first, scoring 913, the Seaforth Highlanders being second with 905. At the tent-pegging competition for the Ranee of Dholpur's cup, the Commander-in-Chief competed. One of the Ranee's Sirdars won the prize.

THE Chinese Embassy from the Pekin Court, lately arrived at Katmandoo to invest the Maharaja Beer Shumsher, Prime Minister of Nepal, with the insignia of the title of Thun Lin Pim Ma Co Cong Wang Shang, which the Celestial Emperor has conferred on him. The ceremony took place on the 1st inst. within the old palace of the Maharaja Dhiraj. After the ceremony was over, a procession of richly caparisoned elephants were formed, preceded by a band playing "Long live our beloved Maharaja," and the party proceeded to the Durbar Hall. People congratulated the Prime Minister by throwing on him red powder and fried grain, as is the custom of the country.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday remained dull. Gold Fields of Mysore receded 1s., and South-East Mysore 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5⅝ to 5¾, Nundydroog 25s. to 26s., Indian Consolidated 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 8s. to 9s., Ooregum Ordinary 36s. to 38s., ditto Preference 43s. to 45s., Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 8s. to 8s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 2s. 6d. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold Fields of Mysore 17s. to 19s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

THE season for changing one's club or belonging to another is now fast approaching, and the number of new clubs which offer attractions are daily increasing. We think, however, that the supply is already quite equal to the demand, and some of those recently started do not promise any sustained existence. The best non-political club we know, which, although it has been in existence for seven years, has only recently taken a new departure, is the Grosvenor, in New Bond-street. The literary men in this club, attracted possibly by the fine reference library as well as by the free use of the Grosvenor library, form a considerable section of its 1,600 members. There is a large number of military and naval officers, scientists, artists, and many well-known names in clubland. The smoking concerts in the exhibition galleries, which we have several times attended, have been very successful, and one may be sure of finding excellent music and arrangements for comfort, a good view of the pictures forming not the least of the attractions. The ladies' nights were a feature during the past gay season. Those who are undecided would do well to look at the premises, as an entrance fee of twenty guineas will be imposed from Jan. 1 next, which those who join before that date will escape.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

THE COLONISATION OF CASHMERE.

THE suggestion made by Sir Lepel Griffin in the remarkable Paper which he read at the Colonial Institution, that a settlement of three millions of Englishmen in Cashmere was not only practical, but ought to be encouraged as a splendid means of protecting our North-West Frontier of India, was not likely to pass without comment in India itself. There has generally been a feeling in that country that any attempt at British colonisation, even in the most favoured localities of the hills, would be a failure, and this opinion has been expressed frequently in the Anglo-Indian as well as in the Native Press. The latter, of course, were naturally unanimous against such an attempt being even hinted at, being, of course, of opinion that there were already quite enough, if not too many, Englishmen in India already. But the Anglo-Indian Press took a little higher, if also a personal, ground of objection, and held that such an attempt would be a waste of material too valuable —that Englishmen were too precious to be sacrificed in such an experiment, which meant decay or death to them. The objection taken was not clothed in particularly complimentary language to the Natives of India, in an article on the subject which appeared in the *Calcutta Review* in 1857, to which we have referred before. India's climate, it was held, was fatal to worthy forms of life, and the writer went on to say that "even as the tiger, the crocodile, the serpent, and all the slimy train of noxious reptiles flourish in this inhospitable region, so man, though prolific and multitudinous, appears under a degraded and noxious type; and it is surely chimerical to suppose that the worthier stock of a more favourable region could be transplanted to this soil without undergoing a moral and physical decay, slow, perhaps, and gradual in its downward progress, but none the less inevitably sure." This was not intended to apply merely to any attempt at British Colonisation in the plains; it was held to be equally applicable to any attempt to do so in the hills where climate, soil and temperature might be supposed to offer advantages to English settlers. But the idea of forming an English Colony in any part of India was never, we believe, seriously entertained by the most sanguine of emigration advocates or agents. And even when we heard Sir Lepel Griffin in his own inimitably seductive manner enunciate his scheme for planting three millions of Englishmen in Cashmere, we were not convinced that the speaker was so very terribly in earnest, but rather threw out the suggestion as one which was capable of further consideration. Indeed, it was smilingly said by more than one of his friends that the idea was a very clever *ruse* of bringing his lecture on the Native Princes of India within the scope of the rules of the Colonial Institute, which otherwise it would probably not have been. This, however, may have been only surmise or cynicism.

But whether Sir Lepel was terribly in earnest or not there can be no doubt of the Calcutta *Statesman* being terribly in earnest in combating his proposal. The name of Sir Lepel Griffin appears always to have a similar effect upon that journal as the proverbial effect of a red rag on a bull. The head is immediately lowered, and wild butting commences. Sir Lepel Griffin's "astonishing disclosure," we are told, "certainly caps every absurdity before proposed," and the writer cannot "adequately realise the insult which this so-called Indian authority has offered to the common-sense of his countrymen." To accomplish the task proposed by him "would involve the suspension of all the commerce of the world." But some excuse is made for the erring official. "Not the faintest idea had he while parading this nonsense before the Royal Colonial Institute of what his project meant." But the *Statesman* comes to the rescue, and explains the project for him:—

The realisation of Sir Lepel Griffin's wild dream of defence would mean that all the dockyards of the United Kingdom were employed for an indefinite number of years to come in building a transport fleet—not of five (5) ships such as we now possess, and that cost the people of this country £1,250,000—but of at least 300 ships of the same size, with capacity in each to carry 1,000 men, women and children of the home agriculturist classes, at a cost of construction not of 1¼ millions sterling, but of 70 to 80 millins sterling. It would take the enormous sum of £75,000,000 to construct a transport fleet of 300 ships to "bring out to Bombay or Kurrachee" such a colony as Sir Lepel Griffin speaks of for *ten* full years to come. But this would be the initial cost only of providing the mere fleet that would be required for bringing 300,000 men, women and children—or 60,000 families—a year for ten years on end to the Indian ports. Not a single thought, moreover, has entered his mind as to the preparations that would require to be made for the reception of these 60,000 families. What would he do with the 300,000 persons annually arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee for his famous military colony of 3,000,000 in Cashmere?

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This is not the only poser put: The writer wants to know how Sir Lepel would arrange for the withdrawal of from three to four hundred of the ocean steamers of the world of 3,000 tons each from its carrying trade for his purpose, and how would he provide for the commissariat of his vast hosts on their immediate landing? The *Statesman* evidently considers that Sir Lepel meant that the three millions of Englishmen for Cashmere were to be secured at a moment's notice, and sent off to the "happy valley" with the least possible delay; and under this impression the Calcutta critic comes to the charitable conclusion that he is of unsound mind:—"Any man who has been in India, and could give such foolish advice as Sir Lepel Griffin has given regarding colonisation in Cashmere, should be consigned to a lunatic asylum." But—and there is virtue in a but—it may be that Sir Lepel did not mean what the *Statesman* means at all. He spoke of the advantage to England and India were Cashmere held by a host of Englishmen who might be made available for military service if required. It could only be a lunatic who could suppose that he meant to immediately stop the traffic of all the world to bring that event about. There was much more method in Sir Lepel's attributed madness.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 31.)

BAINES, Mr. J. A., Bombay Civil Service, is appointed Census Commissioner for India from the 19th inst.

HENDERSON—The services of Surgeon S. H. Henderson, M.B., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

REELFS—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. C. T. Reelfs as Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

HERBERT, Captain C., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, and assistant commissioner of Ajmere, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from Sept. 10.

NEWILL, Major J. H., Madras Staff Corps, political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as political agent in Bundelkhand.

MILITARY.

JEFFREYS, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel P. D., Connaught Rangers, is appointed to be a district staff officer, 1st class, vice Major W. R. Routh, who has vacated that appointment.

ANDREW, Lieut. A. W., officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Infantry, is appointed to be officiating squadron officer, Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Cavalry, on probation, from Aug. 12.

WATERS, Brigade-Surgeon R., M.D., Medical Staff, is appointed to be officiating administrative medical officer of the Quetta district.

DEANE—The tenure of the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel T. Deane, Bengal S.C., as deputy secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is extended to June 15, 1890.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

LILLINGSTON, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from Aug. 30.

CAMPBELL, Captain B. R. H. D., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from Aug. 28.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

LYONS-MONTGOMERY, Captain H. F., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

PATERSON, Lieut.-Colonel H., Bengal S.C., 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Sept. 23, 1888.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Aug. 27.)

HUMFREY, Major J. C. T., paymaster, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, will remain with that Battalion until the arrival of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards at Muttra, when he will join the latter regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LEAN, Captain K. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be station staff officer, Mean Meer.

LYE, Lieut. R. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 23rd Pioneers, vice Jones, seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police.

BRAKSPEAR, Lieut. W. R., officiating wing officer, on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry.

COTTON, Major A. F., wing commander, 2nd Battalion, to officiate as 2nd in command, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, vice Mercer, officiating as commandant.

RUNDALL, Captain F. M., wing commander, 1st battalion, to officiate as 2nd in command 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, vice Leslie, officiating as commandant.

OLIPHANT, G. A., Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India, is directed to proceed to England by the first troopship of the ensuing season, his tour of service in India having expired.

STONE, Lieut. G. A. S., R.E., is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works, to the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works Department.

CARRINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel E., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, granted leave to England on private affairs, is extended to Oct. 24.

FACER, Hon. Captain and Quartermaster W., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, granted leave to England on private affairs, is extended to such date as he may retire from the service.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

LANGDALE, Lieut. P., 8th Hussars, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 4.)

AINSLIE, Mr. E. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahas, and is appointed to have charge of the Rajmehal sub-division of that district, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. J. Monahan.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., civil surgeon of Jessore, is appointed to act temporarily as civil surgeon of Backergunge.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 29.)

ROBINSON, Mr. S. M., barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as junior Government Advocate, vice Mr. J. A. Sinclair, proceeding on leave.

RAWLINSON, Lieut. C. B., Bombay S.C., 24th Bombay Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and is posted to the Umballa district.

DYSON, Surgeon H. J., officiating civil surgeon, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Chenawan Central Jail, vice Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield, proceeding on leave.

BROWN, Brigade-Surgeon T. E. B., principal of the Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Lahore and superintendent of the lunatic asylum at that place, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 29, during the absence on leave of Brigade-Surgeon W. Center.

STEWART, Mr. A. C., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Hissar, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Shahpur, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr. T. A. O'Connor.

BLEWITT, Mr. R. E., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, attached to the railway police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent.

IVENS, Mr. T. E., executive engineer, is transferred from the Punjab Public Works Department secretariat to the Umballe provincial division.

RUSSELL, Mr. R. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Dehli division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Sirsa branch division, Western Jumna Canal.

FURLOUGHS.

SEDGEFIELD, Surgeon A. R. W., superintendent of the Chenawan Central Jail, has obtained special leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

JONES, Mr. C. E. A., assistant engineer, Peshawar provincial division, is allowed special leave for six months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, August 31.)

HOLT, Mr. J. R., joint magistrate, Allahabad, is granted furlough out of India for two years on medical certificate, from Aug. 13.

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STEPHENS, Surg-Major A. E. R., on being relieved of the charge of the Benares Central Prison, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Aligarh, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg-Major M. D. Moriarity.

BOUTFLOWER, Mr. W. N., B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as meteorological reporter to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, in addition to his own duties.

HOLT, Mr. J. R., officiating Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and meteorological reporter to this Government, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Aug. 24.)

SARFAS, Mr. A. E. T., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Akyab to the headquarters of the Pyinmanna district.

COXON, Mr. S., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Kyaukse to Rangoon.

BONUS—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. A. R., Bo. C.S., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Mandalay district.

MUNTZ, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Meiktila division, is granted furlough on medical certificate in and out of India for twelve months.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 3.)

HAPPELL, Mr. W. A., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. E. Gibson, on leave.

BUTTERWORTH, Mr. A., is appointed to the special duty of preparing the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1888-89.

ELCUM, Surgeon-Major D., district surgeon and superintendent of jail, Berhampore, is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Cochin, during the employment of Surgeon J. W. Evans on other duty.

FAWCETT, Mr. F., assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam district, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, Cuddapah district, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton, on furlough.

FURLOUGH.

MALET, Mr. A. A. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is granted furlough for 15 months.

MILITARY.

FURLOUGHS.

SWINTON-SKINNER, Lieut.-Colonel E., S.C., officiating deputy judge advocate-general, 8th Circle, Secunderabad, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced Feb. 8.

THORNHILL, Lieut. J., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 6th Madras Infantry, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for 182 days.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 5.)

JACOB, Colonel H. B., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., 5th grade superintendent of police, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., relinquished charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Surat on the 24th ult.

H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BAKER, Surgeon R. J., B.A., M.B., to act as professor of midwifery, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., C.M. (Glas.).

COLLIE, Surgeon M. A. T., M.B., C.M., to act as professor of materia medica and pharmacy, Grant Medical College, vice Surgeon R. J. Baker, pending further orders.

EBDEN, Mr. E. J., C.S., collector of Bijapur, furlough for one year from Oct. 1, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JENKINS—The appointment of Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S., to be second assistant collector, from the date of Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie's deputation under the Government of India, is cancelled.

WOODWARD, Mr. W., C.S., is, on return from leave, to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat, district registrar and agent for the Governor, Surat, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Surat District.

FLEET, Mr. J. F., C.S., C.I.E., on his return to duty, to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Bijapur, district registrar and political agent, Bijapur, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Bijapur district, pending further orders.

DREW, Mr. W. W., C.S., to hold charge of the office of collector and magistrate of the district of Bijapor, district registrar and political agent, Bijapur, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur district, from the date of the departure of Mr. E. J. Ebden on leave, until relieved by Mr. Fleet, or pending further orders.

ACKWORTH, Mr. H.A., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

HABEM, Mr. D., is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Thana district in lieu of the one for the Poona district, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

BROWNE, Mr. B., distillery inspector, Dahanu, and doing duty in Umbargaon, will revert to his substantive appointment at Dahanu, in the Thana district.

LUCAS—DESAI—Messrs. W. H. Lucas, C.S., assistant collector, and F. R. Desai, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, West Khandesh, on Aug. 24.

FAGAN—LUCAS—Messrs. R. S. Fagan, deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, and W. H. Lucas, C.S., assistant collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Foreign Office, West Khandesh, on Aug. 24.

MILITARY.

KETTLEWELL—The services of Lieut. E. A. Kettlewell, Staff Corps 22nd Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

PAIS—Assistant Apothecary S. J., subordinate medical department, is allowed furlough in India for six months, on private affairs.

FRASER—Second-Lieut. N. G., 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 3rd Bombay L Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 23, 1888, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. Second-Lieut. Fraser will rank as lieut. in the Bombay Staff Corps from Feb. 23, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SILLERY, Second-Lieut. J. J. D., 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Feb. 27, 1888, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. Second-Lieut. Sillery will rank as lieut. in the Bombay Staff Corps from Feb. 27, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

BURKE—The services of Surgeon W. H. Burke, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

TWIGG, Second Lieutenant E. F., 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from February 27, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. Second Lieutenant Twigg will rank as lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps, from February 27, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

BAUGH, Lieutenant M. W., Staff Corps.

KETTLEWELL, Lieutenant E. A., Staff Corps.

COTGRAVE, Lieutenant E. C. B., Staff Corps.

ANDERSON, Surgeon A. V., M.B., Indian Medical Service.

ORR, Sub-Conductor R., Commissariat Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, medical certificate.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Sept. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

KENNY, Lieut. H. T., squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be 4th squadron commander (provisionally), vice Captain Butler, transferred to the 6th Cavalry as 3rd squadron commander.

MONTEITH, Major E. V. P., 3rd squadron commander 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), to be 2nd squadron commander (sub pro tem.), vice Major A. Abbott, appointed 2nd in command (sub pro tem.) 5th Bombay Cavalry.

BUTLER, Captain J. B. R., Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be 4th squadron commander, vice Captain G. F. A. Gavin, deceased, and to be 3rd squadron commander (sub pro tem.), vice Major E. V. P. Monteith, appointed 2nd squadron commander (sub pro tem.).

SHERARD, Lieut. R. W., squadron officer, to be 4th squadron commander (sub pro. tem.) vice Captain Butler, appointed 3rd squadron commander (sub pro. tem.).

LE MESURIER, Lieut. E., officiating wing officer on probation 28th Pioneers, to be officiating squadron officer on probation.

HARTIGAN, Lieut. E. R., wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), to be quarter master, from Aug. 12, 1889, vice Captain S. M. Congrave-Schneider, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

TWIGG, Lieut. E. F., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry.

SILLERY, Lieut. J. J. D., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry.

The reliefs of Garrison Artillery, detailed in A.O. 290, dated July 5

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last, are hereby cancelled, and the following ordered in substitution thereof :—

No. 5 Battery, SD, from Kurrachee to Aden, by sea.
„ 11 „ „ „ Malta „ Bombay „
„ 15 „ „ „ Bombay „ England „
„ 18 „ „ „ Malta „ Kurrachee „
„ 31 „ „ „ Aden „ England „
„ 34 „ „ „ „ „ „
„ 15 „ WD from Barrackpore to Aden, by rail & sea.

LOW—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain P. Low, Scottish Rifles, on completion of his service in the Army Pay Department, will be posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment for duty, pending absorption.

The undermentioned army school masters will on arrival from England be posted to the Battalions specified for duty :—

ECALES, J., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

CHARMAN, J., 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

DUMBRIE, Apothecary H. N., No. 69, is appointed to the subordinate medical charge of Station Hospital, Abu.

FURLOUGHS.

LE BAILEY, Lieut. A. C., York and Lancaster Regiment, officiating wing officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, to Bombay, from Sept. 10 to Dec. 9, to study the native language.

THUNDER, Captain and Paymaster G. F., 1st Royal Fusiliers, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

HARRIS, Lieut. O., 1st West Riding Regiment, to remain in England, in extension, from Oct. 21 to date of arrival of his battalion in that country.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain B. E. Spragge, York L.I.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. E. Manisty (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major A. J. Willcocks, fifteen days; Lieut. H. L. Dodgson, S.C., eight days; Captain C. S. Wheler, S.C., nine months; Major R. G. Handcock, S.C., six months; Colonel C. S. Noble, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. E. Brett, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel G. E. Hancock, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Kirkbride, six months' furlough, commuted to leave on m.c. for twelve months; A. F. Mackenzie, one month's furlough (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); J. W. Muir (Cov.), eight days' furlough (not to return, as erroneously stated in last week's list).

Madras Estab.—Major C. B. Henderson, R.E., twelve months' furlough from date of completion of course of instruction at Chatham.

Bombay Estab.—T. M. Cotgrave, one month's furlough (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); G. C. Beresford, six months' m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, S.C.; Captain P. M. Carpendale, S.C.; Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.B., S.C.; Surgeon J. Garvie; Colonel D. Robertson, Inf.; Captain E. W. Dun, S.C.; Captain G. Adye, S.C.; Surgeon-Major W. Beatson; Captain A. W. Brooke, S.C.; Surgeon-Major A. J. Willcocks, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Brigade-Surgeon C. Sibthorpe.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. A. Kemball, S.C.; Captain L. L. Penton, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Thomson, K. H. Stephen, G. E. Manisty (Cov.), J. A. Brown (Cov.), G. B. Groves, F. B. Peacock (Cov.), R. G. McDonnell, W. J. A. Bird.

Bombay Estab.—R. P. Barrow (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

GARTON—Sept. 20, at Nottingham, the wife of Colonel W. H. Garton, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps (Retired List), of a son.

INGLIS—Sept. 21, at 20, Station-road, South Norwood, the wife of Captain E. Inglis, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

RINGER—Sept. 18, at 19, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, the wife of Deputy Surgeon-General Theobald Ringer, late Bengal Army, of a daughter.

THORNTON—Sept. 19, at Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. Vernon Thorton, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AMOS—CROOK—Sept. 18, at St. James's Church, Brighton, Thomas Kingston, youngest son of William Chadwick Amos, of Paulerspury, Towcester, to Frances Louise, eldest daughter of the late William Crook, of Stoke Hall, Ham, Surrey.

INNESS—MORISON—Sept. 23, at St. Matthias', Torquay, Herbert D'Auvergne Innes, District Superintendent Police, N.W.P., and Oudh, youngest son of the late General J. C. Innes, Bengal Army, to Ethel Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Morison, of Chingford Rectory, Essex, and Mrs. Morison, Asheldon Copse, Torquay.

ORD—THOMSON—Sept. 19, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Jane Christine, third daughter of William Miller Ord, M.D., of 37, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, London, to Campbell Thomson, of Oodeypore, Rajputana, India.

POWELL—POWELL—Sept. 19, at Sandford Church, Dublin, the Rev. John Keal Powell, M.A., Curate designate of Kempston, Bedfordshire, to Ellen Martha, younger daughter of the late William Robert Powell, B.A., C.E., East Indian Railway.

SMART—ROSS—Sept. 21, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, Fred. B. Smart, of The Elms, Walton-on-Thames, and Queen-street, Cheapside, London, to Annie Barclay Ross, third daughter of Chas. Ross, Esq., of Calcutta, India.

DEATHS.

BOWEN—Sept. 22, at Guy's Hospital, Aubrey Clement Bowen, eldest son of the late Rev. William Clement Bowen, Vicar of Llanwnda, Pembrokeshire, aged 44.

FOX—Sept. 22, at Ardmore Lodge, Edderton, N.B., George Fox, of 39, Wilbury-road, Hove, Brighton, late of Calcutta, aged 44.

HODGSON—Sept. 21, at Ryecroft Lodge, Upper Norwood, William Hodgson, Retired, Madras Civil Service, son of the late Major-General Christopher Hodgson, Bombay Artillery, aged 68.

HOME—Sept. 18, at 8, Vernon-terrace, Brighton, Frances Sophia, widow of the late Major-General Richard Home, Bengal Army, aged 83.

THORNTON—Sept. 15, at Brighton, John Thornton, Esq., of 7, Onslow-gardens, S.W., late H.E.I.C.S., and Secretary to Government N.W.P., aged 80.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BEAMES—Aug. 23, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. D. Beames, Benga Staff Corps, of a son.

CHATTERJIE—Aug. 28, at Jaunpore, the wife of Surgeon F. C. Chatterjie, M.B., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

COSTELLO—Sept. 4, at Mysore, the wife of J. A. Costello (Mysore Medical Service), of a daughter.

CUBBON—Sept. 5, at Mhow, the wife of Acting Sub-Conductor R. Cubbon, Commissariat Department, Mhow, of a son.

GARTSIDE-TIPPING—Sept. 21, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain R. Gartside-Tipping, Staff Officer Punjab Frontier Force, of a daughter.

IGNATIO—Sept. 4, at Madras, the wife of Arthur S. G. Ignatio, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Harbour Works, of a daughter.

ROGERS-HARRISON—Aug. 30, at Salem, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. N. Rogers-Harrison, of a son.

ROLLASON—Sept. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Edgar Otto Rollason, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES—WOOD—Aug. 28, at Agra, Alfred Edward Hughes, P.W.D., second son of Mr. B. V. Hughes, Survey of India, to Estelle Clemence Consualoe, widow of the late Mr. H. C. C. Wood, Barrister, N.W.P., and only daughter of the late Mr. A. D. Johnson.

JONES—GORDON—Aug. 14, at Irishtown, Surgeon-Major Francis Jones, late of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, to Margaret, third daughter of John Gordon, Esq., Sligo.

RICHARDS—OMMANNEY—Sept. 19, at Jhansi, Central India, Edward Willoughby Richards, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Edward Richards, Esq., of 79, Warwick-square, S.W., to Henrietta Catherine, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. Pipon Ommanney, Commanding 39th Bengal Infantry.

DEATHS.

BLAIR—Aug. 27, at Sealkote, 2nd-Lieut. Walter C. Blair, 24th Punjab Infantry, aged 22. (By telegram.)

BROWNNUTT—Sept. 2, at Byculla, Marion, the wife of T. W. Brownnutt, and second daughter of the late Captain William McLeod, 74th Highlanders, Principal of Brompton College, aged 45.

LINDSAY—Sept. 1, at Quetta, Major C. C. Lindsay, Royal Artillery, aged 40.

MORGAN—Aug. 19, at Calcutta, T. Morgan, late Royal Rifles, aged 58.

SHAW—Aug. 28, at Monghyr, Emma Florence, the wife of Thomas Shaw, Survey of India, aged 29.

COLONEL HAYTER, commanding Mandalay district, has been invalided.

THE REV. A. G. LEWIS will officiate as Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon Johnston.

THE extensive irrigation works in Upper Burma, which had fallen into disrepair before the annexation, are now being repaired. An officer of public works has been placed in special charge at the Kyauksai canals, with the result that many cultivators are returning, and an increase of probably six lakhs in the annual revenue may be expected in that district alone.

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Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,— Many Englishmen fancy that the quarrels which are constantly reviving between Hindoos and Mohamedans are good for British supremacy in India.

In Rohtuk, west of Delhi, there has been an explosion of party hatred, by which many lives have been lost: we have apparently lost the power of subduing religious contests without bloodshed. In former times an assistant magistrate would by his own authority overawe and disperse crowds. Now we resort to shooting. Such shooting may kill more innocent women and children than guilty men.

If we are to retain India the authorities must be enabled to foresee coming danger. It is not sufficient to imprison those whom we catch; we must make our subjects interested in the maintenance of peace.

In Etawuh we owed our safety to the wisdom of a railway station master; but there is little use in giving large salaries to district officers if they are to stand idle and do nothing to snpport the authority of the British Government.—Your obedient servant, T.

Sept. 24th.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Mian Mir Camp of Exercise will not be held, as it has been found that the money allotted for the Camps generally is insufficient to meet all requirements.

IT has been decided that horse allowance for one horse is included in the Staff pay of a 1st Class Station Staff Officer, who is now to be considered as holding a permanent Staff appointment.

As it will not be possible to send a full garrison to Gilgit before the Passes are closed, 200 Gurkhas, chosen from the Kashmir troops in process of reorganisation, will be armed with sniders and despatched to the frontier outpost.

IT has been decided not to exempt from income-tax the salaries of lady nurses, army schoolmistresses, and the percentages on pay drawn by clerks of the Army Headquarters offices and of the office of the Director of the Army Remount Department when absent from Simla.

ALL four Punjab cavalry regiments will attend the Muridki Camp, the 12th Bengal Cavalry from Multan sending detachments to some of the frontier posts to take their places. There will be thirteen regiments in all at Muridki during the visit of Prince Edward, and a grand assault-at-arms is being arranged for.

THE Government of India have ruled that an officer retired during the non-trooping season will not be granted passage-money unless he proceeds to England before the next trooping season, or unless it can be shown that it was impossible to provide a passage by troopship for him during the ensuing trooping season.

Now it has been formally announced that the Duke of Connaught will vacate the command of the Bombay Army in the spring, conjecture will probably be revived as to his successor. We mentioned some time ago that in military circles at home Sir Evelyn Wood's nomination to the post was believed to be most probable, and news received in India by the last mail confirms this view. If it is intended to send out any other officer, or to give the post to a General serving in India, the secret has so far been well kept.

THE popularity of Rifle Clubs in British Regiments in India has become so great that commanding officers find the quantity of ball ammunition supplied to the men is insufficient to meet all the demands. A correspondent in a military cantonment in the Punjab suggests that no limit should be placed upon the quantity of ammunition obtainable by soldiers on payment, so long as their officers see that it is expended in a legitimate way. The suggestion is a good one, as only by practice other than that which has compulsorily to be gone through can the men become first-class shots. As the necessity for good shooting is now being proclaimed every day more earnestly, there should be ammunition in abundance always available in regimental magazines.

CAPTAIN PAKENHAM, A.D.C., will meet Prince Albert Victor at Bombay, and not Lord William Beresford, who is required by H.E. the Viceroy on his frontier tour.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 20, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; 24, Chusan (s), Calcutta; 25, Goorkha (s), Calcutta; 26, Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 23, Clan Monroe (s), Liverpool; 24, Britannia (s), Clyde; 21, Henzada (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 24, Golconda (s), Calcutta; 24, City of Venice (s), Bombay; 25, Vega (s), Calcutta; 26, Merkara (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 21, City of Carthage (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 20, Anglia (s), London.

MADRAS.—Sept. 23, Clan Macdonald (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Pekin*, from Southampton, Oct. 3; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Smith, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, Messrs. Walker (2), Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. R. C. Laughlin, Mr. E. C. S. Baker, Mr. R. Meredith, Mr. N. A. K. Leslie, Rev. T. E. Cole, Miss Amy Howard, Mr. J. W. Davenport, Mr. J. R. Macpherson, Mr. A. M. Chalmers, Mr. G. H. Herbert, Mr. Barrowcliffe, Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. G. W. Place, Miss Methvin, Mr. R. S. Irwin, Mr. Branchi, Mr. Broomfield, Mr. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. G. Turner, Mr. Miller, Mr. Bennet. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Woodroffe, Captain Lindsell, Mr. H. L. Monk, Mr. W. Walker, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Butlin. *From Ismailia:* Mr. C. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. H. Hudson, Mr. F. Fisher, Mrs. Wodehouse, Mr. A. O. Wood.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Hoysted, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and child, Mr. R. F. Sheriff.

For Naples: Mr. L. E. Clark, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hamilton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Shirnvell.

For Colombo: Rev. F. Godson, Mr. E. H. Clark, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Duncan, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gordon Spence. *From Naples*: Mr. R. J. Pead, Mr. W. E. Riley.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Turner and two children, Mr. H. Aspinall, Mr. Annand, Mr. H. J. Barwell, Mr. Uscroft, Mr. Stevenson.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Du Plat-Taylor, Mr. C. M. Seagrave, Mr. Calderbank.

For Port Said: Miss Bergheim, Miss Lake, Col. G. A. Crawford, Mr. Martin.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: Miss Ward, Lieut. A. E. Beadon. *From Brindisi:* Capt. and Mrs. R. Baillie, Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Messrs. J. and H. S. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Graves, Mr. R. Morris, Dr. J. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Browne, Mr. Howell, Mr. P. Copeland, Lieut. Melliss, Lieut. C. H. Pritchard, Mr. J. C. Gale. *From Venice*: Mrs. and Miss Brodie.

For Colombo: Gen. Sir A. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Payne.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare, Col., Mrs. and Miss Clerk, Mrs. Huyshe and two children, Mr. Eyuand, Mr. Cockburn and son, Major W. M. Lake, Mrs. T. Singer, Rev. A. Alderson.

For Alexandria: Mr. Thos. Bent, Miss Roberts, Miss Small, Mrs. Perry and child, Dr. M. Scott, Mrs. Harington, Miss Johnson, Mr. F. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Miss Roys'on, Mr. Atkins, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Develly, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hood. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer, Mr. J. A. Sett, Mr. R. J. Moss, Mr. R. P. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. Lascaris, Mr. Carliss, Judge Sandars, Mr. Be'l, Mrs. and Miss Benedict. *From Venice*: Mrs. Rundell.

For Ismailia: Mr. Compton.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Carreras.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Oct. 5; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Brodie, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Lady Gough, Mrs. O'Hara, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. White, Mr. Milne, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill, Mr. J. Doming, Mrs. H. Doming, Mrs. A. Doming, Master J. Doming, Mrs. Meares, Miss Reed, Mrs. and Miss Robertson, Mrs. and two Misses Hoyse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Kellie and infant, Mr. C. Sealy, Mr. Tomkinson, Mi-s Brooke, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves, Mr. H. R. Morgan, Mr. Howman, Mr. Hogberg, Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. C. J. Sibold, Captain Welchman, Captain Deans, Mr. and Mrs. Lowis, Mr. J. Hope, Mrs. Gauntlett, Mr. E. Jones, Lieut. R. H. Grey, Miss Low, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Miss A. Macmillan, Mr. F. Sandes, Mr. Danes, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Eggar, Surgeon-Gen. Pinkerton, Captain W. W. Hunter, Mrs. Graves. *From Marseilles:* Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. H. McLeod Mr. H. C. and Miss Mann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Mr. G. B. Allen, Mr. Moss, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr. P. Coode, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Surgeon-General Brooke Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. E.

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Short, Capt. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Llewellin, Mr. C. H. Sealy, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rose and children, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Golding Lewis, Miss Boult, Lieut.-Colonel Manderson, Captain Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. W. Goldring, Mrs. General Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedler, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. and Miss Beelman, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Miss Maynard, Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Captain and Mrs. Riddell, Gen. Elles, Colonel Wilmot, Mrs. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Mr. L. R. Harris, Mr. Stütz, Mr. A. F. Gradon, Mr. Dixon, Mr. P. Pfeiderer, Mr. Moss, Mr. H. C. and Miss Mann, Mr. F. G. Mayne, Mr. Khan, Capt. Becher, Mr. Joseph, Rev. R. Bateman, Mr. H. M. Abas, Miss Gibson, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. B. Gray, Captain Silver, Dr. and Mrs. Rattigan and two children. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Walker.

For Madras *(via B mbay):* Mr. Graham Watson. *From Marseilles:* Mr. C. L. Hudson, Mr. H. W. Hudson.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. and two Misses Brown, Mrs. Paice, Mr. A. H. Benton, Miss P. Clarke, Miss Lipscomb.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss George, Col. J. Whitaker, Mrs. Tracey and infant, Mrs. Hannyngton and two children, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. Martin, Mr. C. Worthington.

For Port Said: *From Marseilles:* Mr. J. H. Matthews.

For Aden: *From Marseilles:* Mr. A. B. Mein.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Irving, Mr. J. and Miss Rogerson, Mr. T. Westgate, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Milne, Mr. B. Chapman, Miss Gaye, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. A. Devenish, Mrs. Sheffield and three children, Mrs. Bassett, Miss Counsell, Colonel W. H. and Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. N. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Goodburn, Rev. E. Guildford, Miss Goodwin, Mr. C. Watson, Lieut. Estridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunlop, Mr. Myers, Mrs. H. Vogel, Mrs. Lang Browne and two infants, Mr. W. Lovell, Mr. J. Pascoe. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Maj. H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Lieut. F. G. Findlay, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Kuhlenkampff, Major Wighton, Mr. Burmeister, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. M. G. Gerrard, Mr. Espley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Berkley, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hadenfeld, Rev. J. Jones, Dr. Greany, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. J. S. Weston, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. P. J. Freyer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Mr. Charles Luard, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W. A. D. Fasken, Mr. J. S. Battie, Capt. E. W. Dunn, Surgeon-General G. H. Le Mottee, Mrs. Le Mottee, Lieut. C. A. Kemball, Miss Gibson, Mr. Targett, Mr. S. Macdonald. *From Ismailia*: Mr. J. A. Sett, Mr. and Mrs. Brittain.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Dellcluse, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mrs. Wiltshire, Mrs. Appelbe and infant.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children, Mrs. and Miss Porral, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bush, Mr. Redmayne, Col. W. Crofton.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Hughes and child, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mrs. Trew and three children, Mrs. F. Jacobs and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. Kirton, Misses Kirton (3), Mrs. Bennett and two infants, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dalby, Mrs. Yates and infant, Mr. W. H. Boyd. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. Cotton.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. N. Gollmer and infant, Miss Newton, Miss Armstrong, Miss Ramsay.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, Mr. E. S. Montefiore.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Miss Goodwin, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. R. Bassett-Pritchard, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Tolley, Miss Tolley, Mr. C. L. Caspersy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. and Miss Ouillet, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Smallwood, Miss Osborne, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Medlicot, Miss Hoare, Miss Robertson, two Misses Murray, two Messrs. Murray, Mr. H. Osborne, Col. Nicolay, Nawab Sarah Begum of Bengal, Mr. L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Tuson. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. R. M. Walker, Miss Colhom, Mr. E. M. Balfour.

For Colombo: Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger, Rev. C. Grubb, Rev. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. Cairns.

For Madras: Miss Potterton, Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes. *From Naples*: Rev. G. Barton.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Pipe.

For Aden: Mr. G. O. Dunn.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon, Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher, Mrs. Walker, Miss Stewart, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Allen, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Fortman, Miss Edward, Miss Martin, Miss L. Mungo.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children, Mrs. Sacken, Col. Harvey, Mr. M. Law, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Sandwith and infant, Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. Shepherd, Mrs. Rogers. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Paler and child, Lady Baring, Mr. J. L. Gorst, Mr. R. Buckland, Capt. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. R. H. Hughes, Col. and Mrs. T. Coke, two Misses Coke, Mr. and Mrs. L. King, Mr. Sellar, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Capt. Cavage, Right Rev. Bishop of Truro and party, Mr. and Mrs. Reitlings and child, Mr. Charles Salter. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Walker, General de Ploetz, Mr. Warren.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, Major G. H. Elliott, Lieut. Crommelin, Mr. R. H. Shipley, Colonel and Miss Powlett, Mr. Justice Scott.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Taylor.

For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Mrs. and Miss Simpson.

For Colombo: Mr. W. W. Biddulph, Mrs. Vollar, Mr. Lorie, Mr. and Mrs. Henniker Heaton.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt. Holford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Sir H. de Trafford, Lady de Trafford, Lord Eglinton, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. B. V. Nichol, Mr. G. C. Lyle, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover, Mrs. Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. McAlister, Mr. Syed Ali Khan, Miss Haig, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenford, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davis and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. W. Macpherson, Mr. Gladstone-Lingham, Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Mr. C. T. Richardson, Mr. Doherty, Mrs. Billings, Mr. M. Heenan, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two sons, Mr. W. R. G. Moir, Dr. J. T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and child, Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mrs. J. W. Neill, Mr. H. W. Williams and child, Miss Porteous, Mrs. MacDonald and infant, Mr. Geoghegan, Miss Davie, Mr. and Mrs. Arkman, Mr. J. N. Beach, Miss A. D. Crommelin, Mrs. Dalmedge, Mr. T. H. Hannah, Mr. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Hulton, Miss Roberts, Miss Sharp, Mrs. Strange, Mr. Middleton, Mr. G. H. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. E. P. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers, two children and nurse, Mrs. D. Brockman and child, Mrs. Taplin and child, Mr. W. Gregory. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. E. Solano. *From Marseilles:* Mrs. and Miss Chaldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duthy, Mr. Swann, Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Selmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Gen Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Clerk, Mrs. West, Mrs. Penbrys, Mr. Justice Pigott, Sir W. Comer Petheram, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Colone and Mrs. Crossthwaite, Mr. E. K. Wilson, Mr. McInnes, Mrs. H. W. Williams, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Warlow, Dr. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Waller and two children, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. V. A. Smith and infant, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. Dickson, Hon. J. B. Richey, Colonel Laughton, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Miss Serewa, Mr. Clayton Slya, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Mr. Neil, Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Mr. C. H. Dady, Mr. R. Allen, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Chisholm, Mrs. J. Tweedie, Mr. G. A. Tweedie, Mr. R. S. Glover, Mr. G. Salinger, Mr. J. Horne. *From Ismailia:* Mr. R. Knight. *From Port Said:* Mr. W. J. Galloway.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Foote, Misses Foote, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Capt. H. C. and Mrs. Dunlop and family, Mr. Cazes, Mr. Jas. Dixon, Mr. Leman, Mrs. and Miss Hare, Mr. W. Franks, Mr. H. Asti, Miss Jay, Miss Robertson, Miss Brown.

For Marseilles: Mr. K. Peck.

For Ismailia: *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant, Major Quirk, Mr. J. A. Woodwarth, Capt. Beauchamp, Mr. W. Walsh.

For Madras *(via Bombay):* Mrs. L. Smith, Lieut. S. A. Pearse, Mr. A. Smith.

For Port Said: *From Marseilles:* Major and Mrs. H. C. Sclater.

For Kurrachee: Mr. M. Condon.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedelstedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Col. and Mrs. Pretguran, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Walker and family, Mr. P. D. Agnew, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Dr. Kidd, Mr. R. A. Thompson, Mr. S. Bromhead, Mrs. Wedderburn, Capt. A. E. Leslie. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Mr. W. Holmes, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood, Mr. C. J. Weber, Col. Wilton, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. Howell, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Padwick, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. Proctor

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Sims, Rev. H. A. Midwinter, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Mr. C. N. Clifton, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. C. R. Marriott, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Whang, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. F. D. E. Innes, Mr. G. Zuzini. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Cotton, Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Zalicki.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Mr. D. Pennant, Major Whalley, Mr. Curteis, Mr. Moultrie.

For Malta: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. Eckford, Mrs. Summat, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Gaiger, Miss Tite.

For Ismailia: Col. and Mrs. Settle and two children. *From Brindisi*: Mr. L. E. Clark.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. D'Aguilar.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. L. Long and infant, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Miss Sharp, Miss Lazarus, Miss Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Lindquest, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss E. M. Hall, Rev. W. Wallace, Rev. E. A. Douglas, Rev. A. J. Shields, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. L. R. Fraser, Mr. C. Beckford, Mr. and Mrs. Danley, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Nelson, Capt. J. Taylor, Mrs. Dunsmuir and two children, Mr. C. Taylor, Miss M. Jackson, Mr. W. Gaitskell, Miss Waters, Mr. W. M. Hudson, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and infant, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Weatherley, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss E. W. Richardson, Miss Hunter, Mr. Kingsley. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark.

For Ismailia: Lord Dunsany.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Lane, Rev. T. J. and Mrs. Pickford and child, Rev. J. W. Hall. *From Naples:* Rev. R. and Mrs. Tebb.

For Bombay: Capt. E. A. Young. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill.

For Madras: Mr P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Mockett, Rev. A. N. Storrs, Miss E. C. Vines, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. Robertson, Rev. W. E. Douglas, Mrs. and Miss Ritchie.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Mr. R. D. Prior, Rev. R. P. Burnett, Mr. Corsar, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. A. Lawson, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Jopp and son, Mr. and Miss Woolley, Mr. Nalder, Mr. D. F. de Vitre, Mr. Cotsworth, Mr. A. E. Martineau. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. A. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ormiston, Brigade-General H. Collett, C.B., Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Ferris, Lady White and child, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and child, Mr. J. C. Robinson, Mr. N. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Mackay, Mr. J. E. Howard. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Cotton.

For Port Said: General Sir Charles Baker Pasha, Mr. N. E. Baker Pasha, Colonel Kelly Bey, Mrs. Royle and child.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. H. Greenfield, Major H. P. Okeden, Miss Peacock, Mrs. Rosario, Miss Greaves, Col. and Mrs. Fulton and two children.

For Madras (via Bombay): *From Marseilles*: Mr. Jas. Peat.

For Marseilles: Miss Dykes, Miss Pilleau, Miss M. B. Brown.

For Ismailia: Mr. A. Beeston.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Capt. and Mrs. T. Fraser, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. T. C. Murray, Capt. K. P. Apthorpe, Miss Bose.

For Bombay: Mr. B. Lindsay, Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. H. J. Hoare, Mr. J. B. Johnstone.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Oct. 1.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar, Miss Collins, Miss Lewis, Miss Rice, two Misses Butcher, Miss Coke, Mrs. Hannett and two children, Capt. Mockler Mrethewey, Mr. T. T. Pearce, Mr. E. Sanders, Mr. J. James, Mr. J. Oates, Mr. Thomas and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Heinrichs, Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. A. Salanson.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Miss Cowley, Mr. W. E. Warburton, Mrs. Vansittart, Miss A. Mead, Mrs. Stack, Mr. Bremer, Mr. C. W. Agar, Mr. G. F. Bird, Mr. H. Kennedy, Miss E. A. Chandler, Mr. L. A. Smith, Miss A. W. Thackeray, Mr. S. J. Stevenson, Mr. L. W. Smith, Miss Amy Field, Miss M. Hathway, Mrs. Herber and infant, Mr. C. K. Griffith, Mr. R. John, Miss Johnson, Mr. A. Brown, Rev. J. W. Thomas.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Tanner, Rev. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Miss Quinn, Mr. J. M. Sealy, Mr. S. G. B. Curtis, Mr. F. A. Morgan, Mr. Rose Minchin, Mr. Brooke Smithe, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Pickthall.

For Aden: Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Fowle and family.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Piercy Bois and three children.

For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw Lincoln, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Mr. A. M. Slight, Miss Bradstreet, Mr. J. Large, Mrs. Thew, Mr. C. H. Thew, Mr. F. Morton, Surgeon-Major C. H. Swayne.

For Calcutta: Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. J. Campbell and two Misses Campbell, Mr. E. Herrington, Miss Calvert, Mr. R. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon and family, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. B. Savoy, Rev. J. Jones, two Misses Reid, Mrs. Arraloom, Mr. W. W. Osmond, Mrs. Hedger, Mrs. Hill, Rev. M. N. Bose, Mr. J. Anton, Mr. J. H. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Bull, Mrs. D. N. Reid.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Renny and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. A. W. Wiggins, Mrs. Napier and two children, Miss Munro, Miss Kitchin, Miss Mawson, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Mrs. S. C. Baines, Mr. R. C. Baines, Mr. L. Morshead, Mrs. E. M. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hill, Miss Taylor, Miss W. Coates, Miss Browne, Miss R. A. Brown, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. E. R. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Campbell, Mrs. Young, Miss Pirie, Miss H. Macnair, Miss Prideaux, Mr. F. Butler, Mr. J. Grant, jun., Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. A. Hennesey.

For Madras: Mrs. Pedroza, Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman, Mr. M. H. Pratt, Miss Kough, Mrs. Blenkinsop, Mr. and Mrs. E. Loventhal.

For Colombo: Mrs. Shand, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child, Mrs. H. A. Graves.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.

For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie.

For Madras: Col. and Mrs. C. D. A. Straker.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Mrs. Arthur Chamier.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Taylor.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. Cox.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Dec. 19.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Mitchell and three children, Misses Mitchell (2).

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mr. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Girard, Miss Oldham, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold's two children, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Miss Ohm, Miss Platt, Mrs. and Miss Cheenaye, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Craster, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Pirie, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Field and four children. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and family, Mr. Long, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. A. W. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie Smith, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Carrington, Capt. P. M. Carpendale, Rev. F. L. Hopkins, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Rev. and Mrs. Durand.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett, Mrs. Gordon, two Misses Ross, Miss H. M. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cotgrave and child.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Master Mercer, Miss Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose, Miss Hall, Mrs. Haden Cope and infant, Mr. Maples. *From Marseilles:* Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore, Mr. W. J. A. Bird, Mr. J. G. Gemmel.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Looksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E. E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. McMullin, Mr. Watson and four children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and manservant, Surg.-Major Warrington, Mrs. Whitton, Miss Whitton, Miss D. Whitton, Miss G. Whitton, Miss Small, Miss Humphrey, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Pike, Miss L. E. Forster, Major-General Hogg, Mrs. Hardy, infant, and nurse, Miss M. Cobb, Mr. A. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gillan, Mr. C. H. Sherring, Mr. E. J. Mardon, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Miss Bell, Miss Griffin, Miss Lloyd, Miss Phillips, Miss A. J. Simeon, Miss E. Simeon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horsley, Miss D. Horsley, Miss A. Horsley, Miss A. F. Horsley, Miss J. M. Blackmore, infant and ayah, Mrs. E. Horsley, child and ayah, Miss Mabel Peters,

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Mrs. G. A. Jamieson and child, Miss Percy Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Coates, Mrs. Smythie, Miss Hinde, Mr. C. H. Bompas, Capt. Schneider, Mrs. Newberg, infant and ayah, Miss Kellie, Miss M. G. Harrison, Mrs. L. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Bashford, Mrs Ballantyne.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Illott.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Dr. Stevenson, Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire, Mr. E. Read, Mr. L. Read, Mr. and Mrs. J. Austin Thomas and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wyville Thomas.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pugh, Miss Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. C. Hills, Miss Jones, Miss Hills, Miss Roberts.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichni, Mr. H. Solomon, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Lady Hudson, Mr. G. W. Bake, Dr. W. S. Fox, Mrs. and two Misses Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Troeschmann and son, Privilleggio Pacha and wife, Mrs. Sanni and family, Mr. S. Lang, Mr. C. S. Sullmann, Mr. Marinitsch, Mr. Bauer, Mr. Frank.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

[Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, at Bombay, Sept. 8.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald; Mr. Packup, Mr. Leggatt, Major Pulley, Mr. Turner, Miss Cochran, Mrs. Burt, Mr. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkup, Mr. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Tagg and infant, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wood, Miss Phipps, Mr. G. Kuhlmey, Capt. Schumacher, Miss Brooks, Lieut. Kettlewell, Mr. G. R. Tilly, Miss Bradley, M.D., Mr. E. C. Howell, Col. and Mrs. Westmacott.

From Brindisi: Mr. T. A. Wadia, Mr. Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Topham, Major Hewitt, Col. Ludlow, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Murray, Mr. Leventhorpe, Mr. J. E. Paul, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Chan Toon, Mr. Francis, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Mayo, Lieut. G. H. Turner, Col. Ommanney, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. K. Peters, Mr. M. Horner.

From Ismailia: Surgeon-Major Price.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, from Bombay, Sept. 10.

For London: Mr. J. A. H. Walford, Mr. H. F. Price, Rev. R. Scott, Mr. W. H. Olver, Mr. John E. Tatham, Miss S. B. McNeal, Mrs. Hollows, Mrs. Pilkington, Dr. B. Evers, Col. J. C. Doveton, Mr. W. R. Robinson.

For Brindisi: Mr. Justice Rampini, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. F. X. de Souza, Mr. Henry Bell, Mr. C. Parker, Mr. A. G. Malet, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. J. N. Rehling and two children, Miss Rehling, Mr. J. Kennedy, Hon. Mr. Justice Pigot.

For Marseilles: Sir Comer Petheram, General Wolseley, Hon. C. H. H. Hill, Mr. Williams, Rev. A. E. Day, Col. Dalrymple.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. Atkinson, from Southampton, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Slater and two children, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Oertel, Col. E. B. and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Carmichael and child, Miss Martindale, Miss Stewart, Miss C. A. Reid, Mr. McPhail, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. C. W. Hine, Capt. and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Mr. G. H. Hart, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Cartledge, two Misses Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. W. G. Walker, Mrs. John, Mr. E. J. Webb, Mr. J. Matthew. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. G. Grose, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Colonel C. A. Baylay, Mr. G. A. St. B. Browne, Mr. A. H. Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. Innee, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. A. Spelling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. Cochrane, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr. J. MacPherson, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Mr. Thompson, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. C. A. White, Mr. H. D. A. Innes, Mr. W. G. Wilson, Mr. Carey, Mr. J. H. Munro, Mr. Holland, Mr. Castle, Mr. Scholvin, Mr. Barker, Major Turner, Mr. B. Robertson, Rev. and Mrs. Packer.

For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. C. K. Sainsbury, Sergt. Curnow, Mr. and Mrs. Cuer Mr. H. A. Gordon.

For Ismailia: Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mr. Ridley.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Newdigate and infant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. C. E. Buckle, Mr. E. and two Misses Solano, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Wynne, Sergt. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Tuthill, Mr. Perry Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Kenyon, Sergt.-Major Macdonald and two sons, Mr. Victor Imossi, Sergt. P. Jones, Mr. R. Poyne, Mr. D. S. Browne, Mrs. Buckle and two children.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Miss M. Reid, Mr. Cripps, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mr. Heaton, Miss M. Ward.

For Aden: Commander Hon. E. J. Needham.

For Karachi: Mr. Williams.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, from London, Sept. 24.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, child, and infant, Mrs. Hamnett, child, and infant, Rev. A. Inman, Rev. and Mrs. H. Beisenberg, Miss Winkel, Rev. Mathes, Rev. Schal, Rev. Mohn, Maj.-Gen. H. McLeod, Mr. H. J. Chaney, Mr. John Webb, Mr. F. C. Newthorn, Capt. S. Harris, Mr. J. W. Jenkinson, Mr. J. Stapleton, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. R. Whitworth, Rev. A. Inman, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. T. Jewell.

For Colombo: Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Mr. and Miss Joseph, Mr. S. Warren, Mr. Scorey, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mrs. B. Carter, Miss Perman, Mr. D. Miller.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. E. C. Dixon, Mrs. Carter, Miss and Master Carter, Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dodgson, Mr. H. Tulloch, Mr. A. R. Radcliffe, Mrs. G. Cameron, Miss Lewis, Capt. Lewis, Mr. Fisk Williams, Mrs. V. Treherne, Mr. D. King, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. White and two infants, Mr. W. Murphy, Mr. C. J. Showers, Mr. T. L. Muspratt, Mr. C. A. Sheppard, Capt. Armitage, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. D. Bruce, Mrs. Dawson and two infants, Mr. R. C. Cumming.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Miss Booth, Col. Hart, Miss MacDonald, Col. E. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Phillips, Mr. P. Gray, Mr. C. W. McIver.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, from Liverpool, Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Miss Plumb, Miss Venables, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hilliard, Mr. and Miss Bottenheim, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Stanley Clarke, Mr. W. Hoonahan.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, Sept. 20.

For London: Brig.-General R. M. Rogers, Miss M. Douglas, Mr. W. F. Jacob, Mr. Jacob.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Col. A. R. Badcock, Mrs. J. G. Watkins, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Mr. Mahomed Shafe, Mr. Probh Dial, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. F. P. Nathan, Mr. Abdul Hakim Khan, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. W. D. Shaw.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Sept. 27.

For Marseilles: Capt. R. G. Jones, Mr. H. S. Dickie, Mr. S. J. Sargent.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, Oct. 4.

For London: Mrs. Darling and child, Mrs. Patch and infant, Major R. C. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewis.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	1 Oct
Crocodile...	—	—	29 Sept.	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec. 1890.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	12 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec. 1890.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98¼	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		103	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		97¼	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		104	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		107	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	985
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	975
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	155

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	147½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	130
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	400
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,050
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,475
French	all	...	60	...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	395
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	450
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	245
New Berar	500	...	35	...	502½
New Indian	125	...	10	...	77½
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	475
Volkart...	all	...	75	...	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	310
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	500
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	400
Anglo-Indian	100	...	8	...	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	760
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,140
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	590
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	650
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	590
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	147½
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	880
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	25	...	730
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	550
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	1,025
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	650
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	1,010
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	650
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	690
Leopold	100	...	5	...	142
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,025
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,220
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	122½
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,675
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	700
Oriental	625	...	15	...	400
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	460
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	125
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	297½
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	85	...	850
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,680-15	5 pr.ct	2,550
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	81
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,550
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	385
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,240
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—September 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 98	2 to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	103	4 to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	103	4 to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to —
6	of 1878 (1903)	105	4 to 105 8
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	105	4 to 105 8
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	105	12 to 106 0
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	100	0 to 103 4
4½	of 1882 (1902)	100	4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	12 to —
Agra Savings	100	114 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,010 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India...	£12½	163 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	50 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180 to 182
Barnagore Jute	£10	103 to —
Bengal Coal	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	...17s.6d.	14½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½ to —
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	375 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	65 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	86 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	100 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	92 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to 139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	67 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	191 to —
Gourepore	100	125 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	81 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	116 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	91 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	72 to 73
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	240 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	105 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	100	77 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	81 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	86 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	102 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	70 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	53 to 54
Do. contributory	80	38 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Teral (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	50 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	84 to 86
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	48 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	30 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	83 to 84
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 3
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	190 to 195
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—September 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	100½ to 101
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107½ to 107¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	107 to 109
4	Do. 1886-90	105 to 107
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6	Do. 1895-96	110 to 115
4	Do.	102 to 104
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	10	120 to 122
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	131 to 135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	128 to 132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	92 to 94	
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 5¾	
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	180 to 182	
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24½ to 24¾	
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24½ to 24¾	
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	27¼ to 27½	
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113 to 115	
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	172 to 174	
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146 to 148	
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137 to 139	
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129 to 131	
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to —	
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	108 to 110	
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½ to 25	
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27½ to 27¾	
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133	
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115	
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119 to 121	
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	116 to 118	

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	13¾ to 14	
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15½ to 15¾	
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to 101	
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106 to 109	
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc ...	100	103 to 110	
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	13⅜ to 13⅝	
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102 to 104	
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	105 to 106	
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100 to 102	
Indo-European, Lim.	all	41 to 43	

BANKS

Agra...	all	8½ to 8¾	
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	29⅛ to 29½	
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	25 to 26	
Delhi and London	all	— to —	
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	53½ to 54½	

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Acworth, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 20 mos. 16dys., Mar. 10,'88.
Aganoor, S. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 7, '89.
Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom., Judl., 2 yrs., Apr. 14, '88.
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 10 mos., May 10, '89.
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '89.
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14 dys., Feb. 15, '89,
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comr., Punj., 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Andrews, G. A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Annesley, F. C., Burma Police, 15 mos., Feb., '89.
Aplin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 15, '88.
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 5, '89.

Babington, Lieut.-Col. S., Bo.S.C., Bom. Police, 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 16 mos., July 18,'88.
Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., to Dec. 16, '89.
Baker, E. C. S., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Raker, E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13 dys., Sept. 25, '88.
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 12 mos., Apr. 17,'89.
Barratt, C. H., P.W. Dept., Punjab, to Oct. 25, '89.
Barrow, R. P., Co. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 19, '89.
Barry, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
Bartlett, H. F., Ben Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Barton, R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89.
Batten H. G., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Baudry, G. E., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '88.
Bayley, Col. C. A., B.S.C., Ben. Political, 6 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 12 mos.
Beattie, M. H., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., June 22, '89.
Beatty, C. A. B., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Bensley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 25, '89.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos., May 10, '89.
Bestic, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
Bianchi, L. F., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.
Biddulph, F. H. S., Ben. Secretariat.
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben. Political, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., May 1, '88.
Bird, H. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 10 mos., Jan. 18, '89.
Bishop, I. M. M., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Blair, R. W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judcl., to Apr. 1, '89.
Blood, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Boase, J. T., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., July, 4, '89.
Boddy, Capt. O. V., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Booth, W., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., May 25, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 21 mos, Mar. 14, '88.
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Bremer, A. G. N., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Brereton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 6 mos.
Brereton, H. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., May 17.'89.
Bright, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Apr. 12, '89.
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov.; Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., May 3, '89.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Broun, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Comr., 18½ mos., April 20, '88.
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Bullock, F. D. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 ms., Apr. 1, '89
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comn., Ben. Cov., 12 mos. Jan. 23, '89.
Buon-Murdock, Capt. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 4 mos. 17 days, July 9, '89.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
Burney, R. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., May 3,'89.
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Burton, Comdr. R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 25 mos., Mar. 28, '88.

Cadge, Surg.-Major W. H., N.W.P. Prison Dept., 15 mos., Sept. 21, '88.
Calder, S. A. McD., Mad. Rev., 6 mos., June 29, '89.
Calnan, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos. 2 dys., June 4, '89.
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos. Nov. 22, '88.
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Campbell, R. L., Ben. P.W.D.
Cantopher, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.
Carrel, E. M., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 12 mos.
Carry, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rv. & Gen., 44 ms., Ap. 16, '86.
Chambers, F., Bo. Meteorological Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '88.
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89.
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Cherry, J. W., Mad. Forest, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., to Sept. 17, '89.
Christie, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 25, '89.
Clarke, H. S. S., Ben. Police.
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
Clendening, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Cloete, H. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Clogstoun, H. F., Mad. Cov., Acct. Genl., India, to Dec. 28, '89.
Close, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Cole, C. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Commr., 12 mos.
Condon, M., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 28, '89.
Conduitt, H. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '88.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Cooke, F. J., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. & O. Ass. Com., 4 mos. 15 dys., July 2, '89.
Corder, A. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Corkery, H., Bo. Police, 8 mos., May 3, '89.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
Court, F. W., Ben. Police.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 28 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.
Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 20 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
Cradock, H. E., Ben. Police, 3 mos., Ap. 1, '89.
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 24 mos. June 12, '88.
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 12 mos., May 16. '89.
Crooke, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Cullen, Bde.-Surg. P., C.P. Medl., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Cumming, R. C.
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Currie, Col. F., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 19, '89

Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 29 dys., Mar. 6, '89.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 33 mos., June 28, '87.
Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 18 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Nov. 24, '88.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.
Day, C. E., Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judcl., 7 mos., to Dec. 2. '89.
Deighton, K., N.W.P. & O. Educl., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
De Brath, S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.
De la Courneuve, S. H. T., Burma Commn., 20 mos., June 24, '89.
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89
De la Cherois, Capt. D. L., Burma Police, 12 mos., Sept. 30, '88.
Devenish, J. A., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 12, '89.
Ditmas, Rev. and Gen. F. W., Ma., 6 mos., July 2, '89.
Dodd, A. J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., May 10, '89.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 39 mos., July 27, '86.
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comr., 16 ms., July 24, '88
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comn., 22 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
Duke, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.

Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '88.
Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 21 mos., Feb. 17, 88.
Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Edge, W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 19, '89.
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Elliot, A., Ben. Opium Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sur., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Elliott, J., Ben. Educl., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Elliott, E. C., Ma. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 1, '89.
Elliot, E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 4 mos.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Ewart, Col. C. H., B.S.C., Ben. Police, 6 ms., May 17,'89.
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.

Fagan, A. M., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 12,'89.
Falchnie, A. G., C.P., P.O., 8 mos.
Fendall, J. L., Ben. Postal Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '88.
Ferard, H. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos.
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. May 15, '88.
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov.
Forbes, W. W., Burma Police, 15 mos., Aug. 9, '88.
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.
Fraser, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys., May 17, '89.
Fuller, Surg. H. K., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 26, '88.
Fuller, J. B., Ben. Cov., C. P. Comr., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '88.

Gardiner, Maj. R., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad Ass. Com., 12 mos., July 9, '89.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Gilbert, W. N., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 89.
Goldburn, C., Ben. P. O., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Goodricke, G. M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 20, '88
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '89.
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 10, '88.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos. & 10 dys., Dec. 1, '87
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 5, '88.
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Green, E. F., Bo. Police, 3 mos., July 8, '89.
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Groves, G. B., Ben. Postal Dept.

Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Hamilton, Comp. R.E., C. P., 18 mcs., May 3, '89.
Hammick, S., Bo. Cov., Bom. Judl., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Handcock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Hankin, A. C., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Hannah, T. H., Acct. Genl's. Office, Bombay, 19 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Harriott, G. M., 24 mos.
Harris, R. L., B. Cov., Pun. Comr., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Harrison, C. L., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 24 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 19½ mos., Apr. 3, '88.
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 21 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 19½ dys., Nov. 17, '88.
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.
Healey, H. J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Hearle, N., N.W.P. & O. Comr. Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Heath, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos. 6 dys., Feb. 15, '89.
Henderson, J. P., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., July 3, '88.
Henderson, W. G. A., Surg.-Maj., Bom. Medl., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 15 mos., Aug. 28, '88.
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '89.
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 21 ms., Apr. 15, '89.
Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89.
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, 87.
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 9, '89.
Hill, A. P., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.
Hill, Lt.-Col. J., R.E., India Survey, 19 mos., May 18,'88.
Hill, S. A., Ben. Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 9, '89.
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 13, '89,
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 24 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Hoerule, O., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 28, '88.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3,'8
Hogg, Sir F. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Dir.-Gen. o P. O., 3 mos. 7 dys., Apr. 7, '89.
Holbrook, C., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., June 12, '89.
Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Commr, 18½ mos., May 4, '88.
Holmwood, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Feb. 3, '89.
Horsley, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Dec. 28, '88.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Howell, E. C., Bo. Secretariat, 6 mos., June 25, '89.
Howell, M. S., C.J.C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judcl., 8 mos., Mar. 29 '89.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 30 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commn., 21 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Hullah, A., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 18 mos. and 11 days. Oct. 19, '88.
Humphreys, E. C., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., May 1, '88.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Hynes, G. J., Burma P.O., 3 mos., May 1, '89.

Inglis, T., Ben: Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12,'89
Innes, T. E. D., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
Irvine, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Irvine, R. H. G., Ben. Police, 6 mos., June 25, '89.

Jacob, E. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Jacob, S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secret., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
James, G. A., Ben. Tel., 12 mos., Nov., 15, '88.
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., May 10, '88.
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos; May 23, '89.
Jones, O. R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., India, 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Jordon, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 12 mos., Aug. 2, '89.
Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 25½ mos., Sept. 1, '87.

Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 12 mos., Feb. 14. '89.
Kaye, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Kemp, F. E., Ben. Police, 4 mos., Feb. 21, '89.
Kennedy, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos.
Kenyon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dep., 16 mos., July 10, '89.
Kilvert, F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Aug. 6, '89.
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 24, '88.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Kirkman, J. D. D., Ben. Pilot, 9 mos., Feb. 7, '89.
Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.
Knowlys, H. B.
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '88.

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Laing, J. J., N.W.P. & P. Police, 9 mos., May 22, '89.
Lake, W. A. E., Burma Police, 8 mos., Apr. 16, '89.
Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Landon, H. J., Bo. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 4, '89.
Lang, R. D. M., N.W.P.&O., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Larminie, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Lash, O., Ben: Pilot Service, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Laughlin, R. C., Ben. Teleg. Dept., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
Learmouth, A. C. L., P.W.Dept., Punj., 18mos., Apr. 15, '88. May 24, '88.
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.
Lee-Warner, W., Bo. Cov., Bom. Sect., 12 mos. 10 dys., Mar. 15, '89.
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 28 mos, '88.
Lloyd, Maj. R. O., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos & 11 days, Dec. 1, '88.
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.
Long, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 8, '89.
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 18 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 44 mos., July 26, '85.
Lowis, E. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Comr., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
Ludlam, A. F., Punj. Fincl., 24 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys., Apr. 3, '89.
Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 13, '88
Lyde, Capt. M. T., Bo. S.C., Bo. Political, 6 mos., July 12, '89.
Lyle, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 300 dys. Jan. 6, '89.
Lyle, J. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '88.

MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
Macaulay, C. P. L., O.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept., 7 mos., May 10, '89.
Macdonald, W., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
MacEwen, R. S. T., Ben Judl., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
MacIvor, C. V., Bom. P.W.D., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Mackenzie, A. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Mackenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Macmillan, M., Bo. Educl., to Mar. 31, '90.
Maconchy, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., May 18, '88.
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., 24 dys., May 10, '89.
Madge, P. M., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., Sept. 7, '88.
Manisty, G. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl. 3 mos. 7 days, Aug. 17, '89.
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Marriott, C. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Dec. 21, '88.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 15 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comn., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Masters, W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 30, '89.
McCann, J., Finance Dept., 11 mos. 5 dys., Dec. 7, '88.
McDermott, B. K. S., Burma Com., 12 mos., July 6, '89.
McDonell, R. G., Burma Police, 6 mos., Jan. 19, '89.
McIver, C. W., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
McLeod, Bde.-Surg. K., M.D., Ben. Medl., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
McMinn, C. W., C.P. Dy. Commr., to Dec. 31, '89.
Mead, Col. H. R., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Meade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., to Nov. 10, '8
Menneer, R. R., Bo. P.W.D.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Millard, F. T., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., May 17, '89.
Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 18½ mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Millett, H., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D.
Mills, G. Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 19 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
Monro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Montresor, C. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Morrison, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Morrieson, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. 18 dys., Mar. 20, '89.
Moule, H. F. D'O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Moung, H. la Oung, Ben. Asst. Comys. Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 17, 89.
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Muir, J. W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 7½ mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 17 mos., May 29, '88.
Mulock, W. B., Bom. Cov., 12 mos., Nov. 2, '88.

Naller, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 23 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.
Neil, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 19 mos., July 18, '88.
Newcombe, A. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Newnham, W. A., 12 mos.
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182 dys., Apr. 7, '89.

Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
O'Brien, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., Nov. 18, '88.
O'Donnell, C. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Oldham, W. B., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '89
Olphert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 26, '88.
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 9½ mos., Feb. 8, '89.

Paine, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.
Paul, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 23, '89.
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.
Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.
Pearson, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 14, '89.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., 18 May, '88.
Perrin, C. A., N.W. Provs., D.W.P., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Perry, Surg. F. F., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
Peterson, F. W. V., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Petterson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Pinkey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Phillips, F. A. T., Ben. Cov., C. P. Asst. Comnr., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18 ms. Apr. 27, '88.
Pollen, Dr. J., Bo. Comnn., 6 mos., May 18, '89.
Pope, R. R., Asst. Comr., Assam, 21 mos., May 1, 88.
Porter, J. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 3, '89.
Power, I. O., Ben. Fin. Com. Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., July 24, '88.
Pritchard, Lieut. A. B., B.S.C., Burma Commr., 15 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Pritchard, Lt. C. H., Bo.S.C., Asst. G.-G.'s Agent for C.L., 6 mos.
Prothero, M. E. D., Ben. Educl., 29 mos., Ma 11, '88.
Purchase, E. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov, Pun. Comr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., Ben. Medl., 6 ms., May 1, '89.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Med., 24 ms., Oct. 15, '87
Quinn, C. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 10½ ms., Apr. 25, '89

Ratton, H. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Rattray, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.
Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., to Nov. 15, '89.
Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., to Nov. 9, '89.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Reily, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., May 25, '89.
Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
Reynolds, G. B., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov.
Ribbentrop, B., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.
Richard, H. J., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '89.
Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov.
Risley, H. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 7 mos., Aug. 3, '89.
Robb, Surg.-Maj. J., Bo. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.
Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. & P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88
Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, to Oct. 29, '89.
Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 23 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rooper, P. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rose, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. & Gn., 24 ms., Apr. 28, '88.
Rumsby, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
Ry Orugante Swarama Krishnamma, M. R., Ma. Dist. Munsip., 12 mos., July 2, '89

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos,
Salmon, A. M'D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Sandeman, Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., Agent to G. G. Baluchistan, 6 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Sanders, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
Scott, S. P. C., Mad. Police.
Seagrim, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
Sedgefield, Surg. A. R. W., Punjab Contral Jail, 6 mos., Aug. 6, '89.
Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 34 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Setterfield, Condr. J., Bombay Marine, 12 ms., Mar. 16, '89.
Shakespear, J. Y., Persian Gulf Tel., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.
Shields, H., Adjutant Genl's Office, Ben., 4 mos.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 7, '88.
Sim, H. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., '88.
Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Skipwith, Lt.-Col. G. T., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Smith, C. M., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., June 23, '8
Smith, C. S., Mad. Consr. of Forest, 18 mos., July 14, '88.
Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Smith, L. G., Ben. Consr. of Forests, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Smith, W., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Smyth, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88
Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Squire, S. N., Bo. P.W.D., 7 mos. 15 dys., Apr. 17, '89.
Stanbrough, A. W., Ma. Forests, 18 mos., May 13, '88.
Steedman, E. B., Ben. Cov., Punjab Agricult., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Stephen, K. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. 2 dys., June 22, '89.
Stevenson, R. E., Burma Commr.
Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 6 mos., June 4, '89.
Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos. 17 dys., Dec. 30, '87.
Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 3 ms., Mar. 22, 89
Stuart, H. R., C.P. Police, 15 mos., Oct. 25, '88.
Stuart, W. B., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 13, '89.
Sturrock, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 5, '89
Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 21 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey.
Thomas, G. E., Burma Rails., to Oct. 27, '89.
Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.
Thomson, A., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos, Oct. 3, '88.
Thomson, Surg. S. J., N. W. P. & O. Commn., 244 dys, Mar 29, '89.
Thomson, C., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos.
Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Thornhill, Rev. and Gen. G. T., Ma., 12 mos., July 9, '89.
Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Thurston, J. N. G., Burma Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. &O., 18mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 24, '88.
Toynbee G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '89.
Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., to Nov. 23, '89.
Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Tulloch, H., Bengal Postal Dept.
Tuohy, Surg. J. F., M.D., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. &. Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89
Tuson, F. E., Ind. Tel., 17 mos., 20 June, '88.
Tweedy, G. A., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.

Udny, R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Uma Shaukaar Misra, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.
Unwin, A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 18, '89.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.
Vertannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 18, '87
Vincent, R. H, Bo. Police, 8 mos., , '89.
Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos.

Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.
Walker, S. N., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Wallace, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb. 20, '89.
Ward, G. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 12 mos., Feb. 18, '89.
Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Webb, H. C., Ben. Tel. Dept.
Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 2, '89.
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 21 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 12 mos., Jan. 5, '89.
Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Western, R. W., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Western, R. W., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos. Dec. 9, '88.
White, Capt. W. W., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 19½ mos., May 21, '88.
White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Nov. 15, '89.
White, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, 88.
Whitwell Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Wickes, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 30, '89.
Wilkinson, T. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 ms., May 17, '89.
Williams, C. E., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 4, '88.
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Winter, H. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 11, '89.
Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Wood, R. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 24, '89.
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Woodburn, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.
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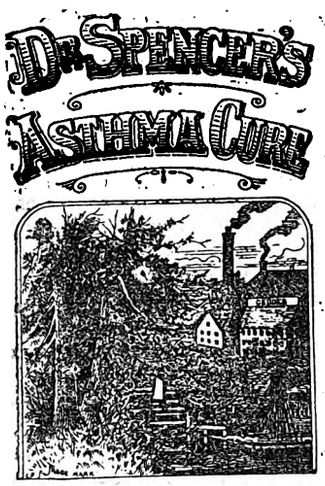
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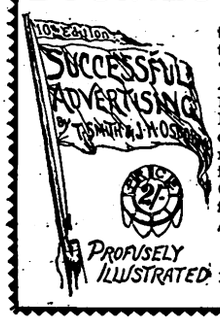
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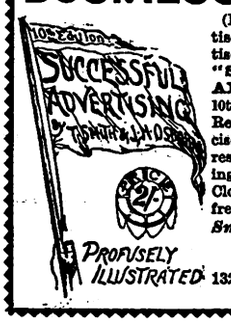
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he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 20th Sept.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 18th Sept.; and from Calcutta to the 18th Sept.

THE Legislative Council day has been changed to Thursday, owing to the change of the mail. The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill has now been drafted in the Legislative Department, and may be passed in one meeting of the Council, rules and business being suspended for the purpose.

THE Bombay Government have received instructions from the Government of India to dismiss summarily eight of the corrupt Mamlatdars.

IN connection with the Lushai and Chin operations it is now proposed to send a small column from Cachar southwards across the border. This step is designed to effectually prevent any diversion the tribesmen might be tempted to undertake by raiding on the tea gardens. The Bengal troops sharing in the Chin operations will probably be the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, the 10th, 33rd, and 38th regiments of Infantry, and the 42nd Gurkhas.

REGARDING the modifications that are to carried out in the matter of Simla travelling allowances, the ruling idea will be to assimilate these more closely than at present to those that are granted under the Civil Service Regulations which govern the ordinary movements of officials and subordinates. The question of family allowances is likely to prove a difficult one for the Government to solve. The Secretary of State has formally accepted the recommendation of the Finance Committee that all family allowances should be abolished; but this is scarcely possible, and the position is embarrassing.

THE report of the Committee on Public Works Accounts has been communicated to Local Governments and Administrations for their views, but they have been expressly told that on certain points the Government of India will pass orders when they have been sufficiently discussed in the Secretariat offices. The various questions raised are being dealt with singly, and orders are nearly ripe for issue on more than one of these.

THE Government of India, replying to the English Postal authorities, have protested strongly against Sunday being fixed as the day of departure for the overland mails from Bombay. They suggest Saturday all the year round, the mails being closed at 2 P.M., so that the local half-holiday may still be secured.

THE Survey of the East Coast Railway has been sanctioned.

THE Governor of Madras left Ootacumund on the 5th September. His lordship has made a short tour in Tanjore and South Arcot, and returned to Madras on the 13th. He was to start for Calcutta in about a week. After arrival there his Excellency will pay a short visit to Sir Steuart Bayley at Darjeeling, and then proceed to Simla. Subsequently he will pay a visit to the Punjab and the frontier, prior to returning to his Presidency.

THE dates of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's forthcoming tours have been published. Sir Frederick Roberts commences his cold weather inspections on the 1st October.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has decided to make a tour during the coming cold weather through Bundelkhand.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND has had a sharp attack of pleurisy, but is now well on the way to recovery.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, on return from Burma, resumes the Secretaryship of the Home Department, remaining at Calcutta over the Legislative session.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, the Revenue Secretary, will probably take six months' leave to England early next year.

AS the presence of the Military Secretary is required with the Viceroy on his first frontier tour, Lord William Beresford will not meet Prince Albert Victor at Bombay, that duty devolving upon Captain Pakenham, A.D.C.

MR. G. E. WARD, Commissioner of Jhansi, who went home on sick leave last spring, has resigned the Civil Service, with effect from the 17th July.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has confirmed the Secunderabad Court Martial's sentence on Major Creighton, paymaster of the 7th Hussars, which is one of a year's imprisonment, with the forfeiture of his decorations for service in Egypt, and to be put on stoppages to make good Rs. 16,000.

MR. J. M. SALMOND, Executive Engineer, Yemethen, committed suicide on the morning of the 8th Sept. by shooting himself in the head with a carbine in his bungalow.

MOHURRUM rioting has occurred at Rohtak. The police fired on the mob, killing nine persons before the crowds dispersed, and wounding others. At Amritsar, too, there have been disturbances which might have easily become become serious, but were suppressed by the prompt action of the police officer in charge.

A COMMITTEE is to meet at Dera Ghazi Khan during the present month to consider the whole question of measures for the protection of the town and cantonments against further inroads by the Indus.

ELABORATE preparations are being made in connection with the census operations next year. Cashmere and Upper Burma are naturally the two places which will give the most trouble. At present no system for census-taking exists in the former, and the attempt may have to be dropped in Upper Burma. The ordinary process may probably be found impossible. A rough estimate may be based by accepting the returns now used for purposes of taxation.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal telegraphed to the Viceroy, Sept. 19, that he had visited Moorshedabad and Moozufferpore. At Moorshedabad the embankment was cut by the villagers in two places, one serious above the town some 800 feet wide, the other of less importance, which can soon be closed. Bhagirati is submerged, and in a large tract of country the water stands from 4 to 6 feet over the rice fields. Rain was falling rapidly. The damage to autumn rice is considerable. Half of the crops are reaped before the rest is lost. The general condition of the people is good. The distress in the flooded area is very general and serious, and has been met by an organised system of gratuitous relief and tuccavi loaves, supervised partly by planters and partly by Government. The planters are giving liberal aid both in money and agency. The prospects of crops outside the flooded area are excellent, but relief in diminished amounts will be required for some months. Several deaths from starvation have occurred. Five have been verified, mostly old and weak. The people have been cut off during the flood from relief centres. His Honour had to sanction an additional 20,000 rupees for loans. All over Behar the winter crop depends on rain in October. Four deaths from starvation have been reported, and are under inquiry.

THE Calcutta jute manufacturers have decided to reduce

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the production of heavy goods by stopping ten per cent. of the sacking looms.

Boring operations at Quetta for pure water have been crowned with success.

The Millowners' Association resolved at their last meeting to close the mills two days in the week if forty millowners supported the proposal. The agents of more than forty mills have since signed an undertaking to that effect.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to remit the duty stamp payable under the Indian Stam pAct of 1877 on all instruments of memorandum or agreement with the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.

NOTES.

By the present Overland Mail, which left Bombay on Friday, September 20th, we have ten days later news than that brought by the mail which left on Tuesday, September 10th. The news by telegrams from Calcutta and Rangoon, as wired yesterday by the special correspondents of the *Times* and *Daily News*, will be found in another column.

The agitation against the proposed change in the day of departure of the English mails from Bombay has assumed very considerable strength. What is reported as one of the most genuinely enthusiastic public meetings ever held in that city has been presided over by Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, who was supported in his vigorous protest against the proposed change by representatives of all classes of the community. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has also, under its President, Mr. Grattan Geary, come to the conclusion that no legitimate means should be neglected of protesting against a change, which would have the effect of making Saturday and Sunday the busiest days of the week in the fair island city. A memorial was, therefore, authorised for submission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, protesting against the proposed alteration, which the memorialists considered was an attempt to sacrifice the interests of Bombay to those of Australia.

We can well understand why the business men of Bombay do not want to be kept at their desks in their hot, moist capital on Saturdays and Sundays when they would otherwise be enjoying the cooler breezes on Malabar Hill or at Poona; but the argument that the Government of Bombay is opposed to the change of mail day lest the overworked mill hands might be enforced to work on Sundays also is, perhaps, a little far-fetched. A more powerful argument was one advanced by Mr. Justice Bayley, who commands the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and who stated that to take away the Saturday half-holiday, which the corps utilised for drill or shooting exercise, would be almost to do away with the corps itself, a body numbering 700 efficient rank and file.

In the meantime the latest information in India on the vexed question is that the Government of India itself has strongly protested against Sunday being fixed as the mail day from Bombay, and suggests that Saturday be made the day all the year round, the mails being closed at 2 P.M., so that the local half holiday may still be secured.

The Bombay Corporation are making great preparations to give a befitting welcome to Prince Victor on his arrival in their city. A wealthy citizen, who modestly keeps back his name, has intimated his desire to contribute the munificent sum of one lakh of rupees towards the building of a Leper Asylum, and it has been suggested that his Royal Highness should be asked to lay the foundation-stone, which doubtless H.R.H. will graciously consent to do.

The weary dispute about the corrupt Mamlutdars appears to be as far off a satisfactory settlement as ever. Meetings of Natives, whose views on corruption are not those of the general community of honest Englishmen, continue to be held to protest against what they choose to call English breach of faith, regarding Lord Reay's promised indemnity. The difficulty is an unfortunate one for the Government, but we hardly see that it could have been easily solved, as the *Times* correspondent suggests, by the recall of the Bombay Governor, and his supersession by a new Governor, who could have at once adopted a resolute attitude, and peremptorily have refused to ratify Lord Reay's pledges, on the ground that he had gone beyond his constitutional powers, and violated the existing law. Such action would only have been interpreted by the Native discontents as a trick on the part of the English Government, and the protests and the howls would have been louder.

But we agree with what the correspondent says as to the present agitation of the Bombay Brahmans and the conclusion he draws from it:—"These very sagacious and subtle-witted Brahmans fully appreciate the difficulties of Lord Reay's position, and are using all possible endeavours, by an apparently widespread agitation, to coerce the Government to maintain the corrupt officials in office, despite the Secretary of State's announcement, or, if that move fails, then, at all events, to extort an exorbitant retiring pension. This public avowal of sympathy with venality and corruption constitutes a rather curious and instructive advertisement of moral fitness for extended promotion and for a fuller measure of political privileges. Before these clamorous aspirations can be gratified it must be shown in a more satisfactory manner that the veneer of Western official purity is more than skin deep."

It is not, however, about the case of the Mamlutdars only that complaints against Lord Reay are being made. The *Times of India* complains of the appointments, especially the acting ones, made under his patronage, and says that "one by one the different services have all become dissatisfied, and there is now scarcely a Government department in Bombay in which the members have not a personal, and often a very real, grievance." If this be so it is a pity—but in the way of patronage distribution Bombay civilians have generally been the most difficult of the whole Indian Civil Service to please.

From happy Simla, however, the news is only of sunshine and champagne. As blessings are said to brighten when about to take their flight, so the gay community on the mountain are making the most of the little time which is left to them before returning to the hated plains. Balls, pic-nics and theatricals have been coursing one another in such rapid succession that an enthusiastic correspondent gushingly assures his readers in lower latitudes that "the past fortnight has been an unprecedentally gay one—*even for Simla.*" There is much meaning behind these italics. The celestials are *thorough* when they abandon work and take altogether to play.

Government Bills on India.—At the Bank of England on Saturday 1,00,000 rupees in telegraphic transfers on Madras were sold at 1s. 4 11 32d.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—Mysore Shares were last quoted on Friday 5½ to 5⅝, Nundydroog 1 1-16 to 1⅛, Indian Consolidated 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 8s. to 9s., Ooregum Ordinary 1⅞ to 1 15-16, ditto Preference 42s. to 44s., Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 7s. to 8s., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold Fields of Mysore 17s. to 19s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

The demand for rifles exists not only on the North-West Frontier, but on the far away eastern border of Assam. At least this is the only conclusion, thinks the Allahabad paper, which can be arrived at from the thefts of Government rifles belonging to the Assam police. Curiously enough, the police were themselves the thieves, the Manipuris enlisted in the Surma Valley Battalion being the offenders.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 6.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the consideration of the Mamlutdars Indemnity Bill was adjourned till the 10th, as certain minutes from Bombay had not been received. The Cantonment Bill was also postponed.

On the occasion of the distribution of prizes by Lady Roberts, at the Simla rifle meeting, the Commander-in-Chief in the course of his speech insisted on the necessity of good shooting in the battlefield. It was better not to fire at all than to fire wildly. Mentioning the new weapon which is to replace the Martini, he said that with the new rifle he expected that men would be able to put a bullet through a loophole at 400 yards and pour rapid volleys into enclosures at 2,500. Marksmanship was a tradition of the English race. Musketry had been placed on such a firm basis in the army in India that the necessity of mastering it, both theoretically and practically, was hardly ever disputed. The scores at the present meeting showed a distinct improvement. Referring to the simultaneous match he congratulated the 7th Dragoon Guards on winning it, specially mentioning private Phillips, who made 35 at 200, 34 at 500, and 36 at 600 yards—a total of 102 out of a possible 105. This he characterised as magnificent shooting. The Diana competition was won by his daughter at the highest possible score of 35.

Lord Reay left Simla last Tuesday. Lord Connemara arrives to-day. The past fortnight has been unprecedentedly gay even for Simla. On Wednesday, the 25th, there was a State Concert at the Viceregal Lodge. On Thursday the dinner given to Lord Reay by the Commander-in-Chief was followed by theatricals in the Snowdon ballroom. On Friday a ball was given by the Viceroy's staff, and on Saturday a picnic was given also by the staff, and was followed by races and sports, with a musical party in the evening. On Monday the United Service Club welcomed 500 guests at a ball.

On Tuesday Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., presided at the Staff College dinner. He said in the course of his speech that the Staff College had succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Army authorities by its class of officers, all the higher appointments being filled by these officers. He hoped this would act as an incentive to the native army to send more men to the college, and that eventually all appointments would be held by Staff College officers. He had learnt much at the college which it had been impossible to learn elsewhere.

Under the reformed mobilisation scheme the Punjab Frontier Force will constitute north and south divisions, under orders for immediate advance across the frontier in the event of war. An army circular notifies that the Commander-in-Chief is vested with larger spending powers without prior reference to the Government. This is not to exceed Rs. 10,000 in any one month in the case of the Commander-in-Chief in India and Rs. 2,500 in the case of provincial Commanders-in-Chief.

The Sikkim force has been redistributed. At Gnatong there are 400 of the Connaught Rangers, at Guntok 200, at Paunyong 100, and at Pedong 125 of the 13th Bengal Infantry. General Graham has sent in a full and detailed report of the history of the campaign.

It is rumoured that Sir George Greaves, K.C.M.G., is to succeed the Duke of Connaught.

There has been a severe outbreak of cholera at Meanmeer. Among the deaths is that of Colonel Pemberton, commanding the artillery. Sukkur has also suffered from a cholera epidemic.

The Native troops have shown marked improvement this year in shooting. Among 40,000 re-armed with the Martini, the percentage of marksmen is 18·91 of first-class shots, 25·63 of the second, and 45·09 of the third.

Captain Durand left Gilgit for Chitral on the 17th.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab accompanies the Viceroy on his tour. The Viceroy holds levées at Rawul Pindi, Peshawur, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta, and Lahore. From Lahore the Viceroy will travel direct to Calcutta, arriving on the 30th of November.

Tantia Bheel was committed for trial at the sessions charged with causing grievous hurt. The case was investigated by the Assistant-Commissioner at the Jubbulpore Court. The surrounding grounds were densely crowded from an early hour. Tantia was heavily manacled and guarded by an armed police force. The evidence showed that about ten years ago Tantia Bheel, known to be intimate with Jashoda, daughter of his employer, a native of the village of Pakar, was, by the machinations of Mohun Chowdri, a near relative of Jashoda's, lodged in Khundwa Jail for two months on a charge of theft. After serving his term, Tantia, bent on reprisals, returned to Pakar and proceeded to harass his enemies by slaughtering cattle and destroying agricultural implements. Mohun Chowdri, to whom Tantia was indebted for his two months' imprisonment, enjoyed naturally a large share of the dacoit's attention, so much so that he resolved at any risk to capture his enemy. A clever snare was laid, and Tantia at last was run to earth and confined in Khundwa Jail. Pending his trial Tantia escaped and began the wild career which has made him known to us as the most desperate dacoit in India. In October, 1887, Tantia Bheel made his way to Pakar. On the 27th he visited the house of Mohun Chowdri and inquired for his old enemy. He was informed by Mohun's mother that he had died some days before. Tantia refused to believe the story, and proceeded to beat the mother of Mohun Chowdri, demanding the Rs. 100 which Mohun had been awarded a year before for capturing Tantia, and claiming also Rs. 500, the sum which the father of Jashoda had been fined by the village panchayet for the misconduct of his daughter. The woman refused to give the money to Tantia, whereupon she was seized, dragged out of the village, stripped of her jewellry, and mutilated by having her nose severed from her face with a hunting knife. At his trial Tantia, who was undefended, did not contradict the above allegations, except in minor particulars. He acknowledges having mutilated the woman, but denies having robbed her. He also acknowledges having claimed Rs. 600, but maintains that he had a right to the money. The other charges will be tried later.

In the case of the Rohtak religious riots appeals have been allowed.

A large and influential Mahomedan meeting was held recently at Poona to discuss the means of improving the condition of the Mahomedan community. The Persian Consul presided. A resolution was passed in favour of English education being adopted.

A commission has been appointed at Hyderabad to investigate and settle the heavy liabilities, said to exceed Rs. 300,000, of the late Sir Salar Jung.

Mr. Ney Elias has been appointed chief of the Siam Boundary Commission.

Dr. Porter, Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, died on the 28th of September. The funeral was largely attended. The Archbishop was highly revered and esteemed, and he is regretted by every section of the community. He had been suffering for a considerable time from the effects of malarial fever, but he refused to leave his post in order to recruit his health.

An interesting case arising out of the re-marriage of a Hindoo widow was recently heard on appeal in the Madras High Court. A certain Brahman had married a virgin widow, and in consequence the priest refused him admittance to the temple. He then sued the priest for damages. In the course of his judgment the native Judge said it must be remembered that Hindoo law as administered by the Courts was the law as at present received by the Hindoo community, not as it stood in the Vedic periods of Hindoo religious history.

A subordinate magistrate of Tinnivelly has filed a suit against the Secretary of State for Rs. 65,000, the value of precious stones alleged to have been stolen whilst in the charge of the postal authorities. The Postmaster-General maintains that the jewels were never posted. It promises to be a very sensational case.

The Mahratta Brahmans are working up a number of native meetings in the Bombay Presidency to express sympathy with the corrupt Bombay native officials. This is done with the special object of supporting Lord Reay in his supposed endeavours at Simla to induce the Indian Government to maintain these magistrates in office.

BURMA.

(FROM A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 6.

In consequence of the heavy rainfall in the hill district the expedition against the Chins is likely to be delayed for a fortnight. The Tashons, one of the principal Chin tribes, have accepted the terms imposed by the Chief Commissioner and will surrender the captives in their hands. They have been given till October 9th to do so. They also volunteer to enforce the surrender of the captives held by the Sagolain and Knoulon Chins and other small tribes by attacking their villages if necessary. The Sagolain and Mwebyin Chins having refused to comply with the Tashons' requests hostilities between these tribes are imminent. The genuineness of the Tashon's action is confirmed by captives escaped from other tribes.

The troops are likely to meet with considerable opposition. The roads are naturally very difficult, and have been rendered impassable in many places by felling trees and other devices.

The health of the troops at Fort White is not satisfactory. The Norfolk Regiment especially is very sickly, and will be moved when the rains cease. There have been heavy floods on the Mandalay line, the embankments being breached

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in several places. The new drainage on the Shone and Ault system will shortly be in full work. Much interest attaches to the result, as this and other similar systems are peculiarly suitable for towns like Calcutta with large populations, but it is a question how far it will be successful in level plains with little or no fall.

The local Press expresses general satisfaction at the extension of Prince Albert Victor's tour to Burma.

Mr. MacDonnell, officiating Chief Commissoner, leaves Rangoon for Upper Burma on Oct. 8.

(Daily News Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

Another serious religious riot between Hindoos and Mahommedans occurred on Friday night in the native quarter of Madras. The Mahommedans have built a mosque in a street through which the Hindoo procession passes on the occasion of the Dusserah festival, and they wished the police to forbid the procession to pass the mosque with music. The Hindoos, on the other hand, objected to be deprived of the privilege they have enjoyed for nearly a century, and the authorities refused to interfere.

Friday being the date for the Dusserah procession, a large number of Mahommedans assembled at the mosque, and when the procession drew near raised a cry of "Deen, Deen!" and attempted to attack it. The police were present in force armed with sticks, and though the Mahommedans used brickbats, clubs, parcels of chillie powder, and firebrands thrown from the roofs, the police succeeded, after a sharp struggle, in driving them into the mosque.

When the Hindoo procession passed, playing triumphantly, the military had to be called out, but no further rioting occurred. The number of Mahommedans arrested was 157.

These outbreaks are signs of a strong antagonistic feeling between Hindoos and Mahommedans, which the Congress agitation and a crusade against cow-killing, now being preached all over India by a Hindoo, have helped to increase. This Hindoo has lately been lecturing at Madras.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SHOOTING AFFRAYS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The Government of India has recently approved of new rules for the granting of shooting passes to British soldiers, especially with respect to the Magistrate and the Military authorities of the district to which the men are proceeding being informed of all particulars with regard to the party. These passes are not to be given for more than fourteen days at a time, and all regulations in force regarding the close season of the district concerned are to be carefully explained to the men, with strict injunctions not to infringe them. These new rules have not come before they were wanted, for during the last two or three years many fatal affrays have occurred between parties of soldiers out shooting and natives, which might have been prevented had the proper authorities been informed in time of the intended movements of the several parties. Shooting affrays, however, have always been common enough in India, and even so far back as 1844 we find that Sir Charles Napier issued some very characteristic orders on this subject. One of them, dated Karachi, 25th February, 1844, runs as follows:—"Officers must not shoot peacocks: if they do, the Beloochies will shoot officers,—at least so they have threatened, and Major-General Napier has not the slightest doubt but that they will keep their word. There are no wild peacocks in Scinde,—they are all private property and sacred birds, and no man has any right whatever to shoot them." This order is pretty much to the point, and shows how the "Conqueror of Scinde" viewed this vexed matter. A very frequent cause of trouble between natives and soldiers out shooting is the latter's total ignorance of the vernacular. This is especially the case in these days when there are so many short-service men in India who, naturally enough, do not consider it worth their while to pick up even a slight colloquial knowledge of the language. In former times the long service men in this country were well acquainted with the vernacular. Though shooting affrays seemed to have occurred then also, still it was probably through utter lawlessness rather than through inability to talk to a native. Touching this subject of the soldier's ignorance of the language, we cannot refrain from quoting another order by Sir Charles Napier, written about the same time as the one alluded to above. It is certainly original enough to be worth preserving:—"The Governor unfortunately does not understand Hindoostanee, nor Persian, nor Mahratta, nor any other Eastern dialect. He, therefore, will feel particularly obliged to Collectors, Sub-Collectors, and officers writing the proceedings of courts-martial, and all staff officers, to indite their various papers in English, larded with as small a portion of the, to him unknown tongues as they conveniently can, instead of those he generally receives,—namely, papers written in Hindoostanee, larded with occasional words in English. Any indent made for English dictionaries shall be duly attended to, if such be in the stores at Karachi; if not, gentlemen who have forgotten the vulgar tongue are requested to procure the requisite assistance from England." It is very difficult to realise in these days that such an order was issued by the most renowned soldier of his time, yet such is the fact. We cannot recommend, however, that soldiers who are fond of jungling should follow Sir Charles Napier's example in neglecting to learn the language. We are sure they would enjoy their shooting excursions much more, and there would also be less chance of their falling into mischief had they a fair colloquial knowledge of the vernacular. The best shikaris we have known have generally been those who have never had any trouble with the natives, and who have an intimate knowledge of the customs and language of the people.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

(Statesman.)

Although the project of improvising a port on the Mutlah, started in 1865, "went up like a rocket and came down like a stick," the result was only such as might have reasonably been expected. The idea of forming an auxiliary port to Calcutta in the middle of a dense jungle, with a sparse population and in a climate reeking with malaria, was as wild as it could possibly be; and the attempt to carry it into practical effect was simply to court the failure with which it was almost at once overtaken. If we are not mistaken the Company's shares of Rs. 1,000 rose to a premium of £1,200 in Bombay and £1,000 in Calcutta; but a rude awakening soon followed, when most of the eager ones who had taken shares were ruined by this new South Sea Bubble on a small scale. The report for 1888-89 of the present Port Canning Land Improvement Company, which is managed by a body of Parsee and other merchants in Bombay, shows that its affairs have been conducted with much intelligence, prudence, and regard to local circumstances. Instead of aspiring to carry out ambitious projects which are only too likely to result in loss, the present management is quietly, steadily and unostentatiously pushing on the reclamation of land from the forest and the settlement of ryots on the clearings, with the result of slowly but surely adding to the Company's revenues. It is only by following up the present plan that the establishment of a subsidiary port on the Mutlah can ever be rendered possible. As the clearings are extended and the sanitary conditions of the settlement improved, the chances of foreign ships using Canning as an occasional port can be raised. Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the past season the business of the Company shows steady progress and every tendency to increasing prosperity. The arrears being largely susceptible of recovery, the Company's outstanding revenue may be considered satisfactory. As the Company's estate comprises an area of 336,994 biggahs, it would seem that more than two-thirds of it is already under cultivation and settled at a progressive rate of rent, which will be annually adding to his income. The present management is therefore acting wisely in applying its energies and resources to the reclamation of land, which is its chief and surest source of revenue; while it already holds large tracts which are ripe for settlement, and will, when settled, very greatly increase the resources of the estate. It is to be regretted that the experiment with Norton's tube well, which was intended to supply a great want of the station, namely, good drinking water, has not been as successful as was hoped, but further trials have been reserved till the next season. It would seem that the last year's profits amounted to Rs. 1,22,748, of which Rs. 1,20,000 have been appropriated to the payment of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, the balance, Rs. 2,748, being carried forward to the next year's account. These results are fairly satisfactory, and creditable to the management. The Company well deserves all prosperity.

A JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER FOR UPPER BURMA.

(Rangoon Times.)

It is, we think, highly desirable that a Judicial Commissioner should be appointed for Upper Burma. Such an appointment would relieve Commissioners of work which occupies a large part of their time at present, and which, the mere fact of their being Commissioners or officiating Commissioners is no guarantee that they will perform correctly. In a recent letter to our contemporary "A Barrister" pointed out that, a Punjab civilian, who recently officiated in one of the Upper Burma divisions, whatever knowledge he may possess of revenue or other work, is evidently not yet quite competent to pose as a Judicial Commissioner in criminal cases. Where the law says that nine months was an adequate punishment for the non-payment of a fine, this gentleman upholds a sen-

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tence of twelve months inflicted by one of his subordinates. Whatever his abilities may be in other respects it is quite evident that this Punjab civilian is not yet fit to be a Judicial Commissioner, and it is therefore fortunate, we think, that he has been removed to Lower Burma, where an officiating Commissioner, at any rate, is subordinate to a Judicial Commissioner, and where his decisions are consequently easily appealed against, or revised by the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma. It is highly desirable, we think, that our new subjects in Upper Burma should see, that though we can and will punish crime, we yet wish to do so in accordance with the law, and not in accordance with the whims and fancies of individual officers whom the exigencies of the service may occasionally rise to places for which they have not shown absolute fitness. Whilst we think it an unfortunate choice in placing any one who has not been a success in Upper Burma as officiating Commissioner of the Irrawaddy division, so soon after the displays he has made in Upper Burma of his incapacity, it is fortunate for Upper Burma that the public there have been relieved of the presence of such an officer, and that he has now an opportunity of learning his duties in a place where he will be able to do less mischief, and where there is an Appellate Court over him, to set him right either in appeal or revision, when he goes wrong.

THE DUTY ON SILVER PLATE.

(Times of India.)

The discussion in the House of Lords on the 26th ultimo regarding the abolition of the duty on silver plate will do good not only by tending to accelerate the removal of an impost which only yields some £50,000 or £60,000 of revenue per annum and by putting an end to the present system of hall-marking described by Lord Cross as barbarous, but it will show the authorities of this country that it is not only in the House of Commons that the interests of Uncovenanted officers are cared for, and that the friends of the Service are powerful and numerous. We here allude partly to what the Earl of Northbrook said about the great hardship which the fall in silver had entailed on public servants in India who were paid in silver and had to make remittances to England in gold; but we were thinking chiefly of Lord Herschell's speech. His lordship said that, as chairman of the Royal Commission on Bimetallism, and as having been recently in India, he was strongly alive to the feeling there on this question. Whatever differences of opinion existed among the members of the Commission, they were all strongly impressed in considering the varying relations of silver to gold with two circumstances:—"One was the financial difficulty which was created for the Government of India, and the other was the hardship imposed on Civil Servants employed in India who were obliged to make remittances to this country." To return, however, to the plate duty, Lord Northbrook, speaking with the authority of an ex-Viceroy, and Lord Kimberley with that of an ex-Secretary of State for India, strongly urged the abolition of the silver plate duty; and Lord Herschell, who was, as we have seen, chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the gold and silver currency, expressed himself to the effect that the adoption of such a course would be a step in the right direction. Lord Cross admitted he agreed with what the noble Earl, who brought forward the motion, had said in its favour, and argued that, as India had taken off duties in our manufactures, we owed something to the people of that country for the course they had taken. The discussion was most opportune, and cannot fail to have a good effect.

LUSHAI AND ITS INHABITANTS.

(Pioneer.)

The Lushais can scarcely be called a nation, though there is no doubt that, numerous as their clans are, stretching as they do from the Chittagong Hill Tracts border north to Cachar, east to Burma, with differences of dialect, yet their customs, ways, and habits are more or less the same everywhere. Two derivations can be gathered from the word Lushai—one *Lu* a head and *shei* to cut, *i.e.*, head-cutters; another being *Lu* a head or hair and *shay* long, *i.e.*, the long-haired ones. The latter derivation I believe to be the more correct one. As regards the origin of the race no satisfactory conclusion has been come to. The Lushais are as a race well set up, strongly built, though of somewhat small stature. They are capable of undergoing any amount of fatigue and hardships, and, as often happens when their rice supply is exhausted, live for several months on wild roots, plantains, and other fortuitous supplies of the forest.

The Lushai Hills may be described as a series of parallel ranges running north and south. These ranges increase in height the further east they go, till summits of over 7,000 feet are attained towards the Burma frontier. The hills are mostly covered with bamboos of all kinds, but after the Koladyne is crossed they become much scarcer, and are, I believe, not found at all in the Shendu country. Near Lungleh and all along the Bol-pui ranges oak trees grow in abundance; the wild cinnamon is common near this range also. The wild ferns, orchids, and other plants are numerous, and it would well pay any botanist to come here. Water is very plentiful all the year round, and is found in abundance at great heights. The soil appears to be very fertile. Of minerals there are, I believe, none—a very small quantity of salt is found and also a little iron; but gold and silver are unknown, the Lushai words for both being copied from the Bengali language, *shona* and *tanka*.

Elephants abound in the hill tracts, and produce very fine ivory. The two-horned rhinoceros is not by any means uncommon. I have by me a very fine pair of horns of one shot by a frontier policeman a few months ago. The wild gyals are very numerous in parts, and are not difficult to shoot. They are very clumsy in their movements, and I am told never show fight. The Sambhur and karkar are the only two kind of deer found. Wild pig abound, and bears are sometimes shot—the common black species. Of birds there are not very many varieties, and no one can travel much through the jungle without noticing how rarely he sees any. Jungle fowl, however, abound; also the muttoora and hill partridge. The Argus pheasant is, I believe, found; but I have not myself seen a specimen of one. On two occasions I have seen woodcock, but was unable to get a shot at them owing to the nature of the ground. The rivers abound with mahseer, and I have tried catching them at all seasons with spoon and fly, but with little success. Capital sport can be had in the way of fly-fishing for butchwa, which, though not growing to a very large size, readily rise to the fly.

A village is usually inhabited for a period of from three to five years, after which all the available jhooming ground is generally exhausted, and a fresh site has to be chosen. The village is always situated on the top of a high hill, and is in time of war fortified with a strong timber stockade. The houses are built of logs and bamboos, the roof being made of cane leaves bent over and thatched very closely, and the whole covered with split bamboos, making an arched roof. Outside the door of every house is a small raised platform, where the men sit out in the cool smoking and talking, and the women weaving their cloths. Every village of importance contains its Zalbuk; this is a large strongly built house, with a huge mud fireplace in the centre, and two verandahs at each end of the building. Anyone passing through the village can stay here, and have a night's rest. The supply of water in a Lushai village is generally very limited, sometimes but one small spring for the whole community; water is so scarce at times that I have seen the women going down by torchlight at about 4 A.M., so as to be the first at the spring.

The Lushai system of cultivation, known as jhooming, is as follows:—About January or February a portion of the hill side—thick bamboo jungle preferred—is cut down. It rapidly dries on the ground, and about the end of March or beginning of April the whole is set on fire; it quickly burns, leaving a thick coating of charcoal, which answers the purpose of manure. Then, when the first rain falls, out every one goes and puts into the ground rice, Indian corn, melons, pumpkins, yams, cotton, cucumbers and numerous other vegetables: these are all sown indiscriminately at one and the same time. Throughout the rains the women carefully weed the jhooms, and about November or December gather the crop. Soil thus prepared is never used twice. The following year the same operation is gone through in fresh jungle. Except the actual cutting of the timber and bamboos all the work is done by the women. When the crop is ripe it is cut, gathered and stored on the jhoom in houses made of bamboos, from which as it is required it is carried up to the village. These jhooms are sometimes half a day's journey from the village, and as they are always on the sides of steep hills the toil is sometimes very great.

Each village has its Chief or Lal, which is a hereditary title, though I have known instances of self-made Chiefs. The Chief's house is generally in the centre of the village, and much larger than the other houses. His position is curious; no outward respect of any kind is paid to him; his house is free to all the villagers. On one occasion I remember seeing a young fellow early one morning go to his Chief, who was sleeping off the effects of heavy potations of rice-beer overnight, give him a kick and tell him to get up, and no notice was taken of it. On the other hand the village furnishes the Chief with everything; he gets as his share of all animals killed one hind-leg and a portion of the entrails. His jhooms are all cut for him and his rice gathered in. On the war-path his word is absolute, and death is the punishment for any disobedience of his orders. The Chief's house is a harbour of refuge for all criminals, the only penalty being that the person doing so becomes the Chief's slave for life. When a Chief's son grows up his father generally first finds him a wife, and then sets him up with a certain number of his villagers, and he starts life for himself in a fresh village.

The men simply wear one long home-spun cotton garment

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and nothing more. These are either white with lines and patterns of red let in, or else blue with red and white lines. Their hair is bound at the back of their head in a common knot, and adorned with small combs sometimes made of ivory or of wood beautifully inlaid with some species of lac. Nearly all wear a small tuft of goat's hair tied round the neck with a bit of string. Others who are well to do have necklaces of amber strung together, the joints being sometimes two or three inches long and of great thickness. Very great value is attached to these. The women wear a short strip of dark blue cloth barely reaching to the knee, fastened round the loins by a string, and in the event of their being married the bosom is generally uncovered; unmarried girls wear a cloth lightly thrown over the breasts and shoulders. The lobes of the ear are frequently distended by circular discs of ivory up to two inches in diameter; failing ivory these earrings are made of wood or mud baked in the sun.

The most highly prized weapon is the gun; and such a gun too! The barrels and locks show the old Tower mark, the locks are flint locks; the stocks are in many instances made by the Lushais themselves. With these guns they kill elephants, though it is astonishing, considering their age and the thinness of their barrels, why they don't burst. I have known a charge of 14 drams of gunpowder extracted from one of them; certainly the gunpowder was of Lushai manufacture, but even in that case it is a powerful charge. The Lushais manufacture their gunpowder from sulphur, which is smuggled across from Burma and Cachar. After the gun almost the only weapon they have is a double-headed spear, one end having a broad flat blade coming to a sharp point, and the other end a short four-sided blade. A sort of short bladed sword in a sheath is also used by the Lushais occasionally.

The Lushais have domesticated animals, the most highly-prized of all being the gyal, a species of wild cattle originally tamed. The tame and wild gyal are exactly alike in appearance, and they often inter-breed. The tame gyals are very gentle and harmless. They are allowed to roam in the jungle all day and return at night of their own accord, when they are allowed to lick rock salt, of which they are passionately fond. No ceremony of any importance can be performed without killing a gyal and eating the meat. It is a curious fact that a Lushai, whose palate is generally not of a fastidious order, looks upon milk as quite unfit for consumption, and consequently the gyals are not milked: they give very rich milk, I believe, though small in quantity. The skin of the gyal is used for making shields, drums, &c. The Lushais also have goats, pigs, and fowls, and numerous dogs.

The Lushais, male and female, are very unclean in their habits. A bath is an unknown luxury. They are also very dirty feeders. They eat meat even in a putrid state, and the whole carcase of any dead or killed animal is eaten, entrails and all. I know of no living animal that they won't eat. One *recherché* dish of theirs is a puppy who is allowed to eat his full of rice, and is then killed and eaten, rice-stuffing and all. The men and women are great drinkers. They make two kinds of liquor, one a sort of beer made from rice, which is very good, and another a spirit, which is very strong and nasty. Scarcely a day goes by that drinking does not take place in the Chief's house. Both sexes are also inveterate smokers; their tobacco is poor stuff, and evidently not indigenous, as it is known as *bay-plo*—foreign drug. The men smoke from a common bowl, made from bamboo, with a long bamboo stem. The women's pipes are more elaborate, being fixed on to a small reservoir, into which the juice drops. This juice is poured out afterwards into a small gourd, and is taken in sips by the men. The custom is, if you wish to be courteous or friendly to your neighbour or acquaintance, you ask him if he will have *tui bur*. On his accepting he pours a few drops into his mouth, keeping them between his lower teeth and the back of his tongue (the idea is that this juice kills the tartar on the teeth), and after a few minutes spitting them out.

Crime is very rare. Adultery is almost unknown, the punishment for the offence being either the death of the woman or the mutilation of nose or ear. The co-respondent in these cases gets off free. The husband inflicts the punishment on his wife. Theft cases are of rare occurrence, and are settled generally by the Chief, who imposes a fine.

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

(*Sept.* 18.)

MR. MERRITT acts for Mr. Hutton as Postmaster, Calcutta.

IN the month of July 2,340 emigrants left Calcutta for the Colonies—1,211 for Demerara and 1,129 for Trinidad.

DR. A. ALCOCK, of the Indian Marine, has been deputed to examine and classify the collection which the Investigator has made over to the Imperial Museum, Calcutta, during the past few years.

THE Bengal Club has invited Prince Albert Victor to an entertainment during his approaching visit to Calcutta, and the invitation has been accepted for him by instruction from his Excellency the Viceroy. The entertainment will be either a ball or a dinner.

AT a special meeting of the Jute Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta, on Saturday, it was decided to reduce the production of heavy goods by stopping 10 per cent. of the sacking looms. This arrangement was, it is understood, adopted at the instance of one of the largest and most prosperous of the mills, in lieu of the original proposal to shorten work generally by another day per fortnight. As it will not lessen the production of yarn, and leaves the mills free as regards the manufacture of hessians, its effect upon the total outturn will probably not exceed a reduction of 5 or 6 per cent. The new agreement is to take effect not later than the first proximo, or from whatever earlier date may be fixed by the committee.

MADRAS.

(*Sept.* 18.)

DURING Lord Connemara's visit to Kumbakonum a pandal, in which an entertainment was given in his Excellency's honour, took fire, and was completely destroyed; but happily no one was injured.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, having sanctioned a survey to be undertaken of a line of railway from Bezvada to Cuttack, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Government of Madras, and to appoint Mr. F. B. Walker, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, to be Engineer-in-Chief of the project. The project will be known as the East Coast Railway Survey.

SRI KRISHNA TATACHARIAR, the celebrated Pundit of Conjeeveram, upon whom the title of *Mâhamatopâdhyaya* was conferred on Jubilee Day, February 16th, 1887, died last evening at Conjeeveram, deeply and widely regretted. He was for many years the warder of the Vishnu temple at Conjeeveram, but he retired from that position on the death of his wife. He was a very eloquent teacher and preacher, and was held in great respect for his scholarly attainments and personal worth.

IT was recently brought to notice that considerable pecuniary loss was sustained by the troops serving in Secunderabad owing to the difference in the rate of exchange between the Halli Sicca rupees of the Nizam's coinage and the Government rupees. It was urged that the British soldier's contract was to serve Government for a certain amount of English money daily, the full equivalent of which he should receive at the local rate current wherever he might be serving. The trouble appears to arise from a Government assay rate having been assessed years ago, and not having been since rectified, though the condition and value of silver currency have changed materially. To obviate this difficulty, the Government of India was asked to fix the rate of exchange, at which the troops are paid in Secunderabad, annually or half-yearly, as may be most expedient, in the same way as the English rate of pay of British soldiers serving in India is converted into Indian currency. But the Government of India is of opinion after making inquiry, that the present market rate of exchange of Halli sicca rupees into Government rupees is as near the average as any rate fixed yearly or half-yearly would probably prove to be; and therefore sees nothing to be gained by adopting the proposal.

BOMBAY.

(*Sept.* 20.)

SURGEON W. A. CORKERY has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, vice Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, transferred.

MESSRS. J. L. JENKINS, C.S., Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji, C.S., and Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, C.S., have been appointed Second Assistant Collectors.

MR. C. W. M. HUDSON, C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Kanara, in place of Mr. R. Knight, C.S., who has been granted furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

MR. BALAJI PANDURANG, Chief Interpreter and Translator of the High Court, retires on pension at the end of the current month. Mr. Shamrao, the second interpreter and translator, succeeds Mr. Balaji.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine held last Friday under the presidency of Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Bridage-Surgeon W. Grey was elected a Dean of the Faculty in the place of Surgeon-General Pinkerton, who has proceeded on leave to England.

THE Municipal Corporation, on the 10th inst., approved and adopted the report made by a committee of that body on the question of public lighting. Sanction was given by the Corporation to the entering into a fresh contract with the Bombay Gas Light Company for a further period of three years upon certain terms stated in the report.

THE meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, announced

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to take place in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday afternoon, was postponed *sine die*. As both Bills down for second reading were read the previous Saturday, the only business held over was discussion on amendments upon several of the clauses. This, however, cannot be undertaken for a few weeks now, not until H.E. the Governor returns from Simla, whither he goes on Thursday.

THERE was only one candidate nominated to fill the vacancy on the Municipal Corporation caused by the resignation of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai. Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar was nominated for the vacancy by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. Harold R. King. As there was no other competitor in the field, Mr. Chichgar was, according to the provisions of the new Act, declared a duly elected member of the Municipal Corporation.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Can any of the readers of ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL kindly give me all information *re* the reward offered by the Government of India to anyone who can discover a means of rendering salt unfit for human food, at the same time not destroying its virtues for manuring purposes?—what is the reward, and what is the idea?—is it to stop Natives eating the salt, or what? Any information on the subject would be most acceptable to

IGNORAMUS.

A DREAM OF FAIR POPPIES.

(*Pioneer.*)

PART II.

And in my dream we stood within a factory in Patna city. Great jars of opium, numbered and marked, were ranged in rows—a vast array that made our M.P. groan. And these were all examined and re-marked, and samples taken from them and conveyed in a locked box to the laboratory, there to be tested and assayed. We saw the samples weighed and dried on heated tables, and on each drying plate was marked figures or letters corresponding to the marks upon the *tagas* or tin plates. The samples had been brought into the laboratory, so that it might be known which set of jars the samples came from; and while some samples dried and were reweighed to find out their exact consistency, others were tested for adulteration, and I was amazed to see the care that was bestowed upon the weighing, drying, and reweighing of the drug, the scales being so delicate and true that even a single hair did turn the scale. Some of the weights were so minute they looked like bits of silver hair, and had to be adjusted on the scale with pincers. The testing, too, was carefully gone through.

"Most interesting," remarked the man who had gone there to curse the whole concern. "Alas! that all this care should be bestowed upon so vile an object."

"Nay," said the courteous guide who showed us round the factory. "When you drink wine you like the purest and the best; and if you drink no wine, why then you take great care to have your temperance drinks as good as you can get them. John Chinaman does just the same, and if he could not trust the quality and pureness of our opium he would not buy it. The Chinese opium is to him what poor adulterated liquor is to Europeans. The poorer classes buy it because they cannot pay for what is better; the richer classes buy the best they can: and as we can supply the best, why should we not do so?"

"Because the trade is most iniquitous," replied our M.P. angrily. "What is that thick dark fluid in that vat?"

"That is *lewa*," said our guide." "It is used in making up the cakes, as you shall see. We make it from the opium that is not good enough to cake and *pussewah*, the thick fluid that is drained from the fresh opium by the cultivators. If it is not drained off it spoils the drug. We buy it separately. With this we mix the scraping from the jars, the pots and pans and baskets; nothing is wasted. This paste, or *lewa*, has been mixed and then assayed and brought to the exact consistency required."

"And do you really mix this trash, the very scourings of the pots and pans, with the good opium? A most disgraceful trick of trade."

"This is not trash; the trash is stored in other godowns and we use it——"

"You use it and are not ashamed to say so!" cried Samuel Small, M.P. "I'll tell this to the House!"

"Only for packing and dusting the outside of the cakes," remarked our guide, "as you shall see if you will follow me."

The storage vats contained great stores of opium. Each vat was marked with numbers like the jars, and as the coolies carried in the opium that had been assayed each jar was emptied into its own proper vat. Then other coolies came and carried off tins of the dark thick mass, all duly weighed, so many from each vat, and took them to the alligation vats, where they were mixed together. Each coolie carries twenty seers. A badge upon his neck, that corresponded with the marks upon an alligation board, guided the mixers as to which coolie's load to take. They called them two by two and threw their loads into the alligation vats and mixed them up. Some were of high and some of low consistence, and being mixed produced one fixed and certain rate of 75°. And to make sure the mixing was correct a testing tube, like a great cheese scoop, was thrust through the sticky mass and its contents again assayed. Then, being found correct, the opium was carried off to larger tanks that held about 750 maunds, or nearly twenty-eight tons a-piece, ready to be distributed for making cakes.

"Enough to send the whole of China into an endless sleep!" ejaculated Small, M.P., gazing with horror on the mass. "I wish I could destroy the whole of it!"

"I fancy you would do more harm than good," I ventured to remark. "John Chinaman is wide awake enough: he shows no sign of sleepiness about his business. The money that he pays our Indian Government all tends to benefit the people. But let us see the caking-room and how the cakes are made."

And we were led into a hall of vast dimensions divided into aisles and sections. Rows of men were sitting on each side on little wooden seats about three inches high, and each man had a tray before him and a brass bowl. Nimble-footed boys ran quickly to and fro and carried to each man a tin of opium, a cup of paste or *lewa*, leaves and water, all accurately weighed and meted out. With quick and skilful hands the men began to line the bowls with leaves, the leaves that had been made of soft white petals, heated and pressed—a good and whole one at the bottom of the bowl well pasted with the *lewa*; then the other leaves were torn in pieces of a proper size and fitted round the inside of the bowls well smeared with paste, the ends left hanging from the edge ready to fold across the precious drug that was to fill the centre, and strips of leaves were pasted crossways round the sides to bind the rest together. Then the men wet their hands lest any of the opium should stick, and taking it from off the tin placed it with care within the well-lined bowl. The hanging portions of the leaves were quickly pasted over it—a whole leaf over all, and every morsel of the paste and leaves was used, and nothing wasted. The nimble-footed boys ran off with each ball as it left the cake-maker's hands, and had it weighed and well examined by a sirdar at the door. Each ball was ticketed with the cake-maker's name or number and ranged amongst its fellows on the floor, when trash had been well dusted over it and a small earthen cup placed under it. And Small, M.P., found out what trash was, and was shown the trash-godown and how the poppy plant provided all that was required to make the cakes and pack them, for that trash was all the leaves and stems broken and sifted. And while we walked about a gong was sounded every now and then, and we asked why.

"The gong is sounded every twenty minutes," said the guide, "and each cake-maker's work is checked. In twenty minutes they can make five cakes or balls, and they are not allowed to make more or less, because, being paid by the cake, they would be anxious to make fast and scamp the work. At every stage the cakes are re-examined; the faulty ones are sorted out to be re-made, the perfect ones are put aside to dry, and stored upon the racks."

We saw the racks with many thousands of the cakes stored on them. Our M.P. groaned.

"How many cakes are stored here now?" he asked.

"I do not know," replied our guide, "but we can easily find out if you would like to wait and see the books; but there is storage room for 2,500,000 cakes; 1,420,000 were made last year."

"How truly awful," muttered Small, M.P.

"Yes," said our guide, misunderstanding him, "it means a lot of work. Every six days the cakes are taken down and turned to let the shell dry evenly and to preserve the shape. If any have been injured or grub-eaten they are repaired before they are put back upon the rack. Boys are employed upon this work of turning and transferring, because they creep between the racks more easily than men, and it is easy work. See how they catch the balls."

Between the racks small boys were perched, who dropped the balls, each in its cup, straight down to other boys, who caught and placed them on the ground. At other racks they passed them up those that had been turned, and put them in their places. Two at a time they passed them up, poising them cleverly upon their palms high up above their heads.

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From hand to hand they passed them up to the topmost rack of all. Busy as bees the little fellows were, quite happy and content.

"Poor little chaps," our guide remarked. "The Factory Act will not be welcome here. These boys will many of them have to go because they are under age. The work is light and just what suits them—running about and tossing balls from hand to hand. They earn their wages now and can buy food enough to satisfy themselves. When the Act comes in force they will go hungry many a day."

"The few must suffer for the many," remarked Experience sadly.

"Besides," said Small, M.P., "this factory will close when I have laid the case before the House."

"Then I fear many will have to suffer for the few. You have already heard how many cultivators are employed growing opium. Now think of all the workmen in this one factory—men and boys; of all the industries that profit by this manufacture—pottery and basket-making, the timber trade. Look at those piles of boxes and the stacks of timber in this yard, and consider the number of hands they pass through and the money that they represent."

Before us rose a vision of a forest. Sal trees were felled and lying on the ground—great giants lying low—and men were sawing busily, while women lit the fires and cooked their food; and then the vision vanished and we saw great piles of wooden cases, lined and tarred, ready to pack the opium in; huge piles of timber stacked and logs unsawn, and everywhere the busy hum of wheels. Machines were sawing, planing, drilling, and doing all kinds of work. And as I watched quick wheels revolve, dovetailing planks and cutting them as if by magic, I felt curious to see where all the power was stored that moved the many wheels. So we were led to where the iron horses were at work; and while we looked and wondered, as one always wonders, at this mighty force that rules the world and yet is ruled by man, a blindness stole upon us and we could not see; and when the blindness passed away, behold! again we stood in fields of fair white poppies. And still the shadowy form of pale Experience guided us.

"This," she said, gravely, as we gazed around, wondering to see strange forms and sights, "this is China, where you say the cultivation of the poppy is prohibited under penalty of death, where the people live in moral degradation caused by the opium trade of India. Methinks they look less poor and less degraded than the ryots of Behar, and if they work in fear of death they work right cheerfully."

"I will not trust your guidance," cried our M.P. angrily. "You move along the regulation groove; you show us only what you wish to show, and hide the seamy side. Let us move on, and I will find the truth out for myself."

He led us to a town, and grew quite jubilant as he beheld the opium shops around him.

"See!" he cried, "See! Was I not right? Is this a joyful or a pleasant sight?"

We stood within an opium shop, a veritable den, and it was not a pleasant or a joyful sight.

"Neither is this," said Experience, as she drew a scene before our eyes as from a magic lantern—a London gin-shop just before the closing hour. "Will you judge all England from a scene like that? All China from a scene like this?"

"I judge by figures. Bring forth your books and let me see how much the Indian revenue makes out of such a den as this. Bring them forth quick," I say, "you scoundrel of an opium dealer."

But the scoundrel had no books. Then, being full of zeal, Small, M.P., sallied forth and caught a well-dressed Mandarin by the sleeve, and asked him many questions, and the good Mandarin smiled, and told him many things. He said that Indian opium was not sold in low-class opium shops; the poorer classes could not afford to smoke it, as it was too dear, and so they all smoked home-made opium instead.

"But how about the law?" I asked. "We have been told that there is a law to stop the cultivation of the plant in China; the punishment is death."

The Mandarin laughed and chuckled in great glee, and then explained that Chinese laws were never understood by Englishmen; that perhaps there was a law to that effect, but no one cared. In 1878 a proclamation was sent forth by Governor General Ting Kung-pao ordering the prompt destruction of the growing opium crop and raising the *lekin* or land transport duty on the drug that should be grown in China; and with this curious two-sided proclamation private instructions were sent out to bid the officers who should receive it to carry out the latter portion only, and give due attention to the collection of the *lekin;* also to endeavour to prevent the plant from being grown close to the public roads. The people knew the meaning of the proclamation and paid the tax; and now the poppy fields extend up to the public roads, and even to the very walls of many of the cities.

"Why should we not grow opium?" asked the Mandarin, in broken English that sounded strangely in our ears. "Our people want it, as your people want their beer? The crop is paying, for we grow it on our land when other crops are off the ground. You see an opium den like this and cry out against the sin of opium-growing. Are there no drinking shops in your own English towns where men go mad from drink and fight and kill each other? We only smoke and sleep. And do you therefore cry: 'Let no more hops be grown, no spirit made, no vineyards cultivated?' Do you demand of France and Spain to give up growing grapes because all nations like to drink good wine?"

"We cannot make *you* give up growing opium," said Small, M.P.; "but what we can do and will is this: make our own Indian Government refrain from pandering to the vices of another nation by forcing opium into China."

"And if your Indian Government consents to play the fool for you what think you will result? Will Chinamen smoke less? Not so; they'll grow a little more themselves, and perhaps be wise enough to learn to make it like the good Indian opium; and so India will lose her revenue and we shall profit by it. But we are well content to buy your Indian opium—it is always pure. We know its strength—it is not mixed or bad, as our own always is. Much care and trouble are expended on it, and when we buy it we know what we buy and get our money's worth. Why should we, who can afford to smoke the best, put up with bad, adulterated stuff to please a few M.P.'s who think they know our business better than we do ourselves? Go to! You drink your champagne, while your workmen drink their beer. Why should not Chinese gentlemen smoke Indian opium while the poorer classes smoke Chinese?"

"My dear sir," pleaded Small, M.P., "do but consider for a moment; think of the terrible effects of opium-eating—the moral and the physical decay it leads to."

"I don't believe it," shouted the Mandarin. "I am just as strong as you, and when I lay upon my mother's knee she puffed it in my face. You see the abuse of opium in this den and in many others too; but go out into our villages amongst the rural population, who have smoked opium since their hands could hold the pipe, and see if they are not as strong and healthy as your non-opium eating ryots are."

"But," again pleaded Samuel Small, "the evil is a growing one. See the enormous quantities that India supplies."

"Would you like to see the Custom House returns? A friend of mine will show them to us if you will come with me."

He mused as we walked on, and then burst forth: "Good Mr. M.P., you are right, I see. Why should we put this money into India's pocket? If the trade was stopped our land would rise in price. It would be well for me and for my fellow Mandarins who own large poppy lands; and we could learn to make good opium too, and all this revenue would stay in China. Yes, it would be well for me."

"But not for me and for *my* fellow Mandarins who own no poppy land," cried out another Chinaman. "We have no wish to raise the price of land. We want our Indian opium. Get you gone, you and your fellow moralists, and mind your own affairs. We are not children to be schooled by you. You say you do it for our good; may be it is so, but we want you not. You surely are not hoping that the whole of China will grow good and moral and give up opium-smoking if you stop the trade with India! Come in with me and you shall see our books. Why, you are trying to dry up a mighty sea by checking one small river."

He led us to an office and drew forth great books and maps, and showed us all the Custom House accounts. In them we saw—and Samuel Small did note it—that the trade returns showed how in the season of 1877-78, 83,317 chests passed through the Custom House; in 1878-79, 82,151; in 1879-80, 94,835; in 1880-81, 82,392; in 1881-82, 78,553; in 1882-83, 80,696; in 1883-84, 83,728; in 1884-85, 75,391; in 1885-86, 76,115; in 1886-87, 83,124.

"I do not see much increase," said the Mandarin. "In this other book you see now much is grown in China. In Sczuchuan alone 177,000 piculs (each picul equals 133⅓lbs. avoirdupois). In Sczuchuan and in West China over 224,000 piculs are grown—2¼ times as much as India imports. As to the rest of China——"

"That will do," said Small, M.P. "I do not care to waste my time on figures. I will go forth and find out for myself if all you say is true."

He went and wandered up and down the land, growing more sad each day.

"It is a problem that I cannot solve," he said. "I cannot tell which road to take; each one seems right—and wrong. I will go home."

We flew across the sea and stood in the great House of Commons, and while he waited for his turn to speak, sleep fell upon him and he dreamed a dream within a dream, and in his dream he stood again where he had broken the fair poppies down and saw the desolation he had caused—the misery that reigned. And there was none to help, for Govern-

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ment was poor, and he began to learn how much a country suffers when its Government is poor.

"'Tis only for a time," he murmured in his sleep.

"Not so," said sad Experience. "You cannot see how far the roots extend. You can curtail a rich man's income without fear of starving him, but when an industry is ruined it is the poor who suffer."

He woke and met her calm, deep eyes, and then at last he learnt the lesson she had tried to teach, and understood that even in trying to do good we may do harm, and we should take great care that the harm does not exceed the good.

"If you could slay this dragon, well and good; then 'twould be well to fight him tooth-and-nail; but you can only prick him with a pin and wound a friend in doing it," I said.

And then he rose and spoke in other fashion than his friends had thought. He laid before them all the figures in his book, and read his notes and sighed.

"The case is this," he said: "China grows opium in large quantities; but yet the Chinese like the Indian opium best, because it is the purest. If we stop the trade we shall not stop the Chinese from growing or from eating opium. They want it and will have it, and will only grow the more if India grows none. But, on the other hand, to stop the cultivation of the poppy plant will ruin Indian ryots and drain the Government, which is already poor—so poor that, as my honourable friend the Under-Secretary told you, the just claims of its servants cannot be listened to or satisfied. How, then, can we expect it to give up such an important portion of its revenue merely as a protest against the Chinese vice of opium-eating? Granted that it were well in the great cause of national morality to enter our protest and stop the trade, will England pay the cost?"

A shout of "No" was echoed through the land, and with a start I woke and found myself amongst the poppy fields watching the women gathering the soft white petals of the flowers.

ESME.

The Editor of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* is to be congratulated at having given to his readers this month one of the best numbers which have been brought out under his able guidance. The contents are excellent and varied, and show great care and judgment in their selection, and the illustrations are both numerous and good.

Our old friend *Colburn's United Service*, whose mellowness in October, 1889, is a proof of healthy age, is, however, to our humble thinking, somewhat heavy in the Service articles, especially those relating to the Navy. He is, however, light enough in fiction; but would not military readers like to see a little more concerning their own profession in the pages of a journal which counts so many patrons in all the ranks?

THE proceeds of six sales of Bengal opium and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 4,18,76,970, or Rs. 24,81,970 better than the estimate. Nearly 22½ lakhs of the improvement come from Bengal.

THE officiating vacancy of a brigade command in Upper Burma, caused by General Wolseley taking six months' leave, will be filled up by the Madras authorities, as the garrison is under their control. General Wolseley belonged to Bengal, but was transferred to the Madras establishment on being appointed to command at Mandalay.

RATHER a good story reaches a contemporary from Delhi At a court-martial there recently the prisoner's defence was that he had been to "Hindu Rao's house," which is on the famous Ridge, and, as everyone in Delhi knows, is a convalescent hospital. The court-martial concluded, and the proceedings were duly forwarded. Soon after they were returned by the department concerned, with instructions for Hindu Rao's evidence to be taken. The old Maratha has been in his grave for many years.

THE steamer *Clive* leaves Bombay on October 10 with No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, without mules, and arrives at Rangoon on the 20th; leaves on the 24th and arrives at Calcutta on the 28th with details; leaves on November 3rd with 2-4 Goorkhas, and arrives at Rangoon on the 7th; sails for Calcutta on the 22nd with No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners and 40 mules, and arrives at Chittagong on the 24th; goes back to Calcutta, and leaves on December 2 with the 38th Bengal Infantry and arrives on the 6th at Rangoon; leaves on the 17th with the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and arrives at Bombay on the 27th (the Battalion embarks on board the troopship *Malabar* on the 28th); leaves Bombay empty for Quilon; and leaves there on January 8 with the 22nd Madras Infantry for Rangoon.

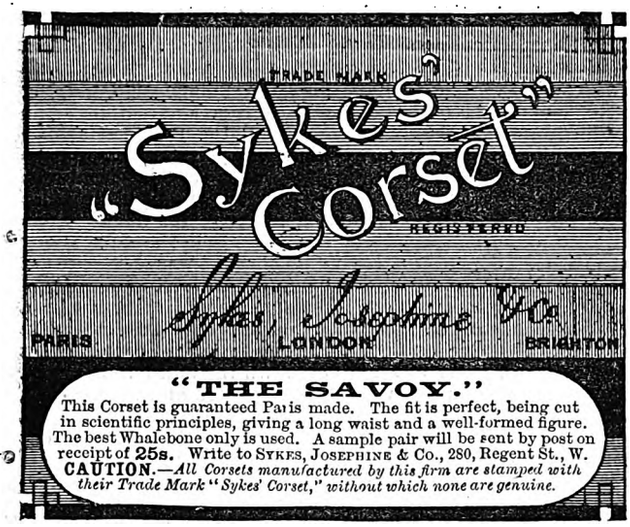
THE FATAL RIOTS AT ROHTAK.

Further particulars regarding the Rohtak riots at Allahabad, September 12th, state that a party of some 200 Hindoos, all armed with *lathis*, assembled near the Mahomedan burying ground, and when the Tazia procession was entering the Kerbela intercepted it and commanded the Mahomedans to return. The police accompanying the procession, who were commanded by Mr. Dunsford, District Superintendent, in person, would not permit this interference, and rioting at once followed. Mr. Dunsford, finding his force too weak to cope with the disturbance, ordered the police to fire a blank volley into the rioters; but this having no effect he was obliged to use buckshot, killing and wounding many rioters. He himself had a very narrow escape, one of the rioters having made a murderous assault on him when his attention was otherwise engaged. A police orderly, however, promptly came to his assistance, and very pluckily cut down the murderous villain. A strong police guard was at once posted at the Treasury, with orders to fire at anybody who might approach within a certain distance. Meanwhile, free fighting had broken out between the rival parties, and the whole city and civil station were in an uproar. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Rennick, at once telegraphed to the neighbouring districts for assistance, and caused proclamation to be issued in the city to the effect that, if all disturbances did not at once cease, the police would parade the streets and fire indiscriminately into the riotous mob, and that all the leaders on both sides would be held personally responsible for the restoration and maintenance of peace, serious notice being taken of their conduct if hostilities did not immediately terminate. This proclamation, and the knowledge that the reference to the police was not an empty threat, had the effect of breaking up the riotous gatherings as soon as the police came in sight; but free fighting was continued almost incessantly wherever the police, owing to the limited force available for patrol duty, were found to be absent. With the arrival of 100 police from Delhi on *ekkas*, and the appearance of other reinforcements, the city quieted down, though the presence of a strong police force is still necessary, as excitement remains at its highest pitch; and the withdrawal of the reinforcements just now would be the prelude to a renewal of rioting. The Bunniahs are said to have been at the bottom of the disturbances. Several Hindoo rioters are now in custody. They state they were paid by the Bunniahs to attack the Tazia procession. All sorts of exaggerated rumours are in circulation in Delhi, and bad characters on both sides are taking every advantage of the revival of the tension between the rival religionists. Owing to a bazaar *canard* to the effect that the Mahomedans of Delhi would rise and revenge themselves on the Hindoos for the insult offered to their co-religionists at Rohtak, many shops in the Chandni Chowk were kept closed yesterday, and the Native leaders are endeavouring at the present moment to reassure their followers, and induce them to open their shops. Prayers have been offered up in the public mosques on behalf of the Mahomedans of Rohtak. Government is being called upon to mete out to the Hindoos such punishment for the affront offered to the faith of Islam as will fully satisfy the Mahomedans throughout India. Altogether, the effect at Delhi of the Rohtak riots has been to revive to a certain extent the bitter feelings engendered by those of October, 1886. There are being disseminated all kinds of wild stories, one of them being that fifty Mahomedans were burnt alive by the Hindoos at Rohtak, while the Government officers stood by powerless to interfere.

ORDERS have been issued, it is said, for restricting in future the number of armed retainers composing the retinue of a native personage of distinction when travelling in British territory. The sudden influx into a station of such a number of armed men as frequently compose these retinues is said to cause at times considerable embarrassment to the civil authorities, and we believe the action now taken is the outcome of complaints which have been made to the Government of India. The maximum number of armed men to compose these retinues in future in British territory has been fixed at thirty, we understand.

THE steamer *Dalhousie* leaves Madras on October 23, with six companies of the Oxfordshire Regiment, and calls at Port Blair to relieve a detachment of the Cheshire Regiment by one of the Oxfordshire, and arrives at Rangoon on the 29th; goes to Calcutta, and leaves Calcutta on November 11, with 1,000 Coolies for Chittagong; returns to Calcutta, and leaves on the 20th with the 2-2 Goorkhas, and arrives at Chittagong on the 24th; returns and leaves Calcutta on the 30th with the 3rd Bengal Infantry, and arrives at Chittagong on the 2nd December, and returns to Madras; leaves Madras on the 11th with the remainder of the Oxfordshires, and arrives at Rangoon on the 16th.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1889.

THE TRUE STORY OF DULEEP SING.—I.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. have just published a book which will be read with considerable interest, not only by Anglo-Indians, but by the English public generally. It is a memoir of the late Sir John Login, compiled by his widow, but is entitled *Sir John Login and Duleep Sing*, who was, it may be remembered, made the ward of Sir John by Lord Dalhousie, and continued to be so until the close of 1857, when the Court of Directors permitted the Maharajah to assume the management of his own affairs. Lady Login states in her preface that it is probable that the work would not have been undertaken by her but for the fact that the interest taken by her late husband in his ward invested it with an interest which has assumed greater proportions in consequence of the recent action of the Maharajah. "For many years the Maharajah," she adds, "lived in our house; he spontaneously adopted Christianity under our roof; and he developed many instincts alike generous and calculated to inspire regard. I have always taken the deepest interest in him, and no one has been more grieved than I have been at the line of conduct he has lately so heedlessly adopted. Still, condemning that conduct as thoroughly as anyone, feeling that the world regards it as a base return for great kindness, I am anxious that the world should know that there is not only something, but a great deal to be said on the other side." After a perusal of Lady Login's pages the reader will come to the same conclusion; for she tells from her own knowledge the story of the first connection of the Maharajah with the British to this day. In an admirable introduction to the book, written by Colonel Malleson, with all the clear insight and graphic power of that distinguished historian, we are informed that as no living being was so thoroughly acquainted as Lady Login with all the circumstances attending the Maharajah's youth, early training, development into manhood and subsequent career, and as no one could tell so accurately the history of those monetary relations towards the Government which have influenced so unfortunately the later actions of the Maharajah, he—Colonel Malleson—suggested this work. "I respectfully urged," he says, "the advisability in the interests of truth and justice of Lady Login writing from the stores of documents in her possession a connected history of the Maharajah's life, from the date of the connection with him of the late Sir John Login to the time of the cessation of that connection. The story might, I ventured to suggest, form one of the main features of the life of one of the noblest servants of the late East India Company—Sir John Login himself." With the story of that life we shall deal at another time, merely endorsing now what Colonel Malleson says—that to a truer-hearted, more conscientious, or better man, it would have been impossible to consign a ward than to the late Sir John Login. In Lady Login's work she tells not only how well her husband performed his duty to the young prince, but she tells all that she knows of Duleep Singh, and of the causes which have for the moment turned him into the bitter foe to England which he declares himself to be. Colonel Malleson, who is personally acquainted with the Maharajah, says that Duleep Singh was a man of trustful, generous, and open disposition, but that he hated business matters, and did not care to bother himself about details.

"So long as Sir John Login lived he was happy. Though often urged to effect a settlement, or rather, to insist that the India Office should make a definite settlement with him, he always put it off. He was content to have Sir John between him and the India Office. After Sir John's death, Colonel Oliphant, whom he appointed equerry and controller of his household, soon gained an ascendancy which produced similar feelings of trust. He was then living at Elveden, where he had the best shooting in England; and when I stayed with him there in 1871 he told me he was the happiest man in the world. When I next saw him, about ten years ago, he told me he was the most miserable. His words were to the effect that, subsequently to Colonel Oliphant's death, he had discovered that he had been cheated out of his kingdom, and

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out of the private estates which his father had possessed, and that he could get no settlement from the India Office; that he had still hopes that he might ultimately succeed, but that the treatment he had received had well-nigh broken his heart. He complained bitterly that no provision had been made for his family. When at Elveden he said he was in constant hopes that he might receive an English title, and with that title such a sum attached to it inalienably as might make him forget that he had ever sat on the footsteps of a throne; which hope, he added, was growing dimmer and dimmer, till it was well-nigh extinguished. He told me this one evening that I dined with him at the Garrick Club, of which he was a member. The time, to the best of my recollection, was 1879-80."

The story told by Lady Login is one which cannot but reflect severely upon British officials in high places. The later conduct of Duleep Singh is not extenuated nor excused; it is unhesitatingly condemned; but as Colonel Malleson says, there are few who will rise from the perusal of this book without admitting that the Maharajah has suffered great wrongs, and without asking "whether it is yet too late, by a generous concession, to bring back the lost sheep to the fold he quitted in despair?"

(To be continued.)

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 7.)

BADEN-POWELL, Mr. B. H., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal C.S., from May 1.

With effect from May 1, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

FRIZELLE, Mr. J., Bengal C.S., temporary judge of the Chief Court, to be a judge of that Court, vice Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., Bengal C.S.

PETHERAM—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. Sir William Comer Petheram, Kt., Q.C., whose tenure of office has expired by effluxion of time, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

KAYE, Lieut. J. L., officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent for Central India.

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel R. Bullock, deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, to be civil and sessions judge, the following appointments are made in the Berar Commission from July 1:—

LUDLOW, Colonel E. S., C.I.E., Madras Staff Corps, deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment in foreign service.

GRANT, Colonel F. W., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.

The appointment of Colonel Grant is provisional.

ELLIOTT, Mr. A., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

The following appointments are made in the Berar Commission from July 7, consequent on the replacement of the services of Colonel F. W. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, at the disposal of the Military Department:—

NICHOLETTS, Mr. H. S., deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.

RENNICK, Colonel H. de P., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.

DUNLOP, Mr. A. J., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment in foreign service.

HARE, Mr. R. D., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, but to continue to be seconded for employment in foreign seevice.

The substantive appointments are provisional.

SINKINSON, Mr. E. J., is confirmed in the appointment of secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department from July 16.

WADE, Mr. J., superintendent of the office of the commissioner of the Hyderabad assigned districts, is appointed to be extra assistant resident Hyderabad, and superintendent of the residency civil offices (on probation), vice Mr. A. W. S. Murray, deceased.

PERNET—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mons. Pernet as consul for France at Bombay.

ERSKINE, Lieut. K. D., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieut. G. F., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Rajputana.

DELAESSOE, Capt. A. F., C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted, until further orders, as assistant commissioner of Ajmere.

RIDGEWAY, Sir Joseph West, Colonel, K.C.S.I., C.B., General List, Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 27, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

CROSS, A. B., hononorary captain and deputy commissary, Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 14.

[(*Gazette of India, Simla*, Sept. 14.)

WARD, Mr. G. E., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from July 17.

BROWN, Brigade-Surgeon T. E. B., retires from the service, with effect from the date on which Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D., of the Bengal Establishment, joint medical officer of Simla, is appointed to be principal of the Lahore Medical College.

BAKER, Surgeon-Major, of the Bengal Establishment, civil surgeon, Moulmein, is appointed to be joint medical officer of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D.

ROBERTS, Colonel A. W., Bengal General List, Cav.,' officiating additional political agent of the 1st class, and political agent in Kotah, reverts to his substantive grade of political agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as cantonment magistrate at Nasirabad, from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY.

HUME, Surgeon-Major T., M.B., Madras Medical Establishment, is appointed to be officiating medical officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Surgeon-Major C. L. Swaine, M.B., on furlough.

MONCK-MASON, Major G. G., R.A., ordnance officer, 1st class, is granted an extension of service in the Ordnance Department for two years, from Sept. 4.

SMITH, Lieut. F. A., Yorkshire Light Infantry, wing officer, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 1st March, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

BELL, Lieut. L. M., Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 42nd Gurkha L.I., from Dec. 7, 1887.

MAXWELL, Second Lieut. H. G., Connaught Rangers, officiating squadron officer 16th Bengal Cavalry, from Jan. 29, 1888.

HILL, Second Lieut. J., Oxfordshire L.I., wing officer 2nd Bengal Infantry, from Feb. 11, 1888.

ROBINSON, Second Lieut. G. W., 1st West India Regiment, officiating wing officer 27th Bengal Infantry, from Feb. 29, 1888.

Second Lieuts. Maxwell, Hill and Robinson will rank as lieutenants in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 29 and Feb. 11 and 29, 1888, respectively, subject to H.M.'s approval.

KEMBLE, Colonel H. C., cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service, from Oct. 7, subject to H.M.'s approval.

On recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the following:—

CHAPMAN, Colonel E. F., C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

LOW, Colonel (Brigadier-General) Sir R. Cunliffe, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry.

FARRELL, Deputy Surgeon-General G., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

SCHLESINGER, Lieut. C. H., Bengal S.C., 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Aug. 25.

MORTEN, Lieut. E. R., Bengal S.C., 30th Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 4th year, commenced Nov. 25, 1888.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Sept. 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CLOUGH-TAYLOR, Lieut. L. G., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, station staff officer, second class, to be station staff officer, Cawnpore, first class, vice Captain Gartside-Tipping, appointed district staff officer second

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WATTS, Major J. B., 3rd squadron commander 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be 2nd squadron commander 5th Bengal Cavalry, vice Armstrong, vacated.

BINGLEY, Lieut. A. H., wing officer and quartermaster 7th Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Elderton, resigned.

ROBIN, Lieut. N. E., wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Bingley.

FAGAN, Lieut. H. R., Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation.

EDWARDS—The appointment of Surgeon A. R. Edwards to the officiating medical charge of the 19th Punjab Infantry is cancelled.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 11.)

FURLOUGHS.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Jessore, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for five months.

MATHEWS—In supercession of the order, dated Aug. 15, Mr. H. F. Mathews, district and sessions judge, on furlough, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Jessore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. H. McLaughlin.

PLACE, Mr. G. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Bankura, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Pratt.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 5.)

WILLIAMS—On being relieved of the duties of registrar of the chief court, Punjab, Mr. A. Williams, assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Gujrat, vice Captain H. S. P. Davies.

CARDEW, Mr. F. G., assistant cantonment magistrate, Umballa, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class, within the limits of the Umballa cantonment.

(*Sept.* 12.)

PERKINS—The services of Lieut. J. D. Perkins, officiating cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

WALKER, Lieut.-Colonel J., C.I.E., commanding 2nd Punjab (or Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for one year, from Oct. 1.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Aug. 31.)

STRICKLAND, Surgeon P. C. H., I.M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Bhamo district and its police, vice Surgeon N. P. Sinha, I.M.S.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. G., Bombay S.C., is posted to the charge of the Pyuntaza sub-division, Shwegyin district.

GEORGE, Mr. J. M. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. Carmichael, is transferred from Pyuntaza to the charge of the Pyapon sub-division, Thongwa district.

(*Sept.* 7.)

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de B., assistant commissioner, on his return from privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the charge of the Kyaukpyu district.

MCNABB, Lieut. D. J. C., assistant commissioner, is posted to the headquarters of the Sagaing district as a temporary measure.

SHAW—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. A. T. A. Shaw, C.S., assistant commissioner.

CARMICHAEL—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. G. Carmichael, Bombay C.S., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Shwegyin district.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 10.)

GROSE, Hon. Mr. J., is appointed to act as secretary to Government, Revenue Department, during the absence of Mr. Galton on leave.

CROLE, Mr. C. S., is appointed to act as Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, during the employment of Hon. Mr. Grose on other duty.

O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, North Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Crole on other duty.

BLISS, Mr. H. W., C.I.E., Second Member of the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as commissioner of Land Revenue during the employment of the Hon. Mr. Grose on other duty.

CROLE, Mr. C. S., Acting Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as commissioner of salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Bliss on other duty.

TREMENHEERE, Mr. J. H. A., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district Tinnevelly, during the employment of Mr. Johnson on other duty.

MILITARY.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Captain H., Madras Staff Corps, squadron officer 2nd Madras Lancers, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced Feb. 12.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 12.)

HART—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. E. Hart to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, or pending further orders.

FITZMAURICE, Mr. J. D. S., is appointed to act as assistant judge in the Surat district for the Broach Collectorate, pending further orders, and to be a joint sessions judge in the Surat Sessions Division.

CORKERY, Surgeon W. A., to be civil surgeon, Sukkur, vice Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, transferred.

SPILSBURY—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Government of India are pleased to promote Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Jan. 1, and for so long as he remains in charge of the Special Defence Works at Bombay.

(*Sept.* 19.)

FULTON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S., on return from leave, on special duty to hear certain cases connected with the Palitana State.

CLOSE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. P. Close to act as fourth class assistant collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. Thom.

FURLOUGHS.

THOM, Mr. R., assistant collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed furlough for one year.

SHESHO MANJU, Mr., sub-assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from Oct. 16.

MILITARY.

MURRAY, Lieut. C. F. T., 3rd Bombay Infantry, attached to the Commissariat Department, is appointed deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, vice Colonel Walcott, C.B., retired.

COOK, Lieut. C. C., R.A., officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from March 30, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

ROBERTSON—The services of Lieut. C. L. Robertson, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

(*Sept.* 19.)

WILKINS—The services of Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

GRAYFOOT—The services of Surgeon B. B. Grayfoot, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

NEWNHAM-SMITH—The services of Major E. D. Newnham-Smith, Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

WESTROPP, Lieut. G. R. C., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain.

VINCENT, Lieut. F. L., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire L.I), officiating squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

FORD, Sub-Conductor F., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months' on medical certificate.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Sept. 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is peased to make the following appointments:—

FRASER, Lieut. N. G., Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer 3rd Light Cavalry, to be squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry, vice Lieut. Sherard, appointed 4th squadron commander, sub pro tem. Lieut. Fraser will be attached for duty with the 28th Bombay Infantry Pioneers as wing officer.

HARRIS, Lieut. A. M. A., R.E., company officer, to be company commander, sub pro tem., Bombay Sappers and Miners, vice Captain Fullerton.

CHITTY, Lieut. E. R. I., attached to 3rd Bombay Light Infantry as officiating wing officer, is transferred in the same capacity to 7th Bombay Infantry.

HUSSEY, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. E., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, is confirmed in the appointment of commandant, Deolali Depôt.

HANCOCK, Lieut. G. H., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

ELLIS, Surgeon P. M., Medical Staff, on general duty, Poona district, is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Kamptee.

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NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major E. D., Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as assistant judge advocate general, and is posted to the 7th Circle.

REID—The name of Surgeon J. M. Reid, M.D., is struck off the list of tour-expired officers of the Medical Staff, selected for relief during the trooping season of 1889-90.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BROWNE, Captain A. H., No. 34, Battery, Southern Division (late 7-1 Southern), Royal Artillery, to England, from Sept. 5, 1889, to March 4, 1890, on medical certificate.

MARTER, 2nd Lieut. W. M., Royal Fusiliers (1st Battalion) to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain G. Silver, East Surrey Regiment.
Madras Estab.—2nd Lieut. F. Bruce, Prob. S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. H. Risley (Cov.), Chandra Datta Assurba, A. E. Staley (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—W. M. Thorburn (Cov.), C. A. Smith.
Bombay Estab.—R. Thom, W. Lane.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain J. L. O'Bryen, S.C., two months; Captain E. A. Young, S.C., fifteen days.
Bombay Estab.—Captain C. A. Kemball, S.C., two days; Lieut. C. J. Melliss, S.C., three months; Lieut. R. P. Colomb, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. A. Tweedy (Cov.), two months' furlough; D. L. Mitchell, six months' m.c.; R. D. M. Lang, one month's furlough; H. B. Knowlys, six months' m.c.; A. Hough, three months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; F. W. Eicke, four months' furlough; Surgeon-Major J. Mullane, four days' furlough; M. S. Howell, C.I.E. (Cov.), one month's furlough; Captain W. Hastings (B.S.C.), three months' furlough.
Madras Estab.—H. T. Knox (Cov.), three months' m.c.; C. M. Smith, one week's extraordinary leave; F. D'A. Vincent, four months' m.c.
Bombay Estab.—A. H. Unwin (Cov.), two months' m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel A. Walker, R.A.; Captain E. A. Young, S.C.; Captain C. C. Chenevix-Trench, S.C.; Major W. P. Newall, S.C.; Captain G. Silver, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteers (East Surrey Regiment).
Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major N. Chatterjie; Surgeon W. B. Banmerman; Colonel K. F. Stevenson, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Surgeon H. W. Stevenson; Lieut. F. W. Wodehouse, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. B. Steedman (Cov.), C. A. Perrin, F. E. Rose, T. O. Wilkinson (Cov.), Brigade-Surgeon K. McLeod, Colonel C. H. Ewart (B.S.C.), J. H. Harrison (Cov.), R. H. Brereton (Cov.), J. W. Muir (Cov.), A. Thomson (Cov.), J. H. Fisher (Cov.), W. de C. Ireland, O. Hoernle, F. W. Duke (Cov.), S. N. Walker, Hla Oung Moung.
Madras Estab.—F. J. Wilson, J. Trail.
Bombay Estab.—Captain Sir Henry Morland, J. W. Walker.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

COLE—Sept. 30, the wife of Major-General Robert Cole, of a daughter
MORGAN—Sept. 24, at Mulnauth, Upper Norwood, the wife of William Morgan, of Madras, of a daughter.
MORRIS—Sept. 26, at Brighton, the wife of Major John Morris, 2nd Brigade Welsh Division Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
WINGATE—Sept. 30, at 18, Campden-grove, Kensington, the wife of Major F. R. Wingate, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COCKBURN—LAW—Oct. 1, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Surgeon-General R. Cockburn, Bengal Army (retired), to Mary Louisa, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Law, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and daughter of the late C. A. Anstey.
CONSTABLE—HELDER—Sept. 26, at St. Matthew's Church, Surbiton, Clifford Constable, eldest son of the late Captain C. G. Constable, Indian Navy, and grandson of the late John Constable, R.A., to Constance Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. W. Helder.
KERR—JACKSON—Sept. 24, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Sydenham, Frederick William, fifth son of Thomas Coulter Kerr, Esq., India Office, to Esther Barbara Nicloux (Barbara), third daughter of Robt. Raynsford Jackson, Esq., of Ashurst, Sydenham.
MARTIN—HAMOND—Aug. 22, at the Roman Catholic Church, Spanish-place, Surgeon-Major P. B. Martin, M.D., Indian Medical Service, eldest son of the late Richard Martin, Esq., Crocloney, Ireland, to Isabella Mary, only child of the late Lieut. William Carr Hamond, Royal Engineers.
SMYTHIES—WELCHMAN—Sept. 25, at St. Philip's Church, Earl's-court, Edward Powell Smythies, R.N., H.M.S. *Indus*, to Constance Caroline, third daughter of the late Major-General John Whately Welchman, C.B., Bombay Army.
STUDDY—WHELER—Sept. 26, at St. Mark's Church, Milverton, Leamington, Thomas James Charles Aylmer Studdy, Colonel Royal Artillery, son of the late Major T. B. Studdy, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Wheler, Esq., J.P.
WILSON—WILSON—Sept. 26, at St. Mathias's Church, Earl's-court, William George, eldest son of the late William Wilson, of Pilton, Queensland, to Georgiana Margaret, daughter of Thomas Watkins Wilson, M.D., H.M. Ind. Med. Service, Bengal (retired).

DEATHS.

BARLOW—Sept. 29, at Eastbourne, Lucy Elizabeth Barlow, daughter of the late Robert Barlow, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.
FOX—Sept. 22, at Ardmore Lodge, Edderton, N.B., George Fox, of 39, Wilbury-road, Hove, Brighton, late of Calcutta, aged 44.
GOSS—Sept. 27, at 27, Cleveland-gardens, Barnes, S.W., Rose Anna, widow of James Goss, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., H.E.I.C.S., late of Green, Bishop's Teignton, Devon.
GONNE—Sept. 29, at 27, Palmeira-square, Brighton, Elizabeth Margaret, the wife of Charles Gonne, Esq., C.S.I., and daughter of Major-General Sir P. Melvill-Melvill, K.C.B., aged 52.
MILNE—Oct. 1, suddenly, Euphemia, the wife of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B., aged 71.
O'NEILL—Sept. 29, at Notting-hill, Catherine Eleanor, widow of Thos. O'Neill, Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's Madras Service, aged 93.
SAWYER—Sept. 30, at 19, Oval-road, Regent's-park, Anna Maria, widow of the late Lieut. John Bland Sawyer, 4th West India Regiment, formerly 18th Royal Irish Regiment.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALSTON—Sept. 30, at Tuticorin, Southern India, the wife of John H Alston, of a son.
DANE—Sept. 4, at Dalhousie, the wife of L. W. Dane, B.C.S., of a daughter.
FORBES—Sept. 8, at Mussoorie, the wife of G. Forbes, C.S., of a daughter.
GAYER—Sept. 12, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut. E. A. Gayer, Staff Corps, of a son.
JAMES—Sept. 8, at Dum Dum, the wife of Lieut. W. B. James, B.C.S., of a son.
JOHNSTON—Aug. 30, at Simla, the wife of Captain J. T. Johnston, of a son.
KIRKWOOD—Sept. 10, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Major Kirkwood, 6th Infantry, H.C., of a son.
LOVE—Sept. 9, at Madras, the wife of Captain H. D. Love, Royal Engineers, of a son.
MACKAY—Sept. 15, at Bombay, the wife of Captain James Balfour Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, of a son.
MCCONNELL—Sept. 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell, M.D., of a daughter.
PHILLIPS—Sept. 11, at Cherat, the wife of Bandmaster John Phillips, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, of a daughter.
SMYTH—Sept. 7, at Jutogh, the wife of Captain Owen S. Smyth, D.S.O., R.A., of a son.
SPENCE—Sept. 8, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain E. K. E. Spence, A.C.G., of a daughter.
STEWART—Sept. 2, at Sangham Villa, Parel, Bombay, the wife of J. N. Stewart, Esq., of a son.
STEWART—Sept. 21, at Chickmagalur, Mysore, the wife of James Lee Stewart, of a daughter (prematurely).
WARD—Sept. 3, at Quetta, the wife of Surgeon-Major Ward, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—WRIGHT—Sept. 11, at Calcutta, by special licence, at the Old or Mission Church, Murdo, eldest son of Norman Graham, late Royal Navy, to Winifred Kate, only daughter of the late Hugh Wright, of Belfast, Ireland.
HENDERSON—DE-LA-HEY—Sept. 7, at Simla, John J. Henderson, C.E., to Elsie Prior de-la-Hey, daughter of the late William de-la-Hey, C.E.
WHYBROW—DAVIES—Sept. 9, at Christ Church, Kasali, Sergeant A. Whybrow (The Queen's, Solon), to Katharine Ann Davies.

DEATHS.

BIRT—Sept. 12, at H.M.'s Government Dockyard, Bombay, from acute peritonitis, Mervin, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Jane Birt, aged 2.
BYRNE—Aug. 27, at Simla, Ensign Martin Byrne, of the Ordnance Invalid Establishment, aged 83.
CAMPBELL—Sept. 6, at Tonghoo, Burma, Lieut. Henry Vincent Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel John McCandie Campbell, Royal Artillery, aged 25.
CROSS—Sept. 11, at the Station Hospital, Colaba, Bombay, of remittent fever, William Cross, Sergeant, 2nd Gloster Regiment, aged 42.
GLASCOCK—Sept. 5, at Punjab, Charlotte Augusta (Lottie), the wife of Major-General T. B. M. Glascock, Bengal Retired, aged 36.
LOVE—Sept. 14, at Madras, the infant son of Captain H. D. Love, R.E.

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Pemberton—Sept. 25, of cholera, Sholto Edmonstone Pemberton, Lieut.-Colonel R.A. (By Indian telegram.)
Schœnuman—Sept. 4, at Cuttack, C. H. Schœnuman, Bandmaster, 5th Regiment, M.I.
Thomas—Sept. 7, on board P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, near Aden, Morgan Robert Thomas, of Builth, Brecklin, Wales.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' TOUR.

Simla, Sept. 15.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's tours are as follows:—

First Tour: Leave Simla on Oct. 1, Sabathu 2, Kasauli 3, Dhurmpore 4, Solon 5, and arrive at Simla on the 6th.

Second Tour: Leave Simla on Oct. 21, arrive at Bombay on the 24th. Leave Bombay on the 25th, and arrive at Peshawur on the 29th; halt here on 30th and 31st. Arrive at Attock on Nov. 1 and 2, Kalabagh 4, Bannu 7 (halt 8), and arrive at the Gomal Pass, *viâ* Peyzoo, Paniala, and Driki on the 12th. Halt there 13th, and arrive at Dera Ismail Khan on the 14th, halting the 15th. Arrive at Quetta *viâ* the Bolan on the 17th, and halt till the 21st. Arrive at Mooltan by the Hurnai route on the 24th, and halt the 25th. Arrive at Jullundur on the 27th, and halt the 28th. Arrive at Umballa on the 29th, and halt till Dec. 2. Arrive at Agra *via* Deoband on the 5th, and halt the 6th. Arrive at Deli on the 8th, and halt the 9th. Arrive at Gurgaon on the 10th and halt the 11th. Arrive at Meerut on the 12th, and halt from the 13th to the 29th. Arrive at Cawnpore on the 31st, and halt Jan. 1. Arrive at Calcutta on the 3rd.

Third Tour: Leave Calcutta on Jan. 17, and arrive at Muridki Cavalry Camp on the 20th, halting up to the 28th. Arrive at Rawalpindi on the 30th, and halt till Feb. 3. Arrive at Sialkot on the afternoon of the 3rd, and halt till the 6th. Arrive at Mian Mir on the 7th, and halt the 8th and 9th. Arrive at Calcutta on the 13th.

Fourth Tour: To Assam, beginning the tour on the 17th, and returning to headquarters in about a month.

Brigadier-General Barnard resumed the command of the District yesterday on return from privilege leave.

The 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas may possibly be employed in connection with the Lushai and Chin operations, if it is finally decided to send a column from the side of Cachar.

The trooping programme for the Lushai expedition and Burma reliefs is now being arranged at Simla by Captain Hext, Director of Indian Marine, in communication with the Military authorities.

Colonel Tillard, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is to be posted to Delhi as Colonel on the Staff, the nearest approach to a brigade command that he can reach now that there are so few 2nd Class Districts.

Colonel Westmacott, at Poona, recently informed his men—the 28th Bombay Pioneers—that they had been selected for service in the Lushai expedition. The men vociferously cheered again and again. They have been ordered to proceed forthwith to Chittagong.

It is likely that some action will be taken by the Government of India for improving the status of the Silladar Cavalry within the next few months, the whole question being now under careful consideration in the Military Department.

The officiating vacancy of a brigade command in Upper Burma, caused by General Wolseley taking six months' leave, will be filled up by the Madras authorities, as the garrison is under their control. General Wolseley belonged to Bengal, but was transferred to the Madras establishment on being appointed to command at Mandalay.

The retirement from the Indian Army of Colonel Sir J. West Ridgeway, the present Under-Secretary in Ireland, is formally notified in the *Gazette*. Few men, as far as can be seen, will have less reason to regret the abandonment of an Indian career, bright as Colonel Ridgeway's prospects were at the moment when he severed his connection with the service.

It is probable that Major Gilchrist, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, will be granted another term of office in his appointment, which lapses next January. Major Gilchrist is one of the few officers at Hyderabad who have performed their duties to the satisfaction of everyone, and Mr. Fitzpatrick is most anxious to retain his services, General Stewart, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, cordially approving.

Major Creighton, Paymaster of the 7th Hussars, submitted to the Commander-in-Chief in India a petition against the proceedings of the court-martial at Secunderabad. The petition had not reached Sir Frederick Roberts at the time of his confirming the sentence, but the legal points raised are not considered to be sustained in any way, and the sentence of imprisonment, which involves cashiering, will be upheld. The principal plea put forward was that the Advocate-General misdirected the Court in telling them to treat the officers' mess money which was lodged in Major Creighton's hands as public money, the contention being that it was private property, and also that the proof of his having misapplied it "to his own use" was not made out.

The twentieth annual report on the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps has just been issued, and shows a season of admirable work in that fine regiment. The strength on the last day of March this year was 1,191, and of these 1,141 were "efficients"; the result is that the corps in the period under review drew the largest capitation grant since its formation. The figure of merit was 173·80, or 11·82 higher than last year; and the percentage of marksmen 21·41, being an increase of ·67 as compared with the record preceding. Some remarkably good shooting was done during the musketry course by individual members, Lieutenant Harry Dale, of Q Company, heading the list with 259 points, and the nine next succeeding him making from 253 to 243. The interest in Volunteering among the railway subordinates must be very keen when, as evidenced by the nominal roll, even chaplains and surgeons attend drills.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The steps about to be taken for the additional security of the North-Western Railway are anything but superfluous. At present, no doubt, there are a thousand or twelve hundred Volunteers enrolled along the line, but in the event of internal disturbance in India they would be required, most of them, for their ordinary duties and could not be concentrated at any threatened point or be available for service beyond four miles from any given section of the line. As Volunteers they are not regularly attested, and are subject to no genuine military discipline or regulations, and may keep up to the mark of efficiency or not pretty much as they please. It is with a view to supplement aid of this nature that the proposals for a military *corps d'élite* for the North-Western Railway have been made. The principal suggestion placed before the military authorities is that a certain number of men whose time is within a year of expiry should be entertained by the railway in order that, at the end of the year instead of leaving India, they may have become acquainted with the most easily learnt railway duties and remain with the company as a species of trained body, attested in the ordinary way, movable in a body if need be from point to point, and at a distance from the line should the emergency arise. Some plan of the kind is especially requisite for a line like the North-Western, and we trust that the authorities at home will not stand in the way of what is an important step in frontier defence."

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

Simla, Sept. 12.

It has been definitely settled that Colonels Symons and Tregear command the Chin and Lushai Expeditions, with full political and military control. The Cachar Column has been countermanded. The 28th Bombay Infantry takes the place of the 200 men 1st Madras Pioneers.

The following troops form the Chin Column:—Bengal Mountain Battery, two guns; one company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners; 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment; 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers; 42nd Goorkhas; 4th Goorkhas; 10th, 33rd, and 38th Bengal Infantry; and Madras Infantry as may be detailed by the Madras Commander-in-Chief.

The Lushai Column will consist of Staff Officer, Captain F. J. Watkins; Field Intelligence Officer, Captain J. Shakespear; Assistant Field Intelligence Officer, Captain O. A. Chambers; Commanding Royal Engineers, Captain H. Leach; Chief Commissariat Officer, Captain W. Bond; Superintendent of Signalling, Captain A. Browne; and Assistant ditto, Lieut. H. Birkbeck. Troops:—3rd Bengal Infantry, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas, a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and the 28th Bombay Pioneers.

The Chin troops will be ready to start from Gangaw on the 2nd of December.

The Lushai Column will probably not start till the end of December.

Simla, Sept. 13.

The general object of the Expedition is, firstly, to punitively visit certain tribes that have raided and committed depredations in British territory; secondly, to subjugate the tribes as yet neutral, but now, by force of circumstances, brought within the sphere of British dominion; thirdly, to explore and open out as much as time allows only as yet the partly known country lying between Burma and Chittagong; lastly, if the necessity arises, to establish semi-permanent posts i

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the regions visited, so as to insure complete pacification and the recognition of British power. With the Chittagong column, the principal medical officer will be Surgeon-Major A. B. Seaman; Transport Officers—Captain Ussher, 7th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant T. Davidson, Leinster Regiment, and Mr. Willoughby, 2nd Bengal Cavalry. Chief Commissariat Officer, Captain W. Bond; Assistants, Lieutenant A. Phillips and Captain Allen. Survey officers will be detailed by the Survey Department. The troops, with the Chin force will be considered on field service from the date of concentration, and the Chittagong troops from the day they leave Demagiri. The equipment will be as light as possible. The transport for the Chin column will consist of two thousand Manipuri coolies, and one thousand Punjabi coolies and two thousand mules. The Chittagong transport will comprise sixty-two elephants, one thousand Punjabi coolies, fifteen hundred Lushai coolies, and two-hundred mules. There will be six field hospitals for the Chin, and two for the Chittagong forces. The first battalion (King's Own) Scottish Borderers, 38th Bengal Infantry, and the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas will proceed to Burma on the ordinary relief scale. On arrival at Rangoon they will receive orders from the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army as to the disposal of heavy baggage."

THE FLOODS AT MOORSHEDABAD.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 10.

The river has fallen six inches at Moorshedabad. The water is still rising in the eastern part of the city from water through the Rampal Breach. The floods are extending over a wide expense of country in Krishnagore, Goalundo, Alamdangah, Pumarkole, and Durgapore, where the crops and the villages are now under several feet of water. The paddy crop, which was nearly ripe for reaping, is completely destroyed, as is also the jute crop, and the sugar cane is seriously damaged. The villagers living in *machans* on the high lands are without the necessaries of life, and are obliged to swim to the nearest market for food. No boats are available. Cattle are perishing for want of pasturage. Three miles of the railway between Kumarkali and Kashka is under water. Trains are passing over slowly. The Mahajans have exhausted the supplies in their granaries. Rice for immediate relief is required.

ALLEGED OBJECTIONABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

The *Indian Standard* and *Bombay Guardian* have unintentionally, we are quite sure, writes the *Bombay Educational Record*, done grave injustice to the Government Educational Department in the course of their strictures on certain Gujarati books which have been circulated in Gujariti girls' schools during the last twelve months. The books are entitled "Stri Dharm Prakash" and "Sundari Guna Mandir," and inculcate in a full and stringent form the orthodox view of the absolute subjection of wife to husband. They are in fact elaborate expansions of the well-known text of Manu (V.154):—"Though destitute of virtue, or seeking pleasure elsewhere, or devoid of good qualities, yet a husband must be constantly worshipped as a god by a faithful wife." Our contemporaries justly regard such a degree of subjection as this as degrading, and expressed themselves, as they are fully entitled to do, vigorously against the doctrine and its consequences. Had they stopped here no one would have had any right to complain; but they go further, and seek to involve the Educational Department into a kind of complicity with the doctrine of the books, on the ground, apparently, that it has permitted or has not prevented their circulation in girls' schools. It is here that the injustice has crept in, and that a clear exposition of the relation of the Department to schools appears to be called for. The fact is that there are two distinct classes of schools, with regard to which the responsibility of the Educational Department is widely different. There is the class of schools maintained out of public funds, whether Government, Local Board, or Municipal, and controlled by officers or bodies exercising powers delegated to them, directly or indirectly, by the State. Here the Department is fairly responsible for the character of every book used, whether as a class-book or purchased out of public money to be used as a gift book. We believe we are correct in saying that the two books mentioned above have never been used in this class of schools, and that not a rupee of public money has ever been expended in the purchase of copies to be presented as prizes. But there is a totally different class of schools—the "aided" schools, which receive subventions of public money on account of the secular education they give, and in regard to which a moment's reflection will show that the Department could have no power to interfere with any matters or books outside the standard curriculum of studies, except, of course, on the ground of their involving something morally objectionable. It is in these schools that the two books in question circulated, and the Department is consequently no more responsible for the peculiar doctrines of Manu taught in one aided school than for the tenets of Judaism inculcated in a Jewish one, or the precepts of Loyola which commend themselves to the responsible authorities of a third. These are matters outside the sphere of either official approval or official disapproval, and in regard to which it is quite certain that the intervention of any Government Inspector would in the long run do more harm than good. In all matters affecting the religion of the people of India, and not clearly falling within the domain of morals, the Department is, from the nature of the case, as well as by the express and often-repeated orders and promises of Government "perfectly neutral"; and it was, as we said, unjust for our contemporaries to seek to fasten upon it an approval of the contents of a book merely because it does not officially condemn them. And we may add that it would, in our view be most unfortunate at this juncture of an idea were to get abroad that the attendance of Native girls at school is incompatible with the preservation of orthodox Native sentiments regarding feminine duty and propriety. Such an idea would array against us the whole of respectable Hindoo woman kind and make school hateful to women, and would at once close the surest if not the only road to future amelioration. Our contemporaries are also, we think, somewhat unfair to the book itself, but that is a detail of less consequence than the principle involved.

THE decision that the guaranteed mamlatdars are to be summarily dismissed, unheard, and uncompensated, has caused widespread excitement and discontent among the Native official community. The English name and prestige they declared to be discredited. The ruined mamlatdars are driven to law, and heavy damages will be claimed. Suits will be instituted against the Secretary of State, the Bombay Government, and personally against the Duke of Connaught, Lord Reay, the Hon. Mr. Richey, and the Hon. Mr. Naylor, who gave the guarantee.

A POLICE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—The *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent in Simla telegraphs:—A District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab has been recently suspended for six months and reduced to the first grade of Assistant District Superintendent of police, on account of financial embarrassments and improper borrowing of money from his subordinates." Our contemporary adds:—"The District Superintendent of Police is, we understand, Mr. O'Connor, late District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police went to Jhelum lately to hold an inquiry on the subject."

HIS many friends will be glad to hear of the lucky escape of Mr. H. Whymper, C.I.E., from what might easily have been a fatal accident, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. He was travelling with a companion, by special tonga from Murree to Pindi on the 8th September, when the driver at the end of an incline leading down to a bridge over a ravine turned the horses over the khud instead of on to the bridge. The animals fell over the parapet and were suspended in mid air by the harness for fully seven minutes, the tonga fortunately being jammed against a rock. Ultimately the horses fell, one being injured beyond recovery. The other escaped with but little hurt apparently, which was wonderful, considering that the fall was in the first instance down a stone wall about twenty feet in height.

A PRISONER REQUESTS THAT HE MAY BE HANGED.—Prisoner Peddireddy Kristnareddy was recently charged before Mr. C. Ramachendra Iyer, the Acting Sessions Judge of Nellore, with having, on the 29th June last, murdered his wife Nagamma, aged about 40 years. The medical evidence showed that there were three wounds on the head of the deceased woman; that the skull had been fractured, and that the fracture was sufficient to cause immediate death. There was no direct evidence to prove the murder, and the whole case rested upon the detailed confessional statement of the accused. Before the Sessions Court the prisoner pleaded guilty, and repeating the confessional statement which he had made to the committing Magistrate, asked the Court to pass upon him sentence of death, and not one of imprisonment. He said:—"I shall state the truth. The Court should not let me go. I cannot suffer imprisonment. If I am sentenced to be hanged I shall state the whole case." He then went on to state that he had for some months closely watched his wife, whom he had suspected of infidelity, and that on one occasion he caught her in the act of committing adultery with a goldsmith. He detailed the circumstances of the murder, and wound up his confessional statement thus:—"I request that I may be ordered to be hanged. I do not want any other punishment. I want the property that was on the dead body to be delivered to my two children in my presence. I want to see my children. I wish that four silver gasulu worth Rs. 16 should be converted into bangles, and that I should be allowed to wear them for four ghadias, and then they should be given to my daughter." The Session Judge was of opinion that the murder was a premeditated one, and, concurring with the assessors, found prisoner guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged. This sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 27, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; 30, Engineer (s), Calcutta; Oct. 1, Inventor (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Sept. 28, Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Sept. 29, Damascus (s), Melbourne; Oct. 2, Karamania (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Sept. 28, Clan Mackintosh (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 27, Clio (s), Bombay; 28, Kerbela (s), Bombay; 30, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta; Oct. 1, India (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Sept. 26, Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; 27, Malwa (s), Hong Kong; 28, Henzada (s).
CALCUTTA.—Sept. 29, Rewa (s); Oct. 1, Clan Mackenzie (s), London.
MADRAS.—Sept. 26, Navarino (s); Oct. 1, Clan Ronald (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 10; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Irving, Mr. T. Westgate, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Milne, Mr. B. Chapman, Miss Gaye, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. A. Devenish, Mrs. Sheffield and three children, Mrs. Bassett, Miss Counsell, Colonel W. H. and Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. N. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Goodburn, Rev. E. Guildford, Miss Goodwin, Mr. C. Watson, Lieut. Estridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunlop, Mr. Myers, Mrs. H. Vogel, Mrs. Langl Browne and two infants, Mr. W. Lovell, Mr. J. Pascoe, Mrs. Fadd, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, two Misses Barrow, Mrs. L. G. Wait, Lieut. Stuart Graham, Mr. Ducharme, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thomson, Mrs. Ogden. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowdon, Surg.-Maj. H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Lieut. F. G. Findlay, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lyle, Major Wighton, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. M. G. Gerrard, Mr. Espley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Berkley, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hadenfeld, Rev. J. Jones, Dr. Greany, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. J. S. Weston, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. P. J. Freyer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Mr. Charles Luard, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W. A. D. Fasken, Mr. J. S. Battie, Capt. E. W. Dunn, Surgeon-General G. H. Le Mottee, Mrs. Le Mottee, Lieut. C. A. Kemball, Miss Gibson, Mr. Targett, Mr. S. Macdonald, Mr. J. and Miss Rogerson, Mr. E. Seyner, Mr. A. Rawlinson, Mr. E. M. Dowie. *From Ismailia*: Mr. J. A. Sett, Mr. and Mrs. Brittain.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Dellcluse, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mrs. Wiltshire, Mrs. Appelbe and infant, Mr. H. A. Hills, Lieut. W. Vaughan. *From Brindisi*: General Sir Francis Grenfell, Lady Grenfell.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bush, Mr. Redmayne, Col. W. Crofton, Mr. Curteis, Mr. Gerrard, Private Herrick.

For Malta: Mrs. Hughes and child, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mrs. Trew and three children, Mrs. F. Jacobs and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. Kirton, Misses Kirton (3), Mrs. Bennett and two infants, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dalby, Mrs. Yates and infant, Mr. W. H. Boyd, Colour-Sergt. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Oakes, Mr. Ward. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. Cotton.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. N. Gollmer and infant, Miss Newton, Miss Armstrong, Miss Ramsay. *From Malta:* Col. Crawford, Mr. Martin.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, Mr. E. S. Montefiore.

For Aden: Mr. L. C. Masper. *From Brindisi:* Surgeon-Major Saunders.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Miss Goodwin, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. R. Bassett-Pritchard, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Tolley, Miss Tolley, Mr. C. L. Caspersy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. and Miss Ouillet, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Smallwood, Miss Osborne, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Medlicot, Miss Hoare, Miss Robertson, two Misses Murray, two Messrs. Murray, Mr. H. Osborne, Col. Nicolay, Nawab Sarah Begum of Bengal, Mr. L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Tuson, Miss Jarrett, Col. and Mrs. Spearman, Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Ford, Mr. Burmeister. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. R. M. Walker, Miss Colhom, Mr. E. M. Balfour.

For Colombo: Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger, Rev. C. Grubb, Revs. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. Cairns.

For Madras: Miss Potterton, Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes. *From Naples*: Rev. G. Barton.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Pipe.

For Aden: Mr. G. O. Dunn.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Howell Thomas.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon, Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon, Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher, Mrs. Walker, Miss Stewart, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Allen, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Fortman, Miss Edward, Miss Martin, Miss L. Mungo.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children, Mrs. Sacken, Col. Harvey, Mr. M. Law, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Sandwith and infant, Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. Shepherd, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. D. Drake, Mr. Hodges. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Paler and child, Lady Baring, Mr. J. L. Gorst, Mr. R. Buckland, Capt. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. R. H. Hughes, Col. and Mrs. T. Coke, two Misses Coke, Mr. and Mrs. L. King, Mr. Sellar, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Capt. Cavage, Right Rev. Bishop of Truro and party, Mr. and Mrs. Reitlings and child, Mr. Charles Salter, Mr. A. Money. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Walker, General de Ploetz, Mr. Warren, Col. and Mrs. Settle, Mr. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. K. Welsh, Sir Charles Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Back and party, Mr. and Mrs. du Port, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, Major G. H. Elliott, Lieut. Crommelin, Mr. R. H. Shipley, Colonel and Miss Powlett, Mr. Justice Scott.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.

For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Mrs. and Miss Simpson.

For Colombo: Mr. W. W. Biddulph, Mrs. Vollar, Mr. Lorie, Mr. and Mrs. Henniker Heaton.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt Holford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. B. V. Nichol, Mr. G. C. Lyle, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover, Mrs. Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. McAlister, Mr. Syed Ali Khan, Miss Haig, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenford, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davis and son, Mr. and Mrs. U. G. W. Macpherson, Mr. Gladstone-Lingham, Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Mr. C. T. Richardson, Mr. Doherty, Mrs. Billings, Mr. M. Heenan, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two sons, Mr. W. R. G. Moir, Dr. J. T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and child, Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mrs. J. W. Neill, Mr. H. W. Williams and child, Miss Porteous, Mrs. MacDonald and infant, Mr. Geoghegan, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Arkman, Mr. J. N. Beach, Miss A. D. Crommelin, Mrs. Dalmedge, Mr. T. H. Hannah, Mr. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Hulton, Miss Roberts, Miss Sharp, Mrs. Strange, Mr. Middleton, Mr. G. H. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. E. P. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers, two children and nurse, Mrs. D. Brockman and child, Mrs. Taplin and child, Mr. W. Gregory, Miss O. Serena, Mrs. Erskine, Miss Purvis, Mr. Inkster, Mr. J. C. Rogers, Mr. Chitty, Mr. Claridge, Sisters Laura and Marion, Mr. L. G. Forshaw. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. E. Solano. *From Marseilles:* Lord Eglinton, Hon. and Mrs. Greville Vernon, Mrs. and Miss Chaldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duthy, Mr. Swann, Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Clerk, Mrs. West, Mrs. Penbrys, Mr. Justice Pigott, Sir W. Comer Petheram, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Crossthwaite, Mr. E. K. Wilson, Mr. McInnes, Mrs. H. W. Williams, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Warlow, Dr. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Waller and two children, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. V. A. Smith and infant, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. Dickson, Hon. J. B. Richey, Colonel Laughton, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Miss Serewa, Mr. Clayton Slya, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Mr. Neil, Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Mr. C. H. Dady, Mr. R. Allen, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Chisholm, Mrs. J. Tweedie, Mr. G. A. Tweedie, Mr. R. S. Glover, Mr. G. Salinger, Mr. J. Horne, Mr. Howland, Mr. Trevethick, Rev. and Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. Penbys Evans. *From Ismailia:* Mr. R. Knight. *From Port Said:* Mr. W. J. Galloway.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Foote, Misses Foote, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Capt. H. C. and Mrs. Dunlop and family, Mr. Cazes, Mr. Jas. Dixon, Mr. Leman, Mrs. and Miss Hare, Mr. W. Franks, Mr. H. Asti, Miss Jay, Miss Robertson, Miss Brown, Mr. S. W. Hare, two Misses Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony.

For Marseilles: Mr. K. Peck, Mr. Pitt Taylor.

For Ismailia: *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant, Major Quirk, Mr. J. A. Woodwarth, Capt. Beauchamp, Mr. W. Walsh.

For Madras *(via Bombay):* Mrs. L. Smith, Lieut. S. A. Pearse, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. H. Stanley.

For Port Said: *From Marseilles:* Major and Mrs. H. C. Sclater.

For Kurrachee: Mr. M. Condon.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Major and Mrs. Brown and two childre

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S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Rawline, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Col. and Mrs. Pretguran, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Walker and family, Mr. P. D. Agnew, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Dr. Kidd, Mr. R. A. Thompson, Mr. S. Bromhead, Mrs. Wedderburn, Capt. A. E. Leslie, Mr. M. C. Tweedie, Mrs. A. E. Leslie, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. Patterson, Colonel Ewart. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood, Mr. C. J. Weber, Col. Wilton, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Padwick, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. Proctor Sims, Rev. H. A. Midwinter, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Mr. C. N. Clifton, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. C. R. Marriott, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Whang, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. F. D. E. Innes, Mr. G. Zuzini, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. Schoen, Captain L. L. Fenton, Mr. F. Atlay, Mr. and Mrs. Wallich. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Cotton, Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Zalicki, Mr. C. Salter.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi:* Lieut. D'Aguilar, Miss Cavendish, Miss Austen.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Mr. D. Pennant, Major Whalley, Mr. Moultrie.

For Malta: Mr. Eckford, Mrs. Summat, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Gaiger, Miss Tite, Mrs. and Miss Corston, Mrs. and Miss Manuel, Miss Dodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Waterer.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Tait and two children. *From Brindisi:* Mr. L. E. Clark.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Miss Sharp, Miss Lazarus, Miss Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Lindquest, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss E. M. Hall, Rev. W. Wallace, Rev. E. A. Douglas, Rev. A. J. Shields, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. L. R. Fraser, Mr. C. Beckford, Mr. and Mrs. Danley, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Nelson, Capt. J. Taylor, Mrs. Dunsmuir and two children, Mr. C. Taylor, Miss M. Jackson, Mr. W. Gaitskell, Miss Waters, Mr. W. M. Hudson, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and infant Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Weatherley, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss E. W. Richardson, Miss Hunter, Mr. Kingsley, Mrs. Neville Rolfe and infant, Miss Wilson, Mr. Holt, Mr. N David. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark, Mr. F. W. Perman, Mr. W. Thomson.

For Ismailia: Lord Dunsany, Mr. T. Lambert.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Lane, Rev. T. J. and Mrs. Pickford and child, Rev. J. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thuelle, Miss Stevenson. *From Naples:* Rev. R. and Mrs. Tebb, Mr. E. C. Skrine.

For Bombay: Capt. E. A. Young. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill.

For Madras: Mr. P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Mockett, Rev. A. N. Storrs, Miss E. C. Vines, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. Robertson, Rev. W. E. Douglas, Mrs. and Miss Ritchie.

For Naples: Major and Mrs. Cockayne Frith, Mr. Frith, jun.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Mr. R. D. Prior, Rev. R. P. Burnett, Mr. Corsar, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. A. Lawson, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Jopp and son, Mr. and Miss Woolley, Mr. Nalder, Mr. D. F. de Vitre, Mr. Cotsworth, Mr. A. E. Martineau, Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chevass, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Slothert and two infants, Mr. H. R. Morgan. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. A. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macfarlane, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ormiston, Brigade-General H. Collett, C.B., Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Ferris, Lady White and child, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and child, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. N. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Mackay, Mr. J. E. Howard, Mr. H. F. Silcock, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Mr. W. Holmes. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Cotton, Mr. Brooks.

For Port Said: General Sir Charles Baker Pasha, Mr. N. E. Baker Pasha, Colonel Kelly Bey, Mrs. Royle and child.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. H. Greenfield, Major H. P. Okeden, Miss Peacock, Mrs. Rosario, Miss Greaves, Mr. Elsworth and three children, Mrs. and Miss Uppleby, Mr. Uppleby.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Marseilles*: Mr. Jas. Peat.

For Marseilles: Miss Dykes, Miss Pilleau, Miss M. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Powyss.

For Ismailia: Mr. A. Beeston, Dr. Bousé, Mr. Lashan, Dr. Longmore.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31; from Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich, Rev. F. Montgomery, Mr. Ferard, Mr. Kingcome.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Sowerby.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Challis, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs R. S. Smyth, Mr. E. H. Day, Mrs. Baldi and child, Mrs. Lister and son, Capt. Raufee, Mr. C. S. Paddon, Dr. Blackner. *From Brindisi:* Capt. Pennyman, Lieut. E. J. Dent, Capt. H. Wigram, Mr. Paddon, Mr. Thos. Peacock, Mr. M. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Rev. and Mrs. Williams, La Comtesse de Montjoye and daughter, Capt. Ternan. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. de Smet, Mr. Corlis, Mrs. and Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey.

For Malta: Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Pearson and child.

For Colombo: General Lord Chelmsford, Miss Henderson, Mr. S. P. Sayser, Mr. and Mrs. Bayfus and child. *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. C. Mendis.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. J. Peat. *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. B. Fortune. *From Venice:* Brig.-Surg. C. Sibthorpe.

For Brindisi: Mr. McNicoll.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8; from Brindisi, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Canon Wilberforce, Mrs. and Miss Wilberforce, Mr. J. Tickell, Mr. R. Enthoven, Rev. James and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. Fairlie Muir, Miss Helen Muir, Capt. F. H. Yate, Colonel Shortland, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Jackson, Miss Pike, Miss Murphy, Miss Clark, Miss J. Taylor, Mr. F. W. Cowderry, Mr. Duncan Fry, Mr. Batchelor, Major Yate, Mr. Blood, Mr. W. H. Niven, Mr. F. Holloway, Mr. N. Outram, Miss Randall, Mr. Drew, Sir James Corry, Bart., M.P., Mrs. Gray and two children, Mr. E. D. Petter, Mr. A. M. Pearce, Mr. F. A. Prevost. *From Brindisi:* Major F. Barrow, Col. Waterhouse, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. C. J. Groom, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and son, Mr. E. Miller, M. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell, Lord Chelsea, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch, Mr. James Halliday, Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Kirby, Rev. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. G. Peppé, Mr. Lowis, Sir R. G. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Miss Langworthy, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. Chisholm, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. E. Cargill.

For Aden: Mr. H. E. Barrett.

For Gibraltar: Capt. Buckley, Mr. W. W. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Fulton and two children.

For Malta: Mr. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gale, Mrs. Rivers and infant, Miss Reid, Mrs. Sherrard and two children.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi:* Mr. P. Thummles.

For Ismailia: Hon. W. Byron, Mr. G. A. and Miss Byron.

For Brindisi: Misses Davids (2), Mrs. Ibbetson.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Nov. 14; from Marseilles, Nov. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. M. Beth, Mrs. Glendinning and infant, Lady Metcalfe, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Long, Mr. Rose. *From Marseilles:* Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. B. Oldfield, Mr. F. Peacock, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. J. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton and child, Lady Thompson and infant, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. G. W. Walker, Mr. H. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Bowden.

For Port Said: Sergt.-Maj. Gooding, Sir L. Jones Parry.

For Ismalia: Mrs. Jones Williams.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 14; from Naples, Nov. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Mr. J. Hudson, Mrs. Joll, Miss Sergent, Mrs. A. K. Dougall and two infants, Mr. J. E. K. Boyd, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. R. S. Trivin, Mr. F. G. Hickson, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mr. Temple, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Samuel, Mr. F. C. Trench, Mr. and Mrs. Creatin, Miss Harley, Mr. E. Russell, Miss Beatson. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Bestie, Misses Campbell (2).

For Madras: Mrs. Phillips, Rev. — Marter, Rev. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. Walton, Miss Walton, Rev. W. Longman, Mr. A. Thompson, Miss Barclay, Mr. F. Miller. *From Port Said:* Mr. Thummles.

For Gibraltar: Sir Henry and Lady Drummond Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. E. G. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. de Sauty and two children.

For Bombay: Mr. Seymour Keay and two children.

For Colombo: Mr. Brown, Mrs. Waldock and two children, Mr. Waldock, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bovill and infant.

For Naples: Mr. J. A., Mrs. and Miss Bennett.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Nov. 15; from Brindisi, Nov. 25.

For Alexandria: Coles Pasha, Mrs. Coles and family, Mr. and Mrs. Delaforce, Capt. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Diblay. *From Venice:* Mrs. Wingate, Lady Wingate, two Misses Wingate.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Angel-Scott.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Bower and family.

For Colombo: Mr. W. E. Master.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Nov. 21; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Bombay: Surg. A. H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Cadge, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillwray, Mr. A. H. Straker, Mr. and Miss Ditmas, Capt. and Mrs. Angel Scott, Col. E. Maude, Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Mr. G. Beaumont. *From Brindisi:* Hon. and Mrs. Rampini, Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. C. Lidstone, Mr. Kulemkampff, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Ball, Miss Badcock, Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott, Mr. J. Helison, Maj. G. Eliott, Mr. J. Johnston.

For Malta: Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lieut. Fitton, Mr. Fitzherbert, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. G. C. Benson, Capt. and Mrs. Penro and

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child, Capt. Brown, Mr. Dowell, Lieut. J. H. Southey, Mrs. Croxon and child, Mr. H. Schofield, Capt. Linsay Caird, Mr. and Mrs. de Teissier, Capt. Hemphill.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. E. Baudry.

For Gibraltar: Mr. McLean, Hon. J. Cumming Bruce, Mr. D. Baird.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Piercy Bois and three children.

For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw Lincoln, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Mr. A. M. Slight, Miss Bradstreet, Mr. J. Large, Mrs. Thew, Mr. C. H. Thew, Mr. F. Morton, Surgeon-Major C. H. Swayne, Mr. J. Manning, Mr. W. Hockaday.

For Calcutta: Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. J. Campbell and two Misses Campbell, Mr. E. Herrington, Miss Calvert, Mr. R. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon and family, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. B. Savoy, Rev. J. Jones, two Misses Reid, Mrs. Arraloom, Mr. W. W. Osmond, Mrs. Hedger, Mrs. Hill, Rev. M. N. Bose, Mr. J. Anton, Mr. J. H. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Bull, Mrs. D. N. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. J. Swinhoe, Mrs. Farquhar, Mr. W. Ferris, Mr. A. P. Johnson.

For Aden: Mr. G. T. Richards.

For Port Said: Miss E. Shepherd, Miss Stowell, Miss Smith, Miss Batten.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Renny and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. A. W. Wiggins, Miss Kitchin, Miss Mawson, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Mrs. S. C. Baines, Mr. R. C. Baines, Mr. L. Morshead, Mrs. E. M. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hill, Miss Taylor, Miss W. Coates, Miss Browne, Miss R. A. Brown, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. E. R. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Campbell, Mrs. Young, Miss Pirie, Miss H. Macnair, Miss Prideaux, Mr. F. Butler, Mr. J. Grant, jun., Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. A. Hennesey, Mr. H. O. Campbell.

For Madras: Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman, Mr. M. H. Pratt, Miss Kough, Mrs. Blenkinsop, Mr. and Mrs. E. Loventhal, Miss E. Deane.

For Colombo: Mrs. Shand, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and two children, Mr. A. H. Sharpe, Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Huntley Skrine and friend, Miss Agnes Seton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child, Mrs. H. A. Graves.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.

For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Broadhead and infant.

For Madras: Col. and Mrs. C. D. A. Straker.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Mrs. Arthur Chamier, Miss Sell, Miss Kember, Miss Thomas, Miss Norman, Rev. E. Sell, Miss E. Rogers.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Taylor, Miss Watson, Mr. S. N. J. Risley.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. Cox, Mrs. Mitchell and family.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett, Mrs. Gordon, two Misses Ross, Miss H. M. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cotgrave and child, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Master Mercer, Miss Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Mrs. Wooldridge, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose, Miss Hall, Mrs. Haden Cope and infant, Mr. Maples. *From Marseilles*: Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore, Mr. W. J. A. Bird.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E. E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. McMullin, Mr. Watson and four children, Miss Evans, Mr. S. B. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Sparkes.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Gillan, Mr. and Mrs. Ling, Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Pedroza, Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Peters, Mrs. Horsley, infant and ayah, Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and native servant, Mrs. Pike, Miss Hinde, Miss Forster, Miss Coates, Mr. L. Howel, Surg.-Major Harrington, Major-General Hogge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horsley, Miss D. Horsley, Miss A. Horsley, Miss A. F. Horsley, Miss J. M. Blackmore, infant and ayah, Miss Cobb, Mrs. Hardy, infant, and nurse, Mr. A. Bruce, Surgeon Marks, Mr. Sherring, Mr. Mardon, Mr. and Mrs. Bashford, Capt. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs Ballantyne and infant, Mrs. Newberg, infant and ayah, Miss Kellie, Miss M. G. Harrison, Miss Phillips, Miss Awdry J. Simeon, Miss Edith J. Simeon, Miss Long, Miss Smith, Miss P. Smith, Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Mrs. Whitton, Miss Whitton, Miss D. Whitton, Miss G. Whitton, Miss Small, Miss Humphrey, Master Humphrey, Mrs. Jamieson and child, Miss Bell, Miss Griffin, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. C. H. Bompas.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Illott, Miss C. C. Hearsey, Miss A. H. Hearsey.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. Austin Thomas and infant, Dr. Stevenson, Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire, Mr. E. Read, Mr. L. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Wyville Thomas.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pugh, Miss Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. C. Hills, Miss Hills, Miss Jones.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Rev. H. J. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Hattie L. Bruce, Master Harold M. Bruce, Miss Lillie H. Bruce, Master George H. Bruce, Miss Clara H. Bruce.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28th.

For Bombay: Miss Alcock, Miss Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Privileggio Pacha and wife, Lady Hudson, Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichni, Mrs. and two Misses Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Soloman, Mrs. Janni and family, Mr. and Mrs. Froeschmann and son, Rev. M. Thecla and seventeen sisters, Mr. Lang, Mr. Sullmann, Mr. Gurtler, Dr. Fox, Mr. Wegeuer, Mr. G. Voss, Mr. Marinitsch, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bake, Vice Consul Prumler, Mr. Berends, Mr. Wm. Frank, four missionaries, two gentlemen, Consul Haa, Mr. C. G. Sinclair.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Col. Roberts, Mr. O. Dow, Mr. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. N. Beyts, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, Mr. Beyts, Rev. Mr. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Rev. R. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Murison, Mrs. Manners, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Gompartz, Mrs. Pringle, Mr. Dighton, Mr. Elliott, Rev. R. Kilgowe, Miss Wells, Miss Robarts, Mr. and Mrs. Yates and family, Mrs. Jas. Grant and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Glen, Mr. G. Bell, Mr. S. Owen, Mr A. H. Wynes, Mr. D. Macintosh, Mr. Jas. Dunn.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, Sept. 15.

From London: Mrs. Brunton, Mr. H. D. Davies, Mr. T. Harwood, Miss Davis, Dr. Hotman, Mr. Gowans, Miss Marie Tyrelle, Mr. J. Airds, Mr. A. Ashworth, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. W. Chadwick, Mr. Nicholl (junior), Mr. Winckler.

From Brindisi: Deputy Surgeon-General Farrell, Mr. J. Manson, Mr. R. Trevethick, Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, Mr. G. Macdonnell, Miss Mathews, Mr. W. B. Allen, Mr. Spencer Cox, Mr. R. Walker, Mrs. Williams.

From Aden: Mrs. Morgan R. Thomas.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Sept. 20.

For London: Brig.-General R. M. Rogers, Miss M. Douglas, Mr. W. F. Jacob, Mr. Jacob, Miss Bell, Mr. J. M. Francis, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. J. Mack, Mr. J. C. Norwood, Mr. A. Maitland, Mr. J. E. Anderson, Mr. L. Reed, Mr. Mahomed Newaz Khan, Mr. Pearley, Mr. Walter Moore, Mr. Thos. Trish, Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. W. McQuarie, Mr. J. Smith.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Col. A. R. Badcock, Mrs. J. G. Watkins, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Mr. Mahomed Shafe, Mr. Probh Dial, Mr. F. P. Nathan, Mr. Abdul Hakim Khan, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. W. D. Shaw, Mr. J. K. E. Verschoyle, Mr. C. T. Elton, Mr. A. F. A. Hervey, Mr. C. R. Haygarth, Miss Patterson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. J. M. Da Silva, Mr. J. C. Da Costa, Mr. J. Da Silva Pacheco, Mr. A. de Leao.

For Aden: Mr. J. Eastman.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. W. A. Wheeler, from London, Oct. 3; from Brindisi, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: Lieut. A. E. Beadon, Mr. A. Brown. *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. R. Baillie, Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Messrs. G. and St. G. S. Jackson,

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Miss Jackson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Graves, Mr. R. Morris, Dr. J. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Browne, Mr. Howell, Mr. P. Copeland, Lieut. C. H. Pritchard, Mr. J. C. Gale, Mr. Sneil, Miss Ward, Mr. J. A. Shepherd. *From Venice*: Mrs. and Miss Brodie.

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Payne.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare, Col. and Mrs. Clerk, Mrs. Huyshe and two children, Mr. Eyuand, Mr. Cockburn and son, Surg. N. M. Lake, Mrs. H. Singer, Rev. A. Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Edward, Miss Martin, Mr. G. Woodward.

For Alexandria: Miss Roberts, Miss Small, Mrs. Harington, Miss Johnson, Mr. F. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Miss Royston, Mr. Atkins, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Develly, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Purvis Bey and two children, Miss Purvis, Mr. de Giarde, Mrs. Barber. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Barringer, Mr. J. A. Sett, Mr. R. J. Moss, Mr. R. P. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. Lascaris, Mr. Carliss, Judge Sandars, Mr. Bell, Mrs. and Miss Benedict. *From Venice*: Mrs. Rundell.

For Ismailia: Mr. Compton, Mr. Ackland, Capt. Hawes.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Carreras, Mr. and Mrs. Rawley.

For Port Said: Col. Crawford, Mr. Martin.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. W. Smith.

S.s. *Pekin*, from Southampton, Oct. 4; from Naples, Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Methven and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. George Bradford, Mrs. Brown and four children, Mrs. C. Fox and two daughters, Mrs. and Miss Bull, Mr. J. G. Thomson, Mr. R. Smith, Col. D. Robertson, Lieut. R. B. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, Messrs. Walker (2), Mr. R. C. Laughlin, Mr. E. C. S. Baker, Mr. R. Meredith, Mr. N. A. K. Leslie, Mr. J. W. Davenport, Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Mr. A. M. Chalmers, Mr. Barrowcliffe, Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. G. W. Place, Miss Methvin, Mr. R. S. Irwin, Mr. Branchi, Mr. Broomfield, Mrs. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. G. Turner, Mr. Miller, Mr. Bennet, Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. H. G. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Bolst, Master Burke. *From Naples*: Captain Lindsell, Mr. H. L. Monk, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. H. Bull, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. Lunsberg, Mr. Reefs. *From Ismailia*: Mr. C. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. H. Hudson, Mr. F. Fisher, Mrs. Wodehouse, Mr. A. O. Wood.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Hoysted, Mr. R. F. Sheriff, Mr. E. F. Ball, Mr. Ward.

For Naples: Mr. L. E. Clark, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hamilton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Shirnvell, Mr. Godward.

For Colombo: Rev. F. Weaver, Mr. E. H. Clark, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. *From Naples*: Mr. R. J. Pead, Mr. W. E. Riley, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gordon Spence.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Turner and two children, Mr. H. Aspinall, Mr. H. J. Barwell, Mr. Ascroft, Mr. Stevenson.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Du Plat-Taylor, Mr. C. M. Seagrave, Mr. Calderbank, Mr. G. H. Herbert.

For Port Said: Miss Bergheim, Miss Lake.

Per P. and O. S.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. Wheler, from London, Oct. 5; from Marseilles, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Brodie, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton and two children, Mrs. C. White, Mr. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. J. Doming, Mrs. H. Doming, Mrs. A. Doming, Master J. Doming, Mrs. Meares, Miss Reed, Mrs. and Miss Robertson, Mrs. and two Misses Hojel, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Kellie and infant, Miss Brookes, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves, Mr. Howman, Mr. Hagberg, Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. C. J. Sibold, Capt. Welchman, Capt. Deans, Mr. and Mrs. Lowis, Mrs. Gauntlett, Mr. E. Jones, Lieut. R. H. Grey, Miss Low, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Miss A. Macmillan, Mr. F. Sandes, Miss Jennings, Surgeon-Gen. Pinkerton, Capt. W. W. Hunter, Mrs. Graves, Mr. R. E. C. Walker, Mrs. Izat and infant, Mr. G. Wordsworth, Miss Boult, Mr. Moss, Miss Maynard, Miss Sharp, Rev. L. Klugh, Mr. J. H. Simpson, Mr. D. E. Dane, Mr. H. Rattigan, Mrs. Young and three children, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. White, Mr. R. L. Harris, Dr. Morton, Mr. R. Turnbull. *From Marseilles*: Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. and Miss Bulkley, Mr. Townsend, Mrs. Sealey, Mr. Wiseman, Mr. Wm. Watson, Col. and Mrs. Greig and child, Mr. Richardson, Capt. Chorman, Mrs. F. D. Mander, Mr. Tuthill, Mrs. F. Tuthill, Mrs. Rattigan and child, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Mr. G. B. Allen, Brig.-Surg. K. McLeod, Mr and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mrs. Garrett, Surg.-General Brooke Smith, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. F. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Miss Buckley, Mr. H. G. and Miss Mann, Mr. A. T. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Llewhellin, Mr. C. H. Seely, Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, Mr. Izatt, Miss Maynard, Mr. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Golding Lewis, Lieut.-Colonel Manderson, Capt. Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. W. Goldring, Mrs. General Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedler, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Captain and Mrs. Riddell, Gen. Elles, Colonel Wilmot, Mrs. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Mr. L. R. Morris, Mr. Stütz, Mr. A. Gradon, Mr. Dixon, Mr. F. G. Mayne, Capt. Becher, Mr. Joseph, Rev. R. Bateman, Mr. H. M. Abas, Miss Gibson, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. B. Gray, Captain Silver. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Kann.

For Madras *(via Bombay)*.—*From Marseilles*: Mr. C. L. Huson, Mrs. H. W. Hudson, Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, Mr. M. P. Coode, Mr. Graham Watson.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. and two Misses Brown, Mr. Paice, Mr. A. H. Buston, Miss P. Clarke, Miss Lipscomb.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss George, Col. J. Whitaker, Mrs. Tracey and infant, Mrs. Hannyngton and two children, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. Martin, Mr. C. Worthington, Mr. P. Clarke, Capt. Macaulay, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Ford, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Humvicke, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Semple, Colour-Sergt. and Mrs. Farmer, Private Howard.

For Port Said: Mr. A. R. Rempler. *From Marseilles*: Mr. C. Royle, Mr. J. H. Matthews.

For Aden: *From Marseilles*: Mr. A. B. Mein.

For Kurrachee: *From Marseilles*: Mrs. Eagger.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, from Liverpool, Sept. 28.

For Kurrachee: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Barratt, two Misses Barratt, Mrs. Goldsbury, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Girard, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Rev. Cobbold's two children, Miss C. H. Platt, Miss Ohm, Mrs. and Miss Chesnaye, Mrs. Bell, Rev. F. L. Hopkins, Mrs. Craster, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pirie and three children, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Field and four children, Miss Halsall. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thompson and four children, Miss Thompson, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Mr. Long, Mrs. Lowden McLean, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Lieut. V. G. Whitla, Miss Oldham, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Roberts, Lieut. A. W. Montagu, Mr. G. Leslie Smith, Mrs. C. H. Powell, Mrs. and Miss Pennington, Major A. J. and Mrs. Brander, Lieut.-Col. Carrington, Capt. P. M. Carpendale, Rev. and Mrs. Durand, Mr. Herbert Dupernex.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, from London, Oct. 1.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. E. Meynell, Miss Speechly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitford Smith and infant, Mr. G. Arlebar, Miss Collins, Miss Lewis, Miss Rice, two Misses Butcher, Miss Coke, Mrs. Hannett and two children, Capt. Mockler Mrethewey, Mr. T. T. Pearce, Mr. E. Sanders, Mr. J. James, Mr. J. Oates, Mr. Thomas and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Heinrichs, Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. A. Salanson.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. du S. Prothero and child, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Miss Cowley, Mr. W. E. Warburton, Mrs. Vansittart, Miss A. Mead, Mrs. Stack, Mr. Bremer, Mr. C. W. Agar, Mr. G. F. Bird, Mr. H. Kennedy, Miss E. A. Chandler, Mr. L. A. Smith, Miss A. W. Thackeray, Mr. S. J. Stevenson, Mr. L. W. Smith, Miss Amy Field, Miss M. Hathway, Mrs. Herber and infant, Mr. C. K. Griffith, Mr. R. John, Miss Johnson, Mr. A. Brown, Rev. J. W. Thomas, Mr. H. A. Majed, Capt. A. J. Windebank, Mr. L. St. J. Brodrick, Mr. G. McCash, Mr. W. J. Wheatley, Mr. G. Cameron.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Tanner, Rev. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Miss Quinn, Mr. J. M. Sealy, Mr. S. G. B. Curtis, Mr. F. A. Morgan, Mr. Rose Minchin, Mr. Brooke Smithe, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Pickthall, Mr. A Dumbleton.

For Aden: Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Fowle and family.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Sept. 27.

For Marseilles: Capt. R. G. Jones, Mr. H. S. Dickie, Mr. S. J. Sargent.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, Oct. 4.

For London: Mrs. Darling and child, Mrs. Patch and infant, Major R. C. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewis, Mrs. J. Simpson, Mrs. Saunders, two daughters and infant, Mr. H. Laskari.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Collen and child, Surgeon-Major Scully, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Thomson, child and infant.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	—	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

THE Masonic ball at Simla, on September 17th, was a great success. The rooms were beautifully decorated. Lord and Lady Lansdowne arrived shortly before ten, and were received by the Masons, who made an avenue up to the dais. The Knight Templars drew their swords and made an arch for their Excellencies to pass under. The effect was very beautiful.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		103½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		97	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		104	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		107	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	975
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	265
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20 ...	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880	25 ...	405
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	130 ...	1,100
Fort	8,500	100 ...	1,475
French	all	60 ...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	— ...	—
Khangaum	450	45 ...	395
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	20 ...	450
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	225
New Berar	500	25 ...	562½
New Indian	125	10 ...	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	80 ...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon	500	— ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,150
Sind	750	50 ...	475
Velkart	all	75 ...	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90 ...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15 ...	800
Alliance Spinning ...	all	80 ...	560
Albert Edward Mills...	500	20 ...	400
Anglo-Indian	100	3 ...	91
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	— ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25 ...	740
Central India	500	45 ...	1,175
Coorla Mills	1,000	40 ...	455
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	560
Golam Baba	400	— ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20 ...	147½
Hindustan	1,000	85 ...	790
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	— ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	25 ...	730
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25 ...	580
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50 ...	1,010
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	660
Jaffer Ali	500	— ...	—
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	45 ...	940
Khandeish	1,000	50 ...	600
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	25 ...	680
Leopold	100	5 ...	149
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,025
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50 ...	1,190
Mazagon	250	5 ...	122½
Morarji Gocouldass ...	1,000	75 ...	1,675
Naigam	100	— ...	—
National	1,000	— ...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25 ...	685
Oriental	625	15 ...	390
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	250	— ...	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon...	2,000	25 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60 ...	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	80 ...	410
Southern India ...	500	15 ...	125
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½ ...	297½
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	85 ...	350
Western India ...	1,000	25 ...	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,680-15	5 pr.ct	2,550
Do. New £20 Shares...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	78
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,550
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	390
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,240
Thacker and Co.	15	180

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—September 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.				
4	Promissory Notes	Rs.	98	9 to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)		—	0 to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)		102	0 to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		102	0 to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)		—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to —
6	of 1872 (1892)	105	0 to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	103	0 to —
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	103	0 to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103	0 to 103 8
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103	8 to 104 0
4½	of 1882 (1902)	100	4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India...	£12½	165 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	50 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180 to 182
Barnagore Jute	£10	103 to —
Bengal Coal	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	14½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4½ to 4¾
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	375 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	66 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	86 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	100 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	111 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	94 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to 139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to 170
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	67 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	191 to —
Gourepore	100	125 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	81 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	116 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	91 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	72 to 78
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	240 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	105 to 106
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	79 to 80
Strand Bank Press	100	88 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	105 to 105

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	70 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	53 to 54
Do. contributory	80	38 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	50 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	84 to 86
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)	100	48 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	85 to —
Endogram	£10	Nomina.
Gielle (Darjiling)...	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	83 to 84
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	— to —
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)... ...	100	65 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-6 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbullí and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	190 to 195
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

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		Price.
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4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
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PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
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East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	131 to 135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	128 to 132

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Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24½ to 24¾	
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24½ to 24¾	
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	27¼ to 27½	
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113 to 115	
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Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146 to 148	
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137 to 139	
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129 to 131	
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to —	
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	108 to 110	
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Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27¼ to 27½	
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133	
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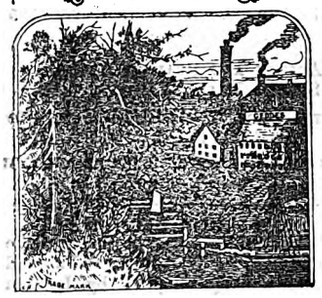
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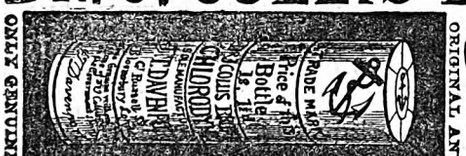
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AND

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

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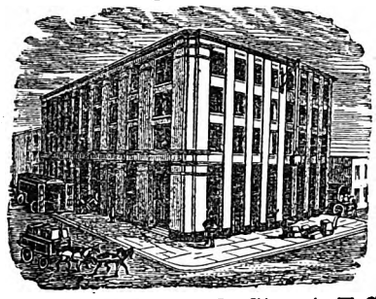
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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. Kaye, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 27th Sept.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 25th Sept.; and from Calcutta to the 25th Sept.

THE Viceroy is about to go on a shooting expedition in the hills near Simla.

LORD AND LADY REAY are now on a visit to Simla.

THE Bombay Municipality will present Prince Albert Victor with an address of welcome when he arrives at Bombay. On the return of his Royal Highness to Bombay in March it is intended to arrange several public functions in his honour.

THE Poona Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

THE exhibits were not quite so large as on previous occasions, but the standard of excellence was greater.

A DESPATCH has gone home emphasising the Government of India's telegraphed protest against the proposed change in the mail day.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Simla, Sept. 19th, the Hon. Mr. Scoble introduced the Bill to indemnify certain witnesses who had given evidence before the Crawford Commission. He explained the circumstances which had rendered such action necessary, and the Legislative Acts under which it was impossible, notwithstanding the guarantee given by the Bombay Government, to retain in office persons who had purchased their positions by bribery. The Hon. Mr. Hutchins, following, dealt with the scope of the proposed Bill, and the Viceroy spoke at considerable length on the difficult position in which the Government had been placed. The Government of India were anxious to observe the guarantee given by the Bombay Government as far as possible, but in certain cases it was impossible to do so altogether. They agreed with the Secretary of State in the admiration he had expressed at Lord Reay's courageous attempt to stamp out corrupt practices from the administration. The Bill was to be passed on the 3rd October.

IT is not intended to introduce the Leprosy Bill into the Legislative Council during the Simla session, as the mass of opinions received will require to be carefully considered before the measure is finally framed.

THE answers by the Local Government to the queries sent by the Government of India in connection with the excise administration are not likely to be received for some time to come, as every point raised by Messrs. Smith and Caine has to be carefully examined and their various assertions verified—no easy matter.

THE Royal Artillery regimental dinner took place in the Simla Town Hall on Sept. 17th, between 30 and 40 gunners being present. The Commander-in-Chief presided, and Colonel Graham, who had just returned from Sikkim, was the guest of the evening.

THE Gwalior Durbar have revised their offer in connection with the North-West Frontier defence scheme, and instead of cavalry and infantry they will now provide 1,200 cavalry only, together with a transport train of 500 ponies.

THE Russians are actively proceeding with the laying of a railway line from Charjui to Kerki along the left bank of the Oxus. They are also building a tramway on the Decauville system from Merv southwards to Panjdeh.

THE Ameer, who is at Mazar-i-Sharif, will probably winter at Jellalabad, in consequence of an outbreak of small-pox at Cabul.

TWENTY FIVE prisoners have arrived at Cabul in fetters and chains from Turkistan, under charge of Captain Ali Muhammad Khan. They are said to be charged with complicity in an attempt to kill the Ameer. Their leader, named Barak, was put to death at Mazar-i-Sharif.

THE custom of *suttee* was recognised in the State of Tipperah, in Bengal, up to only four months ago. The Maharajah, at the interposition of the Bengal Government, issued an order forbidding *suttee* in his State only in May last.

THE Government have declined to accede to the request of the Calcutta Missionary Conference to reopen the Patna case.

SIX persons were burnt to death, and several seriously injured, by the destruction of a chawl by fire at Bandora.

THE 7th Dragoon Guards have won the Simultaneous Shooting Match, fired all over India, with 913 points. The Seaforth Highlanders were second with 905 points, and the Musketry School at Changla Galli third with 897 points.

IT is intended to arraign Tantia on charges of murder, mutilation, and dacoity.

IT has been decided to start a swimming club in Bombay.

THE seam of coal discovered near Quetta is 27 inches thick, and coal is of excellent quality.

THE autumn rice and jute crops in some districts of Bengal are expected to give fair results, whilst in others it is estimated that the outturn will be below the average.

THE Forest Branch of the Revenue Agricultural Secretariat will, while the new buildings in Hastings-street, Calcutta, are under construction, be quartered at Simla.

THERE is some probability of a programme of railway projects for the next five years being shortly drawn up.

THE Government of India has increased the pension of Prince Kamar Kadr, the eldest surviving son of the late ex-King of Oudh, to Rs. 4,000 per month.

A CENSUS of Simla was taken on the night of Sept. 25.

TYPHOID and small-pox have broken out in an epidemic form at Cabul, so that the Ameer will probably winter at Jellalabad, if he returns from Mazar-i-Sherif.

THE Government of India, it is reported, have recommended that the tenure of Secretaryship in the Public Works Department should be invariably for five years, with a view to securing a greater continuity of administration.

IT is intended to raise the status of the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.

THE *Kattywar Times* understands that one of the objects of Lord Reay's visit to Simla is that of discussing the advisability of placing the Native States in the Presidency under the direct control of the Foreign Office, and also to learn the views of the Viceroy on the subject of securing Dwarka and Porebunder ports for naval stations.

CAPTAIN MULLABY has been appointed field ensign of the Lushai Column, and Lieutenant Kingscote his assistant Dr. Seaman having declined the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major Murphy has been appointed in his place.

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THE Anglo-Indian Mission is expected to commence work in the Shan country in the course of a few weeks.

OBITUARY.—Colonel Pemberton, R.A.; Major Stevens, 42nd Goorkhas; and Mr. J. Ross, Secretary of the New Club, Simla.

NOTES.

THERE is little of interest to record in the news received from India this week, either by wire or post. In Bombay and Rangoon Corporations and Committees are busying themselves about the preparations for the expected visit of Prince Albert Victor, whose trip to the East ought to be a pleasant one, considering the anxiety which is being displayed by Europeans and Natives alike to give him a cordial and loyal welcome.

RUMOUR is again rife in making guesses regarding the probable successor to the Duke of Connaught in the Bombay command. Major-General Sir George Greaves, who was formerly Adjutant-General in India, is freely named as the most likely man for the coveted post; but we believe that no steps whatever have yet been taken by the home authorities as to the filling up of the approaching vacancy. It should be remembered that his Royal Highness of Connaught has yet six months to serve before the tenure of his command expires, so there is ample time in which to consider the question of his successor.

IT is to be hoped that the agitation about the corrupt mamlutdars is being calmed down. The Indemnity Bill has now passed into law, and although it was impossible, in spite of the guarantee given by the Bombay Government, to retain in office persons who had purchased their position by bribery, yet the men who have been dismissed are not to go uncompensated, and they are not to be exposed to any future proceedings in law courts. An Indian contemporary therefore hopes that the patriots of Poona will rest satisfied, and pause before commencing their threatened legal proceedings against Lord Reay.

THE *Times* correspondent in Burma continues, of course, to wire anything evil he can find to bring British rule into contempt; but the quiet statements in Sir George White's report are the best answers to all the calumnies which have been telegraphed regarding misrule and anarchy in Upper Burma. Here is a single instance which a military contemporary specially points to. Sir George White mentions the district in which Brigadier General Lockhart commanded in 1886-87. Two years ago that officer was continuously engaged against strong and well organised bands of dacoits. To-day a railway runs through this district, and connects Mandalay in undisturbed and peaceful communication with the sea. Organised dacoity is at an end, and the whole country is practically at peace. Whether the annexation policy was moral or expedient, the fact remains that it is proving itself a blessing to those most interested—the inhabitants of the country itself.

PERSISTENT rumours are again abroad that Lord Connemara will vacate his Governorship of Madras, and return to England for good, in March next. Upon this point the *Madras Mail*, whose editor (Sir Charles Lawson) has special opportunities of knowing the truth, says:—"We have ascertained that this is unfounded, as also is another rumour that has been current in Madras lately that his Excellency will go from Simla to Kurrachee, and there embark for England after resigning his appointment. His term of office will expire one year and nine months from next March, and he has no idea of shortening by one day that official connection with Madras, of which he is very proud."

THE *Statesman*, writing of the necessity of railway communication in the famine-threatened districts, says:—"Now that the question of annexing Ganjam to the Central Provinces has been mooted a look at a railway map will convince every impartial observer that the whole country between the Godaveri and the Mahanadi should go to the Central Provinces. It will be observed that the whole of the seaboard has not a foot of railway. As neither Bengal nor Madras will feel the expense of bridging these rivers, if made over to the Central Provinces, this heavy expense will be avoided, for they will only be too eager to make feeders from the coast to their Bengal-Nagpore line, and so give themselves outlets to the sea from which they are now entirely excluded. This arrangement will equally distribute the coast between the three Governments. Madras will become a manageable Presidency, and can then advantageously be made, like Bengal, a Lieutenant-Governorship, a saving which will enable something to be done towards helping on the neglected districts of Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and Orissa. If this course be adopted the expensive and long East Coast line, which will be comparatively useless without bridges, may sleep for some years to come. Rice at Sonepore is said often to be left uncut because there is no market for it. It was procurable at twelve annas a bag when rice in Ganjam was Rs. 3-12 for the same quantity, there being no means of transporting it."

A CALCUTTA Native paper has a cartoon representing a burly Englishman and a fat Indian lady standing *vis-a-vis*, the latter handing over to the former a box having the word "Gratitude" inscribed over it. The following explanatory passage is given below the sketch:—Mother Indiana (to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P.): "Accept my heartfelt gratitude, my disinterested friend, for your noble advocacy for the cause of my poor sons. Tell your countrymen to treat them kindly, as they are of noble descent, though now fallen." The words are unfortunate, for Mr. Bradlaugh's sympathies were never yet on the side of "noble descent." He would shudder to think that in befriending Indians he might be assisting "bloated aristocrats."

The following is from the Lahore paper:—"In the Fine Art Exhibition, recently held at Simla, there was one water-colour sketch which scarcely received the notice it deserved, perhaps because it was by a Native artist. It was entitled 'A Hindu Widow,' and represented a comely young woman tastefully clad in white, and having bangles on her wrists. The picture was painted with a purpose, that purpose being to show what a Native widow in the North-West Provinces really is like. In a note the artist called attention to 'her well-nurtured frame,' her neat clothing, her jewellery, and her peaceful expression of countenance. She is supposed to have just finished her morning devotions, and is then engaged in tender thoughts of 'the dear departed.' The artist was moved to exhibit his skill by the desire to remove, as far as he could, the too common opinion that the Hindoo widow's lot is necessarily an unhappy one; and if he has not been guilty of gross misrepresentation, there would appear to be at least one widow in the North-West Provinces on whom Professor Max Muller's sympathy would be wasted. According to the artist, the only hardship under which she labours is that she is forbidden to wear rings on her toes; and this, as he naively remarks, is 'rather an advantage than otherwise.'"

WE have just heard a curious rumour as we go to press that Sir Richard Temple will be invited to take his seat at the India Council Board in lieu of General Strachey, who has accepted the more onerous and more lucrative position of Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company. There certainly would be a flutter in the quiet dovecot of the Indian Secretary of State were Sir Richard to settle himself there. But Sir Richard's ambition is, we fancy, made of sterner stuff. Besides, we imagine that he would be as much welcomed to the Council as would Sir Lepel Griffin.

THE Hon. Mr. Grinlinton gave a dinner recently at Colombo to celebrate the fall of Sevastopol. He had as a guest Major-General Massy, commanding the forces in the island, known as "Redan Massy" for the indomitable coolness displayed by him on June 18th, 1855, when he headed the troops that stormed the Redan on that day.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 13.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Cantonments Bill, as amended, was passed. The Legal Member introduced a Bill to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information. The Bill was simply a re-enactment of the English Act passed in the last session of Parliament.

The religious riots in the north on the occasion of the Mahomedan celebration of the Mohurrum have been repeated in the south during the Hindoo Dusserah Festival. In the former the Hindoos were chiefly to blame; in the latter the Mahomedans appear almost wholly responsible. For some time considerable friction has existed between the two communities in Madras, consequent on the erection of a certain mosque. The Hindoos had protested against the erection, but as the Mahomedans undertook to abstain from interference with Hindoo processions passing the mosque the authorities refused to intervene. For 100 years Hindoo processions from the neighbouring temple have passed through the street where the mosque has been recently erected. As the Dusserah procession passed the mosque on the evening of the 10th it was suddenly attacked by a large number of Mahomedans, who at first succeeded in driving it back. The police and military were then summoned to disperse the mob. Upon bursting open the doors of the mosque the police arrested over 100 Mahommedans. The magistrate will investigate the case on Monday. A religious affray also recently occurred between Hindoo and Mahomedan students at Rawul Pindi, when two Mahomedan boys were killed.

The principal traders in Mysore closed their shops during the Dusserah Festival as a protest against alleged illegal and excessive taxation. Ultimately the Rajah's Minister received a deputation and explained that the Maharajah was not responsible for recent taxation, and that the Municipality had exceeded its legal powers. He promised a redress of grievances. The traders accepted the explanation and undertaking, and proceeded forthwith to open their shops. Great inconvenience had been caused by the strike, as the food supply was stopped for the large numbers who had swarmed into the city to attend the religious festival.

On the 9th the Mysore Minister delivered his financial statement. The past year showed financial prosperity, with receipts Rs. 1,32,89,717, and expenditure Rs. 1,21,05,762, or a surplus of Rs. 11,83,955. He estimated the annual surplus at Rs. 16,00,000 for the next five years. He proposes as an insurance against famine, accumulating Rs. 1,00,00,000. The financial programme would be liable to alteration should the Government consent to accept the military aid offered by the Maharajah, who considers that such contribution to the defence of the Empire must outweigh every other consideration. It was stated, in conclusion, that the intended visit of Prince Albert Victor had excited the greatest possible enthusiasm in Mysore.

A grand State Council, held at Patialla on the 10th was the occasion of the assumption by the Maharajah of full powers of government. A Royal salute was fired, and the Maharajah addressed the Durbar in a graceful and sensible speech. As he is only eighteen years old, it seems rather a matter for regret that he should have been vested with full powers at so early an age. Most Native rulers are surrounded by parasites and flatterers, and are constantly tempted into evil courses by vicious provocations. If, therefore, the policy could be adopted of postponing the enjoyment of full powers until judgment became riper and the capacity for self-control were developed and established, it would frequently preserve both ruler and subjects from the disastrous effects, with which India is so familiar, of reckless and ruinous maladministration in the feudatory States.

A band of dacoits recently broke into the church at Umballa and stole the communion plate and other property. The police succeeded in arresting the robbers and recovering most of the property.

The Tripati Temple case is adjourned to Nov. 4th. The police have obtained important information which may possibly sustain the priest's alleged charges against subordinates. During the great Temple Festival the priest received a public ovation from the pilgrims.

Tantia Bheel was further charged, on Wednesday, with robbery and murder, and was committed for trial. The evidence as to the murder was weak.

The Secretary of State's despatch in reference to the Public Service Commission's report has been received by the Government, to the effect that no legislation is required. It is stated that the age for candidates will be raised to 25. It is pointed out in the Press that this will prove both inconvenient and prejudicial. All the new appointees, though considerably senior in years, will be junior in service to a large number of those appointed under existing rules. The special reasons which actuated Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India, in reducing the age to 19 equally obtain now. An earlier age enables the candidate to compete direct from school and spend his probationary years at the University, affording an opportunity to those who have failed either to compete for the army or to prepare for professions or some other pursuit.

The Latest news from Hyderabad contradicts the reported resignation of Nawab Mehdi Ali, surviving brother of the late Sir Salar Jung. He will shortly be married to a sister of the Nizam. Preparations are being made for the Prince's visit. The official programme contains the following items:—A visit to Golconda Fort; panther hunt; a State banquet; a four-in-hand procession to Bolarum; a ball at the Residency; while a public hall and waterworks will be constructed at Secunderabad in commemoration of the visit. At Delhi the Prince will be invited to open the waterworks.

Lord Connemara leaves Simla to-day. He was entertained during his stay to various dinner parties and dances, and he joined the Viceroy's shooting party. He also witnessed the military manœuvres at Jutogh, in which the mountain batteries took the principal part, demonstrating the wonderful capabilities of their mountain guns for effective operation in apparently impossible and precipitous places. In view of the approaching Lushai expedition, Colonel Woodthorpe delivered an interesting lecture on the tribes and country, as the result of past experience.

Lord Reay reached Bombay on Saturday. The Council of the Native Presidency Association presented what purported to be an address of welcome. It was in reality, however, a severe criticism on recent Bombay administration. They stated that they were keenly disappointed at the omission of the Government to redress the legitimate grievances of the forest proprietors; they complained of the provisions of the Sanitation Bill for voluntary contribution and local cess; and they deplored the evident intention of the Government to starve liberal education in the interests of technical education. Lord Reay stated that he would reply fully by letter.

General Amir Ahmed, agent of the Ameer with the Indian Government, died at Simla on Tuesday. The Viceroy addresed a letter of condolence to his family.

The latest reports from Ganjam show that severe distress and cholera have almost entirely disappeared. Crop prospects are favourable.

The Government of Bombay have passed a resolution in reply to the protest against the Sunday mail. It states that the facts and arguments contained in the memorial furnish an additional strong reason against the proposed alteration.

In the second medical examination the Bombay list of sixty-two successful candidates is headed by a girl in open competition, she alone passing in the first class.

A Native Christian has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for personating a student at the Madras Matriculation Examination.

The Indian Government have sanctioned a direct railway from Pondicherry to Cuddalore. The scheme is stated to have been disapproved by the Madras Government, the line having no claim for British financial support. The Indian Government are stated to be in accord with the Chamber of Commerce as to the necessity of resisting the sacrifice of commercial interests to the existing monopoly of the East Indian Railway.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 13.

The latest native news from Afghanistan reports an encounter between the Sangu Khel Shinwaris and the Ameer's troops under General Gulam Haider. Several officers and soldiers of the Ameer's troops were killed. The Shinwaris are said to have fought bravely.

The Ameer has been celebrating the recent birth of a son by releasing some Turkestan prisoners, and by a distribution of money in charity. The principal Afghan cities were illuminated for three days.

BURMA.

RANGOON, OCT 12.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held last week to consider the arrangements for Prince Albert Victor's reception. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company will place one of their fine steamers at his Royal Highness's disposal during his stay.

Dacoity is reported from Yemethin, where a band armed with dahs were resisted by villagers armed with sticks, and a hand-to-hand fight took place. One dacoit was killed on the spot, and nine more were captured next day. The resistance of dacoits by villagers is a very satisfactory sign.

A daring raid was made a few days ago at Bhamo by some

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Kachyens who stole the European officers' ponies from the centre of the town, and retreated unchecked to the territory of the neighbouring Tsawbwa.

A serious charge has been brought against two young officers in the Shwebo district. Mr. Buchanan, extra Assistant-Commissioner, and Lieutenant Thatcher, of the Hampshire Regiment, were pursuing some dacoits, but on their arrival at a village where their information stated that the dacoits were concealed, none were found. Believing the information given them to be false, Mr. Buchanan and Lieutenant Thatcher are reported to have ordered the villagers to be beaten. One villager is said to have died three days afterwards. The inquest has not established any connection between the alleged beating and his death. Mr. MacDonnell, officiating Chief Commissioner, has ordered a formal inquiry, and, if necessary, a trial by a magistrate. This course will be generally approved, and will do much to give the villagers confidence in the justice and impartiality of British rule.

Orders have been given forbidding the forcible impressing of boats and labour for the Chin expedition.

Rain has been fairly plentiful, and crop prospects are improving.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE SECULARISATION OF THE INDIAN SUNDAY.

(Madras Mail.)

The Bishop of Bombay and others have very properly requested the Sheriff of that City to convene a public meeting for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the consideration of the proposal of H.M.'s Postmaster-General, that in order to promote the convenience of Australia, the mail steamer shall for the future leave Bombay during the fair season on Sunday. The proposal concerns passengers by those steamers in all parts of India, for if it is carried out they will have to arrange to arrive in Bombay on Friday, if they have any financial or other business to transact in Bombay before embarkation, as on Saturday the banks, offices, and shops will close at 1 or 2 P.M. for the customary half-holiday. The *Times of India* states that India and China, under the new mail contract, pay an annual subsidy of £265,000 for a weekly mail service. The Australian Colonies, for a fortnightly service, pay only £85,000. The Indian contract, moreover, is for ten years, while that of the Australian Colonies is only for seven. "They seem to have taken advantage of the India and China contract to get a cheap Australian contract dovetailed into the Indian arrangements at Aden. We pay the piper, and they get the advantage, and that, probably, has encouraged the Australians to dictate the sailing day from India." India, in effect, pays more than her fair share of the cost of the service in order that Australia—the richer country of the two—may be allowed to pay less than her fair share. The P. and O. has a formidable rival in the Orient Company, and if as much were demanded in proportion of Australia as is paid by India, the Colonies would boycott the former, and reserve all their favours for the latter. It certainly is very hard that Bombay should be victimised in the manner proposed. Apart from higher considerations, a great city like Bombay has need of the physical rest of Sunday, and such rest is incompatible with the bustle and worry of mail-day.

In this connection it may be well to urge the Madras Hunt Committee to reconsider their proposal to have hunting on Sunday mornings. The innovation is quite uncalled for, and it would cause much pain to many people whose feelings merit respectful consideration. The Hunt is supported by voluntary private subscriptions, but it is to all intents a public institution, and it would be ill-advised to fly in the of face public opinion. Sunday is a *dies non* with hunting men all the British world over, not for sanctimonious reasons, but from a feeling of respect for tradition, opinion, and propriety, which does good sportsmen honour. The practice of observing the day by an abstention from sport is one that has hitherto been followed in Madras, and we cannot admit that there is any more excuse for departing from it now than there has ever been. There are six days in a week in which men may hunt to their hearts' content; and it is not unreasonable to ask them to let all their fixtures fall within those days. The introduction of meetings on Sunday must in the nature of things cause a divergence of opinion among sporting men that cannot be conducive to the abiding prosperity of the Hunt.

THE BURMA DESPATCH.

(Correspondent of the Times of India.)

Major-General Sir G. White's Burma despatch has been published. It is stated that the success of the operations, which involved great hardship and labour on the troops, and the satisfactory progress made towards the pacification of the country, is due to the skill, judgment and ability of Sir George White. The Governor-General in Council fully concurs in the high approbation expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, and endorses his praise of the ability and energy of the several commanders; also his approbation of the troops, officers and men of all ranks, British and native. Sir George praises Brigadier-General Symons for the operations in Sagaing, Ava, and Myingyan. Captain Knox, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry in Ava, achieved remarkable success. Mr. Scott, Political Officer, and Lieutenant Fowler, of the Beluchis, specially distinguished themselves in capturing a dacoit in the Sawbwa's palace. Major F. Howard, Rifle Brigade, with a detachment of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, worked well against dacoits in the jungle round Popa. The casualty list from 1st May, 1887, to 31st March 1889, comprises: killed, British officers 6, wounded 6; killed, native officers 2, wounded 4; killed, British soldiers 10, wounded 35; killed, native soldiers 42, wounded 97. The casualties are the result of fatigue and exposure, which is out of all proportion to the losses sustained in the field. Over 6,000 officers and soldiers have been invalided since November, 1885. The following officers are named who have rendered specially valuable services:—Brigadier-Generals Collett, Faunce and Wolseley; Colonels Symons, Little, Major, and A. Ternan; Lieutenant-Colonels Skine, Macgregor, Clark and Kennedy; Major Shepherd, Norfolk Regiment; Captain Westmoreland, 6th N.I.; Lieutenant Wright, R.E.; Surgeon P. Doyle, for services in the Chin Hills; Captain Lambe, Norfolk Regiment; Surgeon-Major A. Strahan, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry; Second Lieutenant Faunce, Oxfordshire Regiment; Surgeon Rogers, 44th Goorkha Regiment; Lieutenant Campbell, Madras Staff Corps; Surgeon Robinson, Indian Medical Service. The despatch mentions the invaluable services rendered by Major Raikes, Political Officer, for specially valuable service with the Mogaing Field Force; Captains O'Donnell, 44th Goorkhas, and Macdonald, Hampshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Benson, Munster Fusiliers, for very useful work in signalling; Surgeon C. Cronin, Lieutenants H. Clements, Madras Staff, M. Tighe, 27th Bombay N.I., Colonel Sartorius, 27th Bombay N.I., Lieutenant Fowler, 27th Bombay N.I., Captain Pink, 2nd Queen's, with the Karenni Expedition, Major Norcott, Rifle Brigade, Captain Beaufort, R.A., Lieutenant Morris, Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Jackson, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant Farrant, Royal Munster Fusiliers; also Lieutenant Minogue, Royal Munster, Captain Knox, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, Lieutenant King, 33rd N.I., Captain Smith, R.A., Major Howard, Rifle Brigade, Major Spencer, 17th N.I., Major Hingston, 10th N.I.; and the following officers of the Divisional Staff:—Colonel A. Morgan, Major T. Cather, Captain B. Spragge; lastly, his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Jackson, Hampshire Regiment.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

(Pioneer.)

Of the two columns the only one likely to encounter serious opposition from the tribes we dignify with the name of enemies is that operating from the Chin Hills. The Lushais and Kukis not only did not oppose the small force that entered their country last spring, but the frequent submissions that have taken place during the summer among their chiefs seem to show that they are even less likely to resist now. On the other hand, the Chins have developed unexpected pugnacity and resource under the pressure of the field force sent to subdue them. It was anticipated up to the end of the active season that General Faunce would have brought about the submission at least of Siyins, Tashons, and Kanhows; but with the stubbornness of mountaineers, the tribesmen, hard as they have been sometimes hit, have never been able to induce themselves to make the submission required of them, and show no sign of doing so. The Kanhow tribe have been very severely dealt with by our field force. Eighteen of their most valuable villages have been destroyed, in most cases being set on fire by the Chins themselves on the approach of the troops. The Kanhows have been in negotiation with our Political Officers, and at one time it seemed that they would accept the terms offered to them, namely, the payment of an annual tribute and the surrender of all the captives. To follow them up farther will involve an advance into an extremely difficult country, it may be in the face of considerable resistance, for the Kanhows can probably muster some 2,500 fighting men with 1,500 guns.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

(Bombay Gazette.)

That it might reach the dignity of a line of useful local traffic by the interchange of coal and minerals generally from Telingana for coolies from the coast districts, and the prudent development of the N.E. districts of the Nizam's dominions to a measure of their former prosperity, is possible. Telingana has soil, sub-soil, and minerals. The opening up of that country depends greatly upon the opportunities for progress.

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allowed to the new administration in Hyderabad. The administration is firm and honest, and needs only time to reach the high platform of utility. Masulipatam, we may say in passing, is claimed as a treaty free-port by Hyderabad for the people and trade of the Nizam's dominions. Whether it can be made into a harbour is a question. The Minister of Hyderabad might well move in the matter, but Coconada asserts superior claims, or some other port without greater natural advantages might step in and cut out both. The harbour is a main feature in the East Coast Railway scheme. Despairing of the Madras Port of Refuge, Sir Guildford Molesworth was credited with saying that if the Coconada anchorage could be made into a safe harbour, as he believed it could, it would cut out Madras, and attract the Burma trade for Bombay over the Nizam's State Railway. These matters often make or mar the fortunes of whole districts, as well as of railways, and deserve the closest and amplest consideration by statesmen.

LEPER LEGISLATION.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

We are glad that the object of the Bill is not simply the segregation, but also the amelioration, of the condition of the leprous community in India. The Government of India's Resolution calls the Bill "A Bill to make Provision for the Isolation of Lepers and the Amelioration of their Condition." It would be most inhuman were the Government not actuated by a generous motive for the amelioration of the most pitiable condition of the sufferers from leprosy, while forcibly segregating them from the general community to the latter's welfare. The Government should be strictly mindful of the expediency of letting the segregation of the lepers follow close upon the heels of the amelioration of their condition. Since the publication of the Leper Bill much curiosity and anxiety have been felt by the public if people suffering from what is called *white* leprosy would be subject to the operation of the Act. The question whether this particular form of leprosy is contagious or not is yet undecided. The Leper Commission will have to decide the matter.

CLEANER WHEAT.

(Times of India.)

The committee of the London Corn Trade Association have at length found the pressure brought to bear officially and by the English millers too much for them. They have yielded, but in such a reluctant and half-hearted way as to be almost useless. They have now decided from the commencement of next season to raise the standard of Indian wheat. The admixture, we are told, in the case of Bombay wheat will be limited to 3 per cent. for shipments made during the four months, March to June, and 3½ per cent. for shipments made during the eight months, July to January. At the India Office meeting the London Corn Trade Association had the temerity to assert that it was the natural condition of Indian wheats to contain about 4 per cent. of admixture on the Bombay side, and 5 per cent. on the Calcutta. To this statement the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at once replied that even under the primitive mode of preparation hitherto prevalent, and without special cleaning machinery, the natural condition of the bulk of Bombay wheats as they could be delivered by the farmers would show less than 2 per cent. of admixture. The Committee of the Chamber proposed that London, like Liverpool, should adopt the 2 per cent. limit. No reform will be worth anything that does not teach, or, in a word, compel, the Native dealers and cultivators to see the necessity of sending wheat to market in a fairly clean condition. For years past the Bombay shippers have declared that they are able to keep to a 2 per cent. standard, and it is absurd of the London Association to fix it at 1 and 1½ per cent. higher, and especially absurd when the 2 per cent. standard is being satisfactorily worked in Liverpool. That the London Corn Trade Association have had to "climb down" is a good sign in itself, and we hope that the agitation will be continued until London and Liverpool have both the same standard of refraction.

PERSIA AND A EUROPEAN WAR.

(*Pioneer.*)

Persia indeed seems destined to be our next battle-field if we have again to meet the aggression of our old foe; no one indeed can fail to see that it must be the base for flank attack for either side. Writing in 1858, when Russia's position east of the Caspian was far less stable than it is now, the Austrian War Minister, Baron von Kuhnenfeld, predicted that Russia would steadily aim at getting an open seaboard on the Persian Gulf. "She may not," he says, "reach the shores of the Gulf in one stride, or by means of one great war; but, taking advantage of Continental complications, when the attention and energy of European States are engaged in contests more nearly concerning them, she will endeavour to reach the Persian Gulf step by step, by annexing separate districts of Armenia, by operating against Khiva and Bokhara, and by seizing Persian provinces." We need not stop to point out how completely this has been fulfilled so far. The "step by step" has now reached the point where Persia is practically at the mercy of her powerful neighbour, while in our direction we find a Russian railway reaching almost to the outer frontier of Afghanistan. Is it not time that we should make the one counter-stroke which would make our position in the Persian Gulf unassailable by putting in hand at last the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway? Nothing can be more certain than that one of the first acts of a general European war will be the blocking of the Suez Canal and the closing of the Bosphorus with torpedoes so as to protect the shores of the Black Sea from naval attack. We have the high authority of Lord Wolseley for the view that "the Canal would easily be rendered useless for months and perhaps a year," and that "it would be perfectly ridiculous for us to depend upon the Suez Canal as a line of communication with our Eastern possessions in time of war." Can we contemplate without misgiving the issue of a struggle in Persia and Armenia, with the Suez Canal closed to our transports and ships of war, and our only lines of communication the long round by the Cape or transhipment across Egypt? The reply must surely be in the negative. We are not in fact ready for possible, or, rather, probable events that may come on us now any day while this railway—a need thirty years ago, a necessity to-day—is still unmade.

THE CLAIMS OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

A writer, signing himself "Fair Play," sends the following letter to the *Statesman and Friend of India*:—

"Permit me to draw public attention through your columns to the strange appointments made by the Government of India of late years to the prize offices in its gift. Although I admit the inequity of the monopoly which the members of the Bengal Civil Service once enjoyed of such offices, I think that in the public interests their claims should not be so completely set aside as they have been in some recent instances. It cannot be that our Bengal Civilians are, as a body, so inferior in abilities and aptitude for business to their brethren from other Provinces, that what appears to be their systematic supersession in the filling up of offices to which they have hitherto been almost invariably appointed can in every case be justified or is justifiable. Take, for instance, the Secretariats under the Government of India.

"Foreign Department.—Sir Henry Durand, a Bengal Civilian, is to be replaced as Secretary by Mr. W. J. Cunningham, a comparatively junior Civilian from Bombay; the Under-Secretary, Mr. H. S. Barnes, hailing from the North-Western Provinces.

"Financial Department.—Sir David Barbour was succeeded by Mr. J. Westland, both Bengal Civilians, but Mr. Westland has been succeeded by Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, a N. W. Civilian, with Mr. E. Lawrence from Bombay as Under-Secretary.

"Home Department.—Mr. A. Mackenzie was succeeded by Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, both being Bengal Civilians; but on Mr. Macdonnell's temporary promotion he is replaced by Mr. C. J. Lyall, a comparatively junior Civilian from the North-Western Provinces, the Under-Secretary, Mr. J. O. Hewett, having also been selected from the North-West.

"Revenue and Agricultural Department.—Sir E. Buck, the Secretary, is from the North-West, with Mr. J. Mackenzie from Bombay as Under-Secretary.

"Legislative Department.—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Secretary from the North-West, has been succeeded by Mr. S. R. James from the same Province, with Mr. J. Macpherson from Bombay as Under-Secretary.

"But it is not only that the claims of Bengal Civilians to the Indian Secretariats, which were almost exclusively manned by them before, have been practically ignored; they have of late been passed over even in the filling up of other offices, for which they may be reasonably supposed to possess special aptitudes. The Chief Commissionership of Burma was filled successively by three Bengal Civilians, namely, Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Rivers Thompson, and Sir Charles Bernard. It was then given to Sir Charles Crosthwaite, a N.W. Civilian; and it is now being restored to a Bengal Civilian in the person of Mr. A. P. Macdonnell.

"The appointment of Mr. J. W. Quinton, a member of the Allahabad Revenue Board, to the Chief Commissionership of Assam is inexplicable. It is true that the office has before been held by N. W. Civillians, namely, Sir Charles Elliot and Mr D. Fitzpatrick, but their appointment might have been justified by the absence of other thoroughly qualified candidates at the time of the vacancies. Such, however, is not the case now. It is almost inconceivable that Mr. Quinton, who has had no experience of the people and knows nothing of their language should be deliberately preferred for the Chief Commissionership of Assam, over such a man as Sir John

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Edgar, than whom I am certain no member of the whole Indian Civil Service could be found better fitted for this particular office. It is not only that Sir John Edgar possesses an unrivalled knowledge and experience of the province and its people—which should be the first qualification for the Chief Commissionership—but, unlike most Secretaries to the Bengal Government, he has filled the most important Commissionership in Bengal, I mean the Patna division, with marked ability and success. Surely the ability and success with which he has assisted Sir Steuart Bayley in the administration of the Bengal Government should have singled him out in the judgment of the Supreme Government for the higher office for which he is so manifestly fitted. None can more strongly disapprove than myself of the monopoly of the highest offices which Bengal Civilians once enjoyed as such without the slightest reference to their individual merits and qualifications; but in passing over the indisputable claims of Sir John Edgar to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, apparently simply because he is a Bengal Civilian, the Government of India has done an act of great injustice, not only to Sir John himself, but even more to the people of Assam whose immediate interests are to be confided to a N.-W. Civilian, who can know nothing of the Province he is thus called to administer.

"One word more. It is probable that Mr. Westland before going on leave was consulted as to which appointment he would prefer on the shuffling of the cards which would necessarily take place on Mr. Howell's retirement from the Hyderabad Residency. How is it, then, that after accepting the office and having actually joined it he should so suddenly express his wish to vacate it, while distinctly disavowing the usual plea of ill-health? Unless some satisfactory explanation is given of these almost inexplicable arrangements the public belief will be that the new Viceroy has been hoodwinked into connivance at a grave jobbery perpetrated by the Government of India in the distribution of its official patronage."

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

There was never any doubt, or, it would be more correct to say, there has for several years past been no doubt, that one day the iron horse would go puffing up the Himalayas and into a terminus at Simla. When the Delhi-Kalka scheme is completed a long stride nearer the consummation, so often and so generally wished, will have been made. In the ordinary course of events the Government of India would have felt forced to continue the line from Umballa, if only in response to demands from the official world which has now to toil by tat and tonga fifty-eight miles within the mountains. Even the Kalka-Simla section has for long been the subject of discussion and of survey, of estimate and consideration from every point of view. We have reason to think it is at last near its realisation. Prophecy is rash unless you know beforehand; but we think it will be found that in two or at most three years' time the passenger who takes his seat behind a locomotive at Calcutta or Bombay will require no other means of travelling till he arrives within a mile of Viceregal Lodge, Simla. The questions raised by any proposals to make the Kalka-Simla line are familiar enough to the Indian public; but some of the more important of them will perhaps bear restatement. One of the most important is the military question; but another almost, if not quite, as important is: Will the railway pay? There is no question whatever as to the feasibility of the line. The engineering difficulties are indeed great, though not insurmountable; but if they are to be surmounted it must be at very large expense. Mr. Morris's estimate, when he surveyed the line in Sir Guildford Molesworth's time, five or six years ago, was that the railway would cost a lakh of rupees per mile to construct; and unless the Government of India is willing to give the existing road for the line—which they very certainly are not—the cost of construction will, in any Company's hand, not fall far short of Mr. Morris's estimate. A good deal will turn on whether the Government consents to let parts of the existing road be utilised for the line or allow it to be widened so as to admit of laying rails along it. There is a considerable body of troops quartered in the hills about Simla for whose passage up and down a road must be reserved. There are stations at Dugshai, Solon, Kasauli, Syree, Sanawar, and Jutogh, which contain a substantial portion of the British troops available in case of a sudden demand upon their services, and their transport must be with the Government a paramount consideration. The Darjeeling mountain railway runs practically on the road to that sanitarium; but then the gauge is a two-foot one, whereas the Simla-Kalka proposed line will have to be broader. The question of traffic is one that has yet to be more fully examined. The Government engineers believe that it will not be sufficient to make the section pay; but other and as competent authorities say that, as part of a Calcutta-Simla line, it will, and probably as much as the Darjeeling Himalaya, which returns from 6 to 7 per cent. There is no doubt, we imagine, that one result of building a line to Simla would be given an impetus to the passenger traffic thither. Once the line is in working order, Simla becomes far more the official capital of India than Calcutta, and moreover, a host of people from different parts of the country, who are now deterred by the dak journey of close on a hundred miles from Umballa, will spend their leave in Simla, or think little of running up there on business. Nearly every cold-weather visitor will take advantage of the line, for it would be unpardonable in such to confess to their friends at home that, with railway facilities in existence, they had neglected the famous Indian summer capital—the Capua, the Sybaris, the Saratoga—whatever they choose to call it in England.

Even should the inquiries now going on not result in a determination to extend the Delhi Kalka line, the State will sooner or later have to get the work done. It was very nearly being done when Mr. Nobel, the American oil-smeller and speculator, was trying to obtain a concession of the land a year or two ago; and had it not turned out that the astute Yankee possessed more audacity than silver, it would have been now on its way to completion. It is surprising that the Government has not made up its mind to build the line or cause it to be built without further ado. Although the expenditure, as we have shown, would be large—at a lakh a mile, say fifty eight lakhs or half a million sterling—yet, on the other hand, there would be considerable State savings in more than one direction. The postal system is at present carried on by an elaborate tonga service, which not only is dear in itself, but requires that a large sum should be spent on keeping the road in good order for the tonga traffic. The carriage of the post by rail would be infinitely less expensive, and the road might still be kept in fair order for a smaller sum of money, inasmuch as the traffic would be less trying. In the matter of travelling allowances, too, a considerable saving ought to be effected; for officers who now receive eight annas a mile from Simla to Umballa as travelling allowance, that is to say, a sum of nearly fifty rupees, would be carried by the railway for nine or ten rupees, or even fewer. The prospects and plans of the suggested line, we are well aware, have been considered from every point of view over and over again in private State papers and public official documents; and without having them before us we are content to suppose that, notwithstanding the reasons adduced in support of the line, the Government has excellent grounds for refusing to take an active part in making it. But with every year that goes over our heads India is making fresh progress, and new interests are coming into existence, whose convenience has to be consulted. We are drawing nearer to a bustling time of preparation for actual war, if not for a war within the country itself, and the fall in exchange is causing the European community affected to more and more seriously turn their thoughts to the hills instead of homewards. Every year sees Simla enlarged and still enlarging, and every year the cessation of its severance from the rest of India is becoming more and more imperative.

MILITARY EMEUTE AT LUCKNOW.

(Lucknow Advocate.)

Strange as it may seem, none of the provincial dailies, not to say our bi-weekly local contemporary, has yet chronicled the full details of the most sensational event in the station, though it is now more than a week old. The whole of the Cantonment, usually so quiet, was thrown suddenly into a state of the intensest excitement over what appears to have been a fierce *mêlée* between the troopers of the 17th Lancers and the soldiers of the Royal Horse Artillery. As it would appear an attempt has been made to suppress the matter, at least so far as to prevent its getting into the papers, the real cause of the affray has not transpired, though various versions are afloat throughout the city. To cut a long story short, it would seem the Lancers were the aggressors, and rode down in full gallop to the Artillery Lines, when the gunners turned out in force, and a terrible fight ensued. The latter could not hold out long against the assailants, who had the advantage of being on horseback, and further of using their long lances, which, of course, they did with good effect. When matters grew critical, and the spent and infuriated artillerymen called loudly for a battery to be got ready, the wise bugler, rising above the passion of the strife, gave the alarm—with the result that the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Station, with his whole staff, besides numerous officers of the garrison, were on the scene of action—now sanguinary—in a few minutes. By remonstrance, persuasion, and threats they succeeded in separating the combatants, although at one time it seemed as if these had entirely forgotten themselves, and would not listen to reason. A few deaths are reported to have occurred; and, altogether, a like conflict, with such bloody scenes, does not appear to have happened for many a long day in any cantonment in India. We shall await the result of

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the Court-martial which, we hear, is already sitting, and shall be greatly concerned to know if the blame of the whole fiendish affair is laid on the Native employés in the lines, who may have assisted in procuring arms, ammunition, &c., or fixed on the right shoulders.

BENGAL.

(*Sept.* 25.)

THE tenders for the Calcutta Municipal Loan were opened on Saturday by the committee. The amount advertised was Rs. 11,15,000, and the amount tendered Rs. 28,10,600. The Loans Committee were unwilling to accept any tenders below Rs. 103, at and above which amount Rs. 4,53,000 was accepted. The loan will be kept open for the balance of Rs. 6,62,000 at 103.

THE *Englishman* learns that the engineers for the re-survey of the Mogulserai-Purulia line have been nominated, and that Mr. Bell, the Chief Engineer of the survey, is now in Calcutta making arrangements for next season's work. We may, perhaps, infer from this that there is some probability that the survey of the "Grand Chord" will be abandoned, more especially as recent advices appear to indicate that there is but little chance of its being adopted. If we are to have the Southern Purulia route as the solution of the matter, there would seem to be room for Sir Bradford Leslie's northern route, the "Western Bengal," as a local line to serve those districts which are now said to be practically shut out from the trade of Calcutta by the want of railway communication.

MESSRS. OCTAVIUS STEEL AND CO. write as follows to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—Sir,—We are authorised to say, in regard to terminal arrangements in Calcutta, that the question being one of the greatest importance, Mr. Izat, should his proposal ultimately be adopted, desires to carry with him the approval of merchants and the public, and to settle details in accordance with their wishes, and those of the Government. He regards as essential to his project—(1) that the station arrangements be distinct from, and independent of, the East Indian Railway Company; (2) that they have good approach to the river, and afford ready access between the termini and the shipping; and (3) that they provide direct communication for his own waggons with the Kidderpore docks.

MADRAS.

(*Sept* 25.)

THE High Court of Madras on Monday accepted an appeal by Mr. Nelson against Mr. Crole's decision regarding the Mahunt's bail, and ruled that the Mahunt might be allowed bail without conditions as to residence in the sum of Rs. 20,000 and two sureties of Rs. 10,000.

INQUIRIES made by the Port Officer of Madras have shown that the port dues at present levied at the ports in the districts of Godaveri, Kistna, Tanjore, and Ganjam were quite insufficient to leave any surplus for carrying out the necessary improvements at any of the ports. The Madras Government has, therefore, issued an order that, from the 1st of January next, the rate of port dues on foreign vessels calling at any of these ports is to be raised from two to three annas per ton, which is the maximum amount leviable under the Ports Act.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—"The autumn races began badly, with incessant rain and stormy gusts, which cut up the Wellington Racecourse, made it very dangerous for those taking part in the events, and kept all the usual sightseers from Ootacamund and Wellington away. The last day's racing took place on the Ootacamund old racecourse, or 'Cocky's Course' as it is generally called, on Saturday, the 21st instant. It had rained all the previous night and morning, and the course (which is a very treacherous bit of ground, and will be soon abandoned for the new course) was as slippery as glass. The sun burst out about two o'clock, so great numbers of people assembled on the Downs. All went well until the pony hurdle race; one or two horses certainly nearly came down, but that does not count on these hills. Mr. McCartie, our sporting and most popular collector, had taken part in several of the previous flat races with indifferent success, but this time he was coming in an easy winner on Captain Preston's pony, when, at the last hurdle, the pony 'rushed his fence,' took off too short, turned a complete somersault, and came down with his jockey under him. Fortunately, medical assistance was at hand, for Dr. North was among the spectators. Mr. McCartie was picked up unconscious, and attention was promptly given to his hurts, which are of a very serious nature, viz., one leg broken in two places, and concussion of the brain, beside some injuries to the neck and shoulder. Terrible as the accident is, it is hoped that the unfortunate gentleman will eventually recover. This coming so soon after the late Captain Russell's fatal accident has cast an additional gloom over Ooty, which has this year witnessed an unusual number of accidents on the racecourse and hunting-field. Of course, everybody left the course, and the races ended most dismally."

BOMBAY.

(*Sept.* 27.)

MR. R. THOM, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. E. M. H. FULTON, C.S., on return from leave, will be appointed on special duty to hear certain cases connected with the Palitana State.

THE services of Major E. D. Newnham-Smith, Staff Corps, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution has been issued, which states that Mr. W. R. Hamilton, third Presidency Magistrate, has been allowed furlough for nine months, from the 20th of next month.

COMMANDER R. F. HOSKYN, it is stated, will succeed Commander Carpenter, whose term of service in charge of the Indian Marine Survey shortly expires. During the past five years the *Investigator*, under its able and popular commander, has done grand service on the Eastern coast of India.

FRIDAY was the last day for the reception by the Municipal Commissioner of nominations for a Councillor to take the place of Mr. Jalbhai Ardesir Sett of the Mandvie Ward, who has gone to Europe. Two nominations were received, one being that of Mr. Bomanjee Pherozsha, proposed by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Ardeshir Bezonjee, and seconded by Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Mr. Joosub Ismail Memon; the second nomination being that of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdar Tejpal, who was proposed by Mr. Vundravan Purshotamjee and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Karsandas Natha.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain during week good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and beneficial to crops; moderate or slight in other districts. More wanted in parts of Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandeish, Nassik, Tanna, Kolaba, Kattywar, and Baroda. Standing crops damaged by rats, crabs, turtles, and locusts in parts of Kurrachee, by locusts in parts of Shikarpore, by rats, insects, locusts, drought and blight in parts of Hyderabad, by blight and locusts in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and by insects in parts of Kattywar. Crops otherwise good except in one taluka of Surat and two of Khandeish. Reaping of early crops commenced in Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Kurrachee, Poona, and Ahmednugger. Drinking water scarce in Upper Sind Frontier.

THE *Englishman* says:—Bombay is crying out because one acting judgeship in the local Small Cause Court has been given to a Native; whereas in Calcutta we have no fewer than three permanent Native Judges in our Small Cause Court. The business men of Bombay are remonstrating, and when they remonstrate in Bombay something generally happens. "The business men who have placed Bombay in the foremost rank of Indian commerce, say the remonstrants, "are Europeans, and the more important and difficult legal questions which go to the Small Cause Court for decision are such as turn upon European business usage and English mercantile law." Something like this was said when the Calcutta Municipal Bill was under debate in Council, and it was treated by the representatives of Native opinion as a piece of insolent prevarication. And yet the Natives of Bombay stand far in advance of those of any other part of India in respect of intelligence, public spirit, enterprise, and munificence.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Sept.* 25.)

THE Maharajah of Puttiala left Simla on Sunday night.

THE Annual Staff College Dinner will be held at the United Service Club on the 30th inst.

THE Government of India have not yet decided by what title the successor to the late Maharajah of Benares shall be known. It will be remembered that for loyalty during the Mutiny the title of Maharajah Bahadur was conferred on the late Ishri Prasad as a personal distinction, and it is now under consideration whether or not this should be continued in the case of his successor.

THE cotton forecast for the North-West Provinces and Oudh is as follow:—The rains set in early throughout the Province and, except in certain limited tracts in Rohilkhand, have continued normal. Rain has been generally very well distributed with sufficient intervals for fine weather for weeding. Total area estimated at 16 per cent. more than last year's. Probably fully up to average cotton area for last five years, namely, 1,600,000 acres. Condition reported at 88,

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100 representing a full average crop. This forecast relates to condition up to August 31, 1889.

A Lucknow correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—"An accident to a heavily laden brick-cart last week has been the cause of some stir among our local antiquarians. The waggon was passing over the roadway between the two buildings which compose the Lucknow Museum, when the pavement collapsed and brought to light the existence of one of those old brick drains of which there are so many in this city. The drain being opened out for examination revealed in its turn the existence of a tank completely filled in with fragments of fine old china, evidently the *débris* of the famous collection of the Kings of Oudh. To find that this was its end brings vividly to mind the turbulence and insecurity of those days. It is, however, by no means unlikely that things of more present worth than broken pottery may be discovered round the spot, as in the hurry and confusion which followed on the Relief, jewels and treasure were probably freely buried in the neighbourhood of the Museum—which was then the Royal Palace.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

"THE RAISING OF COINS."

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—M. Cernuschi, the French champion of Bi-metallism, is offering a prize of £400 for the best essay on Bi-metallism, to be furnished by April next. On the 30th May, 1889, Mr. Goschen told the Bi-metallists who had an interview with Lord Salisbury, that it is the duty of Mono-metallists to contribute to the enlightenment of the public on the subject of money. This was a well-deserved hint. I am told that hardly any persons in the City of London know or care anything about the subject. Should not something be done to remove such a reproach? If no public body, such as the Bankers' Institute, the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, separately or combined, will contribute a prize of, say £500, could not one man, or a few public-spirited men, be found to provide such a sum for the best essay on some such subject as "The Debasing of Coins; Bi-metallism; the excessive issue of inconvertible paper; the mode and effect of each plan with reference to a country's

I. Internal interchanges of goods and properties;
II. International interchanges;
III. Deferred monetary obligations;
IV. The morality of such procedures;
V. The adequacy of the measures to produce the desired effect?"

The Birmingham School, and the advocates of both Bi-metallism and Mono-metallism could urge their views in striving for the prize.—Your obedient servant, J. H. Norman.

October 2nd, 1889.

Drunkenness in Chota Nagpore.—The *Englishman* states that spirit-drinking has of late years been making considerable headway among the Kols of Chota Nagpore, and adds:—"A memorial from the Vorstand of the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission is now to be added to the evidence of the fact. Messrs. A. Nottrott, President, J. Betzler, General Treasurer, and F. Hahn, Acting Secretary of the Vorstand, bear witness to the spread of drunkenness, and ascribe it in a large measure to the outstill system. Formerly, in Singbhum district, there were only three distilleries and about eight grog-shops. In the Kolhan, the Bandgau and Porahat districts there was not a single grog-shop or distillery before the outstills were introduced, whereas now one can scarcely travel a few miles in any direction without coming upon a "kalal." A quart bottle of *phuli* is sold at four annas, and even less. The common stuff, *daru*, is sold for one anna a quart. The consumption of home-brewed spirit, *handia*, is at the rate of about four rupees a month for a well-to-do family; while in the case of a poor family it is seldom less than one rupee, which, small as it may seem, is about one quarter of their whole income. The German missionaries propose that the outstill system be entirely abolished, and the old central distillery system be revived. They would also raise the price of country spirits; limit the number of grog-shops; leave the opening of the same to the option of the people; levy a tax on all persons who wish to brew *handia* for home consumption; and impose a tax on those who brew *handia* for sale."

OBITUARY.

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Major Henry Fitzgerald Stevens.—Major Henry Fitzgerald Stevens, of the 42nd Goorkhas, whose death has been announced by telegram as having occurred at Fort White, Upper Burma, from fever contracted during the military operations there, at the early age of 38, entered the Army as ensign in the winter of 1868. From 1871 to 1872 Major Stevens served with the Looshai Expedition, for which he received a medal with clasp. He also served in the operations against the Naga Hill tribes in 1879 and 1880, receiving for his services another clasp to his medal. Major Stevens had held commissions in the 3rd Foot, the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry, of which he was wing officer, the Bengal Staff Corps, and the 42nd Ghoorkhas. He had seen twenty-one years' service, and was made captain in 1880.

Mr. W. W. M'Nair.—The death is announced of Mr. W. W. M'Nair, a distinguished member of the Indian Survey, who expired at Mussoree of typhoid fever. He had been twenty-two years in the Survey Department, and had rendered signal service, especially during the Afghan War of 1878-9. In the disguise of a Native doctor he made a journey into Kaffristan in 1883, and this achievement gained for him the Murchison Grant of the Royal Geographical Society. This expedition was, up to the time, unpararelleled. Mr M'Nair ascended to the Dora Pass over the Hindoo Koosh Mountains, which he found to be over 14,000ft. high, but with an easy ascent, quite practicable for laden animals. The account of his adventurous and important journey was read by him before the Royal Geographical Society in December, 1883.

The following is the report of the condition of Ganjam for the week ending the 14th September:—Season continues very favourable. Numbers on large works 9,881, small 5,427; gratuitous relief, week ending 7th, 58,170, of whom 7,591 men, 13,792 women, and 36,787 children; cholera, deaths, 20.

New Government Offices.—The *Englishman* writes:—"It has been finally decided to demolish Loudon's Buildings, and rebuild offices on the same site on the model of the Finance Department buildings. The new piles will be four stories high, and will accommodate the Revenue and Agricultural, the Home and Public Works Departments, as well as the Board of Examiners, and possibly the Military Department. It is proposed to introduce lifts into the new quarters, a proposal which will no doubt meet with genuine approval."

An Important Discovery.—The following is from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"A really grand discovery has been made at Quetta, where the North-Western Railway boring operations in search of pure water have been crowned with unexpected success. A trial borehole was commenced last month, and after passing through the sandy surface soil, some 30 feet deep, which contained plenty of water that is injurious both to man and locomotive (this water was excluded from the borehole by means of casing pipes), a very stiff clay was met with, and did not vary until a stratum of shingle and gravel was reached at a depth of about 140 feet. The boring tools had not penetrated many feet in the gravel when water began to appear at the level of the ground inside the casing pipe, and as the boring continued the flow of water steadily increased, until the engineer in charge telegraphed to Colonel Wallace that the discharge had reached the highly satisfactory proportions of 15,000 gallons per hour. Samples of the water, which is said to be beautifully pure, have been despatched to Lahore to be tested by the Government analyst."

The "Muslim Herald" on the Native Press.—This excellent little Mahomedan paper remarks:—"We have said that the Native Press is falling into discredit and losing weight as a popular expositor. It criticises with needless asperity, and is a very niggard in its praise, when it reviews the policy of the Government, which, do what it will, fails to please journalism so ultrapatriotic that it cannot see a mite of good in aught bearing an official brand. The Government is always in the wrong, or must be made to appear so. If there were not readers of such clogging stuff it would not be written; and it is this that makes us fear that there is a deal of undefined disloyalty among educated Natives, which would grow more strongly and practically aggressive did not the men it moves feel their utter inability to do more than weakly rail at a power which, from a wrong conception of their duty to their country, they think it patriotic to nag at in a way that is revolting to all who see in their methods a skulking aversion, which is too impotent to go beyond the stage of vituperation."

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

PERSIAN ANTHOLOGY.*

It may be gathered from the preface to the pamphlet entitled "Persian Anthology" that the intention of the translator is merely "to show what a mine of wealth in the way of moral and proverbial sayings, similes, tropes, metaphors and Oriental imagery lies open to any one who will take the trouble to dig for them in the soil of Persian literature." In limiting his scope of action to this end Mr. Rogers has exercised commendable prudence, for he has amply made good his contention, as expressed in the above extract, that the Western sober imagination has much to learn from the writings, so rich and fertile in conception, of the peoples of the East, whereas had more than this been essayed failure would have been "writ large" over the portals of the attempt.

To make good this somewhat sweeping criticism an explanation is necessary. First of all, it is obvious that to transplant poetry from one language to another is by the nature of things all but an impossibility—is it conceivable that the writings of Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Dryden, Pope and the such-like could be rendered into French, and still retain the impress of genius which has stamped them with immortality. What man born of woman could clothe in fitting language of another clime the famous soliloquy, "To be or not to be?" Thus much for the inherent difficulty of the task of poetic translation; but as regards the East there is a further difficulty, if not peculiar to Oriental tongues, at any rate notable as regards the Persian language. We allude not merely to the rhythmical versification, which is the basis of all poesy, save, perhaps, the solitary exception of English blank verse; but there is, if the expression may be used, a rhyme within a rhyme. To convey a practical idea as to what this means is difficult. To say there is a jingle of words detracts from the truth, and implies a want of dignity as regards style which is altogether foreign to fact. Now, to reproduce this harmony of words is altogether impossible. No one has ever succeeded in accomplishing the hopeless task. Even Sir William Jones—by far the most profound intellect which has ever attempted to lay open to the English speaking race the rich fancies of their brethren in the East—failed in a measure in this direction; and it is no disparagement to lesser rivals to assume that they are not likely to succeed where a genius of the highest flight was forced to strike his colours.

These remarks are not intended, and, it is hoped, are not likely to be taken, in depreciation of Mr. Rogers' labours. Whether success will attend his modest endeavours to interest others in what interests himself is, perhaps, open to doubt. The many-headed public care more for mental gratification than for intellectual improvement; but his "Persian Anthology", is a step in the right direction, and thoughtful readers owe him a debt of gratitude for the trouble he has taken in their behalf. A word of praise is also due for his further efforts, in conjunction with Mr. Griffiths, to draw attention, by the tale entitled "In Persia's Golden Days," to the land of the Lion and Sun, of which the ruler has recently been the guest of other nations. The Shah's acceptance of the dedication of this unpretentious volume is a fitting indication—if such were needed—that his Majesty is anxious to do all in his power to knit together the two peoples whose destiny has linked in with the bonds of common interests and common difficulties.

THE COTTON FORECAST.

The subjoined is the First Cotton Forecast of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for early districts of Deccan only, estimates generally up to end of August:—

In Khandesh, which contains about 9½ lakh acres, or more than nine-tenths of the total area of the Deccan, season has been favourable. Sowing rain in most parts was timely, and caused considerable increase in area. Except in a few places where it is affected by a break, crop is good and flowering. Return for Amalner, which had 58,000 acres last year, not received. Nassik and Ahmednugger, where early rain was seasonable, have respectively 14,000 and 55,000 acres, or almost double of last year's acreage. Break in August injuriously long, and crop withering. In Ahmednuggur the recent fall between the 4th and 6th September has improved the prospect, but from Nassik no change for better has yet been reported.

In South Deccan districts the reported area is 7,100 acres, against 15,100 acres last year. Sowing rain was deficient, season late, hence decrease.

The same remarks apply to Deccan Jagirs, for which reported area is 2,100 acres.

Amalner area 59,000. Sowing rain good; subsequent rain deficient. Condition middling. More rain wanted.

* "Persian Anthology." By Alexander Rogers. (Bevington and Co.) "In Persia's Golden Days." By R. J. Griffiths, M.A., LL.D., and Alex. Rogers. (Griffiths and Son.)

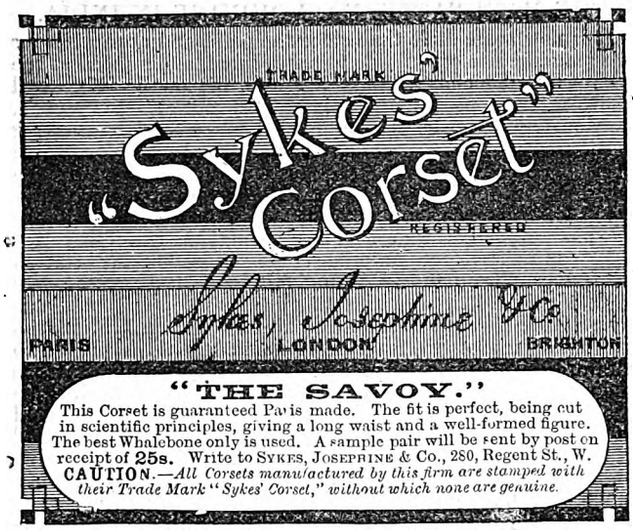
THE MANUFACTURE OF QUININE IN INDIA.

It is now some little time since the plant and apparatus for the manufacture of quinine were procured, and erected at the Naduvatam Cinchona Plantation, and the public in general and planters in particular would be glad to hear what Messrs. M. A. Lawson and D. Hooper have to say about the working of the new method. These gentlemen have been ready to give every possible information, and in showing the details of the process to all interested in the subject; but a short report available to the public, would now be acceptable. It has often been questioned whether a factory for the manufacture of quinine could be profitably started in India, and up to the introduction of the process now in use at Naduvatam, the answer has been in the negative. Now however, tangible results have been achieved, as the 10lb. jars of sulphate of quinine, equal in purity to Howard's, which may be seen at the factory, should convince the most sceptical. The next question is, can the drug be produced in paying quantities; or is it—like most of the gold in Wynaad—undeniably there, but too expensive to produce? It has been asserted that Government is manufacturing quinine at a loss compared with the market price, but it must be recollected that Government, when it started the present enterprise, did so more with the view of proving a process than of making a commercial success. It does not follow because the manufacture on an experimental scale does not pay that it should not do so when properly conducted on a commercial scale. It may seem rather surprising that cinchona planters, or others interested, have not moved yet in the matter of starting a factory, but there is an explanation of this in the fact that Government will give no guarantee as to its future action, and it is obvious that, whilst this is the case, nothing can be done, and private enterprise is completely checked. With large supplies of bark at hand, a genuine factory in working order, which could be enlarged so as to meet any requirements at any time, and a congested market, it is obvious that Government could, whenever it chose, completely rule Indian prices for quinine; and, though at present we are assured that there is no intention of interfering with private trade, yet it is distinctly laid down that Government will not fetter itself by promises of any kind. To business men this is very unsatisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the Government will take the matter into reconsideration and resolve on its future course. There has been great discontent amongst planters, and we do not know that it has in any way lessened, at Government retaining a large interest.

THE Government of India have recently on more than one occasion shown the solicitude which they feel to prevent British soldiers from having any differences or misunderstandings with the villagers or the local authorities when they go out for a day or two's shooting. One very sensible precaution which has been taken is to forbid any party from taking the field unless at least one member of it has a colloquial knowledge of Hindustani.

MESSRS. GEO. WHITE AND CO.'S Tea Memoranda, From Oct. 4th to 10th, gives the following statistics regarding sales:—Indian: The total brought to auction has even exceeded that of last week, which was unusually heavy. Monday's sale alone consisted of 18,000 packages, represented by over five hundred samples, being the largest on record. The demand for all kinds up to 1s. per lb. has increased, and the comparatively moderate supply has met with spirited competition, a further advance having been established in these descriptions. For good medium to fine, with strength and quality, full prices have been obtained. The choicest liquoring lines of Assam and Darjeeling still command high rates, amongst these the following full figures being realised:—Assam Frontier Co. Broken Orange Pekoe, 3s. 3d. per lb.; Medla Estate, 3s. 1½d. per lb.; and Moran Tea Co., 3s. 0¾d. per lb. Tippy Teas, on the other hand, lacking quality, at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb., have sold with great irregularity, and in some instance show a marked decline in prices ruling three weeks ago. Cachars and Sylhets continue to improve, whereas some of the Assams, Darjeelings and Dooars have somewhat fallen off. Kangras and Kumaons are still above those of last year, while Travancore and the Neilgherries are only sparsely represented, quality generally being, as a rule, below the average. Telegrams from Calcutta state that the large sale comprising about 20,000 packages, held to-day, passed without material change for fine and finest, but common to medium advanced ½d. to 1d. per lb. Ceylon: There has again been a good selection, the quantity offered being rather above that of the past two weeks. The quality on the whole has been fairly maintained. Fine and finest Orange Pekoes and broken Pekoes have met with less attention at the decline quoted last week, the demand being still concentrated on teas for price, which are again dearer, Pekoe Souchongs and Souchongs marking a rise of ½d. to 1d. per lb. The average for the week is about 1s. 1¾d. per lb., as against 1s. 1½d. per lb. last week

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1889.

THE TRUE STORY OF DULEEP SINGH.—II.

COLONEL MALLESON, in his able Introduction to Lady Login's book, puts the case of Duleep Singh and the action of the British Government towards him, immediately after the close of the second Sikh war, in a very terse and clear manner, holding that the treatment then dealt out to him was alike impolitic and unjust.

"When that war broke out Duleep Singh was the ward of the British Government. He was a child of nine years old, and took no part whatever in the administration of the country of which the British Government had recognised him to be the Sovereign, but of which the English Resident and a council of Native nobles were the actual rulers. The revolt of Moolraj, and the outbreak of Sikh chieftains in the Hazarah which followed that revolt, were directed against the actual Government of Lahore, which, as I have said, was presided over by an English Resident, and which ruled in the name of Duleep Singh. Yet when those risings were suppressed on the field of Gujerat, the British Government, then absolute master of the situation, visited the sins of Moolraj and the Hazarah chiefs on their innocent ward, deprived him of his kingdom, and, he has always asserted—though this would seem to be denied—of the estates which his father had accumulated, and consigned him to the care of Doctor—afterwards Sir John—Login."

During the time he was under that guardianship Duleep Singh was loyal to the British raj, contented, and, it might be added, even happy. It would be a foolish waste of words and time to go now into the question of the policy pursued by Lord Dalhousie in annexing the Punjab. But the annexation having been made, we know to-day that the result has been a benefit to the people, and a strengthening of British power and prestige in India. The wisdom of the step taken can hardly be disputed now, and it is well that ethical scruples were not allowed at the time to over-ride what appeared to be the selfish policy of expediency. In a Manifesto which was read at the great Durbar, when the young Maharajah and the Sikh Chiefs were officially informed of the intention of the British Government to assume the sovereignty of the Punjab, the following plain-spoken declaration was enunciated:—

"The Governor-General of India unfeignedly regrets that he should feel himself compelled to depose from his throne a descendant of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, while he is yet in his early youth.

"But the Sovereign of every State is responsible for, and must be affected by, the acts of his people over whom he reigns. As in the former war, the Maharajah, because of the lawless violence of his subjects, whom his Government was unable to control, was made to pay the penalty of their offence in the loss of his richest provinces; so must he now be involved in all the consequences of their further violence, and of the deep national injury they have again committed."

It cannot be denied that there is some casuistry in the above argument. The annexation of the Punjab was not only a politic but a necessary measure for the British Government to take; but, then, it must be remembered that that Government had already solemnly engaged to protect Duleep Singh in his sovereign rights during his minority, and that he personally had done nothing to warrant his deposition, but, on the contrary, had throughout evinced the greatest confidence and trust in his British protectors. He, however, made no hesitation in affixing his signature (tracing his name in English letters) to this Manifesto, which deposed him for ever from the throne, and the alacrity with which he did so was a matter of remark with all present at the scene. Possibly he had been previously advised how to act; but in a Memorandum prepared for Her Majesty by Sir John Login he writes:—"Although the young Maharajah could not but feel that the terms which had been imposed on him were hard and severe, especially when the loss of his throne was occasioned by no fault on his part, but *entirely* from the treachery of those whom he had placed in power around him, the difficulties with which he had been surrounded in his precarious position, before he was received under the protection of the British Government, were too strongly impressed on his mind to cause any hesitation on his part to retire into private life, and he accordingly submitted to the force of circumstances with very becoming dignity."

He allowed that force of circumstances to have its due weight with him so long as he was under Dr. Login's control, but he appears to have had from his earliest years a very distinct remembrance of his position as the heir of Runjeet Singh. On his eleventh birthday—the first after his deposition—a *fête* in his honour was got up by Login with the sanction of the two Lawrences—John and Henry—and in the morning he was presented with a lakh of rupees' worth of *his own* jewels from the *Toshkhana* by order of Government. He appeared dressed most splendidly, but when his guardian congratulated him upon his

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appearance he quietly remarked that on his previous birthday he had worn the Koh-i-noor on his aim! It may be mentioned here that that emblem of sovereignty, which he now claims as having been illegally taken away from him by the British Government, he afterwards, of his own free will and accord, when he came to England, made over to the Queen. Her Majesty had asked Lady Login "if the Maharajah ever spoke of the Koh-i-noor, and, if so, did he seem to regret it?" observing at the same time that she had never mentioned the jewel to him, and would feel a certain delicacy about wearing it in his presence. Lady Login took an early opportunity of asking the Maharajah if he would like to see the Koh-i-noor again? "Yes," was his answer, "I would give a great deal to hold it again in my own hand." "Why? For what reason?" "I should like to have it in my power myself to place it in her hand now that I am a man. I was only a child then when I surrendered it to her by the Treaty; but now I am old enough to understand."

This answer was told to Her Majesty, and on the following day a scene occurred at Buckingham Palace, where the Maharajah, at the Queen and Prince Consort's wish, was sitting to an artist for his portrait, which is graphically described by Lady Login:—

"Unknown to the Maharajah, who was engaged with the painter at the further end of the room, Her Majesty at once gave orders for the Koh-i-noor to be sent for from the Tower. After some interval there was a slight bustle near the door; the arrival of the jewel and its escort was announced, and it was brought in and presented to the Queen. Taking the diamond in her hand Her Majesty then advanced to the daïs on which the Maharajah was posed for his portrait, and before the astonished young man realised what was passing he found himself once more with the Koh-i-noor in his hand, while the Queen was asking him if he thought it improved, and whether he would have recognised it again? At first sight, indeed, he would hardly have done so, the cutting and European setting had so altered its character; yet, in spite of these, it remained still the 'Mountain of Light,' and it was with some emotion and eagerness that he walked to the window and minutely examined it, making remarks on its diminished size and greater brilliancy, whilst the spectators could not help watching his movements with some anxiety. It was a nervous quarter of an hour for Lady Login!

"But when at length he had finished his inspection Duleep Singh walked across the room, and with a low obeisance presented the Koh-i-noor to his Sovereign, expressing in a few graceful words the pleasure it afforded him to have this opportunity of *himself* placing it in her hands, whereupon he quietly resumed his place on the daïs, and the artist continued his work."

It is well that Lady Login has told of this historic scene. It tells much in favour of the deposed Sovereign, through whose mind strange, sad memories must at the moment ran; but then Duleep Singh had accepted his fate like a wise man. Circumstances had not yet combined to make him a foolish one.

(To be continued.)

WE have received from Mr. J. Walter Thompson, 38, Park-row, New York, a handsome volume, entitled "Advertising in America," which contains *facsimile* illustrations of the first (or title) pages of the leading American newspapers and magazines, with much valuable information concerning their character, circulation, and advertising prices. The book is printed in English and French, being intended, primarily, for the use of exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, but will be found of great service to any one interested in American advertising. Mr. Thompson will send a copy to English or Continental business firms on request.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 21.)

LARMINIE, Mr. W. R., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

FRANCIS—Upon return from military duty at Deolali Captain J. C. Francis, 5th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, is reappointed to be the Cantonment magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda.

FARRER, Mr. H., B.C.S., Postmaster-General, 1st grade, in charge of the Madras Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months.

SHERIDAN, Mr. P., is appointed to officiate as a postmaster-general, 1st grade.

STUART, Mr. C. A., is appointed to officiate as a postmaster-general, 2nd grade, and to be in charge of the Madras Circle during Mr. Farrer's absence.

MILITARY.

STEVENS, Lieut. M., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

HAWKINS, Lieut. G. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be deputy-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation.

WATERS, Brigade-surgeon R., M.D., Medical Staff, Bengal Establishment, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army.

VAUGHAN, Captain T. T., R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, is appointed to be ordnance officer, 1st class.

SWINLEY, Colonel G., R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that class, vice Lieut.-Colonel V. C. Fisher, R.A., ordnance officer, 1st class, reverted to regimental duty on expiry of the term of his appointment.

BELL, Lieut. C. T., R.A., to officiate as ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

BARWELL, Lieut. A. R., Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer, Deoli Irregular Force.

PRENDERGAST, 2nd Lieut. W. H., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 20th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, will rank as lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

COWAN, Lieut.-Colonel S. H., Bengal S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India (p.a.), for one year and 163 days.

BILLINGS, Lieut. C. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, sub pro tem., N.W. Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

HODGSON, Colonel C. N., Bengal S.C., 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced May 29.

STRICKLAND—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the name of Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel J. P. Pedler, Madras S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of major-general of the Indian Army, on July 31.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Sept. 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HOPKINS, Captain C. H. I., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, to be station staff officer, Lucknow, vice Clough-Taylor, appointed station staff officer, Cawnpore.

ANNESLEY, Second Lieut. A. R. S., Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

SAWARD, Lieut.-Colonel M. H., R.A., to officiate as assistant adjutant-general for Royal Artillery in India, vice Colonel Pretyman, on leave.

HAMMOND, Colonel F., C.B., commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is detailed for temporary employment with the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

ARMSTRONG, Major M., Bengal Staff Corps, having vacated his appointment of squadron commander, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on attaining fifty-two years of age, is permitted to reside at Amritsar.

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(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Sept. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief :—

MEREWETHER, Lieut. J. W. B., to be adjutant, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, vice Captain J. Willcocks, D.S.O., who resigns on appointment as station staff officer, Agra.

SMITH, Major-General T. P., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is permitted to retire, subject to Her Majesty's approval, from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from Aug. 25.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WILLCOCKS, Captain J., D.S.O., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to be station staff officer, Station Staff, Agra.

LANE, Surgeon W. B., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, 11th Bengal Lancers, vice Surgeon J. J. Pratt, transferred temporarily to civil employment.

MOIR, Surgeon D. M., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, 13th Bengal Lancers, vice Surgeon J. Murray, transferred temporarily to civil employment.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Surgeon H. E., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, 19th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon J. F. Evans, appointed to the 18th Bengal Infantry.

LUMSDEN, Surgeon P. J., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, 21st Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon H. M. Morris, transferred temporarily to civil employment.

DAVIDSON, Lieut.-Colonel J., squadron commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as commandant, Corps of Guides, from date of joining, vice Campbell, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force temporarily.

WRIGHT, Surgeon-Major F. W., M.B., D.S.O., 35th Sikhs, from the permanent medical charge of the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon C. R. M. Green, transferred to the Erinpura Irregular Force ; Surgeon-Major Wright will retain a lien on his permanent appointment in the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry.

EVANS, Major H. T. P., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is posted to the 2nd Circle.

FURLOUGHS.

SYMONS, Major H. C., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, for 198 days, on urgent private affairs.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. P. R, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

EWART, Lieut. C. S. F., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

SAMUELLS, Mr. C. A., magistrate and collector, Maldah, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. A. W. B. Power, on privilege leave.

HARRIS, Mr. E. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. C. A. Samuells.

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow.

BOURDILLON, Mr. J. A., magistrate and collector, Sarun, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow, on furlough.

GREER, Mr. R. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. J. A. Bourdillon.

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. Grant.

STREATFIELD, Mr. H. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Barh, Patna, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Sept. 14.)

CROSTHWAITE, Sir Charles, K.C.S.I., made over charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burma to Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., on Sept. 7.

ROSS, Mr. D., assistant commissioner, is placed in charge of the North Yaw subdivision of the Pakokku district.

RICHARDSON, Mr. W. F., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from the Ruby Mines district to Rangoon.

ORCHARD—On his return from leave Mr. F. S. Orchard, assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the Ruby Mines district.

THERE are many in Calcutta, says the *Englishman*, who will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. J. J. Ross, the secretary to the Simla New Club, after a short illness. Mr. Ross was for many years a stockbroker in Calcutta, and latterly held the appointment of Secretary to the Bengal Club, which he gave up for a similar post in connection with the United Service Club in Simla. Both in Calcutta and Simla, he had won the attachment of a host of friends by his genial, kindly disposition, and his sterling qualities of character. Mr. Ross was a skilled musician, ever ready with his aid in the cause of charity.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 17.)

SHEPHARD—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. H. Shephard, M.A., barrister-at-law, Advocate-General, Madras, to be one of the judges of the High Court of Judicature in Madras, in succession to Mr. Justice Kernan, retired.

DITMAS, Mr. F. W., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Calicut division, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for six months, from June 25.

THORNHILL, Mr. G. T., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment.

JOPP, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Ramnad division to the charge of the Trichinopoly division, on Mr. Grimes' departure on furlough.

ELLIS, Mr. J. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, honorary rank, is transferred from the VI. Circle, Tinnevelly division, to the Periyar Project Works.

MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief :—

FORDE, Captain L., 9th Field Battery, R.A. (late A-1st Brigade), to be aide-de-camp, vice Captain Russell, deceased, dated Aug. 30.

FORBES, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment as district staff officer, 2nd class, Myingyan District.

FURLOUGHS.

FOORD, Colonel A. W., Staff Corps, 14th Madras Infantry, for three months, pending retirement ; pension service, 31st year, commenced Nov. 23, 1888.

DALRYMPLE, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. E., Staff Corps, commandant Resident's Escort, Hyderabad, for one year ; pension service, 29th year, commenced Jan. 27.

THOMAS, Lieut. H. St. G., Staff Corps, 19th Madras Infantry, for 182 days ; pension service, 5th year, commenced Oct. 20, 1888.

RAINSFORD, Lieut. J. A. G., Staff Corps, 30th Madras Infantry, for 182 days ; pension service, 5th year, commenced Nov. 22, 1888.

ALLENBY, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, 30th Madras Infantry, for 182 days ; pension service, 6th year, commenced May 23, 1888.

LOWRY, Lieut. J. H., Staff Corps, 8th Madras Infantry, for 182 days ; pension service, 5th year, commenced Jan. 30.

BRUCE, Second Lieut. F., Staff Corps, 1st Madras Pioneers, for 182 days ; pension service, 3rd year, commenced May 4.

CLARKE, Colonel H. M. S., Staff Corps, inspector-general of prisons, N.W. Provinces (m.c.), for one year.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 26.)

HAMILTON, Mr. W. R., third presidency magistrate, is allowed furlough for nine months.

GRANT, Colonel G. C., acting judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad is allowed privilege leave for three months.

HOSKING, Mr. E., acting judge and sessions judge at Karachi, is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Colonel Grant.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. H., joint judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MILITARY.

DWYER, Conductor R. W., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

LUARD, Lieut. H. A. 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate ; pension service, 3rd year, commenced Nov. 24.

LATOUCHE—The services of Colonel W. P. LaTouche, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

HARRINGTON, 2nd Lieut. J. L., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

BROWN, 2nd Lieut. H. G., 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

SARTORIUS, Lieut. G. C. F., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 27th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

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(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BAYNES, Lieut. C. F., squadron officer, 1st Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity, to 2nd Bombay Lancers.

COOK, Lieut. C. C., officiating officer, to be squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers.

HARRINGTON, 2nd-Lieut. J. L., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, 1st Bombay Infantry.

VINCENT, Lieut. F. L., officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer, 7th Bombay Cavalry.

BROWN, Lieut. C. A., wing officer, to be quartermaster 8th Bombay Infantry.

MEAD, Lieut. H. R., wing officer, to be quartermaster 16th Bombay Infantry.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, Inf.; Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew; Lieut.-Colonel H. Trotter, C.B., R.E.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. C. Doveton, S.C.; Lieut. J. A. G. Rainsford, S.C.; Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., A.D.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. A. Luard, Prob. for S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. R. Holt (Cov.), J. R. Wells, F. H. Barrow (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain G. J. Younghusband, S.C., till Feb. 1, 1890; Captain R. V. Philpotts, R.E., 182 days; Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., two months; Lieut. C. W. O'Bryen, S.C., two months; Captain W. E. Bunbury, S.C., till Feb. 1, 1890.

Madras Estab.—Captain J. G. Downing, S.C., sixty-one days.

Bombay Estab.—Captain L. L. Fenton, S.C., twenty-five days; Major E. C. Kellie, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. L. Tickle, six months' furlough; C. F. Tufnell, six months' extraordinary leave; A. C. Duff (Cov.), six months' s.c.; C. Henderson, three months' s.c.; F. E. Petterson, six months' s.c.; Surgeon R. H. Whitwell (M.B.), six months' s.c.; Captain M. J. Meade (B.S.C.), furlough extended to Dec. 10; J. P. Henderson, seven days' furlough, and to return; C. W. Whish (Cov.), eight months' and four days' furlough.

Madras Estab.—G. S. Forbes (Cov.), special leave commuted into furlough for eighteen months; Major O. V. F. Boddy (R.E.), eighty days' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—C. G. W. Macpherson (Cov.), one month's s.c.; C. H. Brereton, three months' s.c.; J. Pollen, LL.D. (Cov.), special leave for six months, commuted into furlough for nine months; E. M. Carrel, two months' s.c.; F. L. Charles (Cov.), twelve months' furlough; T. H. Stewart (Cov.), special leave for six months, commuted into furlough on m.c. for one year.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain J. P. Sparling, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel M. J. King-Harman, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Skene, D.S.O., Inf.; Colonel W. J. Box, Inf.; Brigadier-General Sir J. W. McQueen, K.C.B., S.C.; Colonel F. W. Boileau, S.C.; Captain E. U. Marrett, S.C.; Colonel J. L. Ferris, S.C.; Colonel J. D. Macpherson, S.C.; Surgeon-Major W. E. Griffiths; Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth.

Madras Estab.—Colonel C. H. E. Adamson, S.C.; Lieut. G. W. S. Hawks, S.C.; Captain G. S. Baugh, S.C.; Lieut. H. J. Brenner, S.C.; Captain R. F. Clothier, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. S. M. Edwardes, S.C.; Major-General C. T. Haig, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. F. Bartlett (Cov.), J. L. Fendall, C. Holbrook, O. Lash, H. M. Bird (Cov.), E. B. Purchase, W. Holmes (Cov.), G. B. Reynolds, J. A. Devenish, C. E. C. Montresor, A. M. Fagan, R. R. Pope.

Madras Estab.—H. F. Clogstoun (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ADDISON—At Moorside, Yateley, Hants, the wife of Captain A. D. Addison, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MASTERMAN—Oct. 7, at Langley, Bucks, the wife of Commander John Masterman, R.N., of a son.

MOUAT—Oct. 7, at 2, Redcliffe-gardens, South-ea, the wife of Surgeon-Major Mouat, M.D., Medical Staff, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS—Oct. 5, at Angeston, Dursley, the wife of Major S. Phillips, late 18th Royal Irish, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAREFOOT—WALKER—Oct. 2, at Christ Church, Southport, John Richard Barefoot, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, to Lilian Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Henry Walker, Esq., of Mosborough Hall, Derbyshire, and Southport.

COCKBURN—LAW—Oct. 1, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Surgeon-General R. Cockburn, Bengal Army (retired), to Mary Louisa, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Law, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and daughter of the late Rev. C. A. Anstey.

LENDON—HEWITT—Oct. 2, at Chingford, Essex, Richard Henry, second son of the late Rev. A. Seyer Lendon, Rector of Wymington, Beds, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Captain J. H. Hewitt, 18th Royal Irish Regiment.

LOGAN—EVANS—Oct. 2, at St. Mark's Church, Newport, Monmouthshire, David Finlay Hosken Logan, Royal Artillery, eldest son of David Logan, M.Inst. C.E., Trichinopoly, Madras, to Ethel Mayzod, eldest daughter of the late Henry W. Evans, of Enville House, Newport, Monmouthshire.

MILLER—DICEY—Oct. 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Lamorbey, Alexander Miller, son of William Crammond Miller, of Sidcup and Ceylon, to Gertrude Heritage, eldest daughter of the late Captain William T. Y. Dicey, H.E.I.C.S., and niece of Mrs. Leech, of Egremont, Sidcup.

PLUMRIDGE—MILWARD—Sept. 26, Enid, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K.C.B., to Surgeon Edwin Oswald Milward, Army Medical Staff, son of the late John Hartnell Milward, Esq., Ennis, Ireland.

STEPHENS—CRIPPS—Oct. 2, at St. Anne's, Eastbourne, Harold Fred. Dale Stephens, M.B., R.N., of H.M.S. *Pembroke*, eldest son of E. B. Stephens, Esq., The Lindens, Doddington, Cambridgeshire, to Agnes Grace, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General J. M. Cripps, B.S.C., of Elmcote, Eastbourne.

TALBOT—EDEN—Oct. 5, at All Saints' Church, Wokingham, Chas. C. Talbot, fourth son of General Talbot, late Royal Artillery, to Beatrice Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Morton Eden, Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

BECKETT—Oct. 6, at London, S.B., the wife of Colonel S. Beckett, C.B., aged 46.

FARIS—Oct. 1, at the residence of his brother-in-law, 14, North Great George's-street, Dublin, Surgeon-Major Thomas Faris, Army Medical Depattment, War Office, London, only son of the late Rev. Francis Faris, Vicar of Donard, county Wicklow, aged 14.

GONNE—Sept. 29, at 27, Palmeira-square, Brighton, Elizabeth Margaret, the wife of Charles Gonne, Esq., C.S.I., and daughter of Major-General Sir P. Melvill-Melvill, K.C.B., aged 52.

HEWLETT—Oct. 8, Thomas Gillam Hewlett, C.I.E., Deputy Surgeon-General (Retired), late Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, aged 57.

HUNT—Oct. 7, at Kilfera, Kilkenny, Ireland, Lieut.-Colonel Helsham Hunt, aged 67.

KYNOCH—Oct. 4, at Invergordon, Ross-shire, N.B., Robert Keith Kynoch, M.R.C.S., England.

LAW—Sept. 30, at Velmead, Crookham, Hants, Colonel George Vanbrugh Law, Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Rev. R. V. Law, Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts, aged 57.

PERREAU—Oct. 6, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Mary, the wife of Colonel Perreau, Bengal Staff Corps.

STEAVENSON—Sept. 25, on her voyage to India, Constance, youngest daughter of John Steavenson, late of Totnes, Devon.

YOUNG—Oct. 6, at Hanover-street, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Young, late of H.M.'s 65th Regiment.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—Sept. 21, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev. Milnes N. S. Atkinson, C.M.S., of a son.

BAILLIE—Sept. 23, at Muzaffernugger, N.W.P., the wife of D. C. Baillie, C.S., of a son.

BRAIDE—Sept. 15, at Dalhousie, the wife of Surgeon G. F. W. Braide, I.M.S., of a son.

CHRISTIE—Sept. 30, at Nathiagalli, Punjab, the wife of Archibald Christie, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

CUMBERLEGE—Sept. 18, at Simla, the wife of Colonel H. O. Cumberlege, 33rd Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

EDWARDS—Oct. 8, at Heeleakah, Assam, the wife of Ernest W. Edwards, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

FRASER—Oct. 5, at Dharwar, Bombay, the wife of Stuart M. Fraser, Bombay Civil Service, of a son. (By telegram.)

GLASS—Sept. 18, at Singra Marie, Mangaldai, Assam, the wife of Chas Glass, M.B.C.M., of a son.

JOHNSTONE—Sept. 22, at Allahabad, the wife of Sub-Conductor Johnstone, Ordnance Department, of a son.

MIDDLEMISS—Sept. 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of C. S. Middlemiss, Geological Survey of India, of a son.

RADFORD—Sept. 20, at Poonamalee, Madras, the wife of Staff-Sergeant J. T. Radford, Madras Commissariat Department, of a son.

SALT—Sept. 13, at Simla, the wife of James Stuart Salt, of the Military Works Department, of a son.

SILLS—Sept. 15, at Darjeeling, the wife of Francis Sills, Executive Engineer, P.W. Department, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—Sept. 18, at Purneah, the wife of F. B. Taylor, B.C.S., of a daughter.

TIGHE—Oct. 2, at The Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieut. M. A. Tighe, M.S.C., of twin daughters.

TRIMMING—Sept. 24, at Sangham Villa, Parel, Bombay, the wife of Harry Trimming, of a son.

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MARRIAGES.

ARTHUR—BENNETT—Sept. 18, at Deolalee, John Arthur, to Grace, daughter of Captain Bennett, Bombay Commissariat Department.

BUCHANAN—WALKER—Oct. 7, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Kenneth James Buchanan, Lieut. 4th Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force, eldest son of General J. Buchanan, to Ethel Mary, daughter of Edward Walker, Araluen, Eastbourne, and Westhill, Oxted, Surrey. (By telegram.)

CAMPBELL—SLIPPER—Sept. 18, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, Donald Campbell, Manager, Government Botanical Department, Neilgherries, to Sarah Grace, only daughter of the late William Edward Slipper, Sergeant-Major H.M.'s 105th L.I., of Norwich, England.

FENNING—ALLEN—Sept. 17, at Kheri, Oudh, William Fenning, Capt. and Adjutant 2nd Battalion The Leicestershire Regiment, to Minnie, eldest daughter of W. G. Allen, Forest Department, Oudh.

HEMMING—MACNAGHTEN—Oct. 2, at Simla, Captain Edward Hughes Hemming, R.E., second son of George Wirgman Hemming, Q.C., to Blanche Alice, eldest daughter of Colonel Macnaghten, Bombay Native Cavalry. (By telegram.)

SKINNER—JAMES—Sept. 17, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, Fred. St. Duthus Skinner, Lieut., 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, son of Jas. Acheson Skinner, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, to Susie Senior, daughter of Fred. J. James, of Bangalore.

STEVENS—BUTT—Sept. 2, at Dalhousie, Captain C. M. Stevens, Yorkshire L.I., to Georgiana Mary Butt, stepdaughter of Capt. T. Donlea, Bengal Commissariat Department.

WINSHIP—READ—Sept. 9, at St. Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, J. W. Winship, Rambagh, to Annie Mary, daughter of the late Major H. E. Read.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—Sept. 12, at Murree, Hugh Thomas Donlea, the son of Major Blake, Barrackmaster.

BUTLER—Sept. 21, at Fyzabad, Amelia Jane, the wife of J. Butler, Sergeant-Instructor, Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

CAVELL—Sept. 21, at Parel, Bombay, William B. Cavell, Foreman Smith, Bengal, Baroda, and Central India Railway, aged 51.

FARQUHARSON—Sept. 29, at Arrah, Bengal, from the effects of an accident, Edward Barkly Farquharson, Lieut. East Surrey Regiment, only son of C. E. Farquharson, late Captain 21st Hussars, Governor of H.M.'s Prison, Derby, aged 24. (By telegram.)

FERNANDEZ—Sept. 19, at Calcutta, of dropsy, Edward Edmund Fernandez, late of the Burma Police, and eldest son of John James Fernandez, of Bombay, aged 37.

GLASCOCK—Sept. 5, at Punjab, Charlotte Augusta, the wife of Major-General T. B. M. Glascock, Bengal Retired, aged 36.

THATCHER—Sept. 10, at Mussoorie, William Thatcher, C.E., retired.

TAYLOR—Sept. 21, at Mussoorie, Major-General Charles William Taylor, Madras Retired List.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CHIN EXPEDITION.

A Kalewa telegram, dated Sept. 16, says :—

Preparations for the Chin Campaign are now being pushed forward. Three months' supplies for the main column, which is to advance from Gungaw or Kan, consisting of 800 tons, has to be collected at one or other of those places before a single soldier can move from the main base, Pokoko. Unfortunately the rains in the Yaw Valley are very late; it is feared, therefore, that the cart-road will not be finished more than half way between Pouk and Htitin before the troops have to start.

A great effort is to be made to get the first lot of stores, or a large portion of them, to Kan by water. They will have to be taken in steamers up the Chindwin as far as this place, and there they will be put into boats and poled, and dragged if possible as far as Kan up the Myittha river.

Captain Holland, of the I.M.S. *Irrawaddy*, has been exploring the Myittha in a small but powerful launch. He reports the river to be a difficult one to navigate, especially a line of rapids ten miles from Kolwa; but he believes boats carrying about six tons each can be got up for certain, and perhaps boats carrying twenty tons if the former only can be taken over. One hundred and thirty boats will be required, and it is doubtful if there are as many of this kind on the Chindwin. It is possible that they may be able to make two or three trips in the time.

All stores will have to be hand-ported over the rapids. Some 350 of the Punjabi coolies who are coming over to work on the Burma-Bayal road will be engaged on this work, no local labour being available. In addition to this the garrison of Fort White has nearly eaten out its monsoon supply of rations, and supplies will soon have to be moving up the ghat again from Kalewa and Kalemyo.

By the orders of the Chief Commissioner no Burmans or Shans of the Kale State are to be employed on any work, nor are their carts to be taken. These were pressed in large numbers last season, and though liberally and regularly paid that numbers of them have left the principality may be imagined; this increases enormously the difficulty of rationing the troops. It is feared that the greater part of the coolies coming from India, instead of being employed as transport and on the roads, will have to be employed by the Commissariat.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."

The following are the names of officers and other saloon passengers who were expected to arrive at Bombay on the 1st October in Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar*, which left Portsmouth on the 4th inst.:—Major H. P. Douglas William, 1st Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. W. A. Tilney, 17th Lancers; Lieut. E. R. Gordon, 2nd Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. C. B. B. Smith, 3rd Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. MacGregor, 7th Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. G. D. E. H. Fullerton, 5th Lancers; 2nd Lieut. J. A. MacLean, 5th Lancers; Lieut. W. A. Goodair, 5th Lancers; Captain and Mrs. Fortescue, 17th Lancers; Captain W. M. Sherston, 18th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. Barclay, 18th Hussars; Captain and Mrs. R. J. Maude, 1st Rifle Brigade; Captain G. Cockburn, 1st Rifle Brigade; 2nd Lieut. R. Alexander, 1st Rifle Brigade; 2nd Lieut. T. P. Dowdall, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry; Major J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, 1st K.O.S. Borderers; 2nd Lieut. G. Dradge, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. E. A. F. Dawson, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Major and Mrs. H. Hare, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. F. F. Mellows, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. I. R. O'Meagher, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. J. H. Grant, 1st Suffolk Regiment; 2nd Lieut. F. V. Smith, 1st Suffolk Regiment; 2nd Lieut. A. R. Burnet, 1st Suffolk Regiment; Captain E. A. Strachan, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. G. H. Nicholson, 1st Hants Regiment; Major and Col. and Mrs. E. J. Lugard, 2nd Royal Lancers; Lieut. and Quartermaster and Mrs. J. Thomson and two children, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Brigade Surgeon E. C. Markey, Medical Staff; Surgeon-Major B. M. Blennerhassett, Medical Staff; Surgeon and Mrs. E. L. Maunsell, Medical Staff; Hon. Lieut. and Mrs. W. Marr and four children, Bengal P.W.D.; Veterinary Surgeon F. Walker, A.V.D.; 2nd Lieut. P. C. Searle, 2nd Shropshire Regiment; 2nd-Lieut. O. D. Tynedale Biscoe, 11th Hussars; 2nd-Lieut. A. S. Hamilton, 1st Derby; Lieut. I. S. Hodding, 2nd South Stafford; 2nd-Lieut. H. R. Troup, 1st South Lancashire; Lieut. R. J. Bentinck, 1st W.I.R.; 2nd-Lieut. A. R. H. Gardner, 2nd Dorset; 2nd-Lieut. B. J. Petri, 18th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. M. Fitz R. Kindersley, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. F. H. G. Cunliffe, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. E. A. T. Jones, Royal Engineers; Rev. H. T. Bradbee, Acting Chaplain; wife of 2nd Lieut. C. F. Martin and two children, 1st Connaught Regiment; wife of Captain I. M. Brunker, Royal Artillery; wife of Captain A. H. Wilmer and child, Bengal Staff Corps; wife of Lieut. A. S. Rooke and two children, Madras Staff Corps; wife and sister of Captain I. M. S. Dunsterville, Royal Artillery; wife of Surgeon Jencken, Indian Medical Service.

LIEUTENANTS BYTHELL AND ATKINSON, R.E., will probably be told off for survey work with the Chittagong column.

MAJOR MELLISS visits Mysore and Hyderabad in October and November, to arrange for the reorganisation of the armies of those States.

SOME further changes have been proposed in the scheme of mobilisation, particularly as regards the composition of the two army corps; but until the details have been worked out it is impossible to say whether the alterations are practicable.

THERE is a probability that the proposed new full-dress tunic for the Bengal Cavalry will not after all be adopted. The difficulty, of course, is to secure finality in such things, which are under the control of successive Commanders-in-Chief, and no man who is in a position to do so can refrain from ordering alterations in uniforms.

AN Army circular notifies as follows :—"Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the grant of the four extra pensions of £100 per annum each to senior officers of the Indian Medical Service sanctioned in Clause 91 India Army Circulars, 1886, will be discontinued as regards all officers who may be appointed to the service after the examination held in August, 1889."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH intends to vacate his command of the Oudh District next spring, and there will thus be an Indian vacancy available for Major-Generals. It is highly probable that it will fall to Major-General Æneas Perkins, who belongs to the old Bengal Engineers, and who did valuable service in Afghanistan as Commanding Royal Engineers at Kabul and on the march to Kandahar.

THE arrangements are now in train for the extension of the Military Works Department to the whole of India at an early date. The Government of India are in communication with the local authorities of Madras, Bombay, Burma, and the Central Provinces, who have hitherto executed their own works, regarding the details of the transfer.

COLONEL DEANE, the head of the Remount Department, has just been visiting Ahmednagar, where he was met by Major Webb, recently in charge of the Babugarh Depôt, and Mr. Grainger, in charge of horse-breeding operations in the Bombay Presidency. All the arrangements for starting the new depôt

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were settled on the spot. The disused cavalry quarters, last occupied by the 3rd Hussars, will be utilised for the young stock, being converted into stables and surrounded with paddocks. The depôt will be under the charge of Major Webb, who has already been some time at Ahmednagar engaged in the business of taking over land in the neighbourhood for grass runs.

CAPTAIN MULLALY has been appointed field engineer of the Lushai Column, and Lieut. Kingscote assistant engineer.

LIEUTENANTS HARRISON AND ATKINSON are the two extra officers posted to the Sapper companies.

SURGEON-MAJOR MURPHY, 2nd Goorkhas, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, as Dr. Seaman has declined the appointment.

CAPTAIN IND, R.A., and Captain Burton, 8th Madras Infantry, have been appointed Staff officers to General Symons with the Chin Column; Captain Clark-Kennedy, Principal Commissariat Officer; Lieut. Norie, Middlesex Regiment, Intelligence Officer; and Surgeon-Major Mouat, Principal Medical Officer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 8, Inventor (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 9, Cloncurry (s), London; 9, Domenico Balduino (s), Marseilles.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 3, Clan Macintosh (s), Liverpool; 8, Clan Matheson (s), Clyde; 9, City of Agra (s), Clyde.
MADRAS.—Oct. 7, Clan Matheson (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 4, Engineer (s), Calcutta; 10, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 3, Sussex (s).
MADRAS.—Oct. 3, Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples, Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infant, Mrs. and Miss McKesy, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. F. E. Nison, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thuillier, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thom and infant, Dr. F. K. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Miss Osborne, Dr. V. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. and Miss Snodgrass, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Tolley, Miss Tolley, Mr. C. L. Caspersy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. and Miss Ouillet, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Smallwood, Miss Osborne, Mr. Stansoury, Mr. Medlicot, Miss Hoare, Miss Robertson, two Misses Murray, two Messrs. Murray, Mr. H. Osborne, Col. Nicolay, Nawab Sarah Begum of Bengal, Mr. L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Tuson, Miss Jarrett, Col. and Mrs. Spearman, Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Ford, Mr. Burmeister, Miss Williams, Mr. A. B. Pritchard, Miss Appeson. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. R. M. Walker, Miss Colhom, Mr. E. M. Balfour.

For Colombo: Miss Games, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger, Rev. C. Grubb, Rev. O. Richardson, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. W. H. Owen, Hon. D. H. Cairns.

For Madras: Miss Potterton, Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes. *From Naples*: Rev. G. Barton.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Pipe.

For Aden: Mr. G. O. Dunn.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Howell Thomas, Capt. Bald.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon, Mrs. Barron, Miss Straddon, Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher, Mrs. Walker, Miss Stewart, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Allen, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Fortman, Miss Edward, Miss Martin, Miss L. Mungo.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children, Mrs. Sacken, Col. Harvey, Mr. M. Law, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Sandwith and infant, Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. Shepherd, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. D. Drake, Mr. Hodges. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Paler and child, Lady Baring, Mr. J. L. Gorst, Mr. R. Buckland, Mr. R. H. Hughes, Col. and Mrs. T. Coke, two Misses Coke, Mr. and Mrs. L. King, Mr. Sellar, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Capt. Cavage, Right Rev. Bishop of Truro and party, Mr. and Mrs. Reitlings and child, Mr. Charles Salter, Mr. A. Money, General Sir Francis and Lady Grenfell, Mr. Cohen. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Walker, General de Ploetz, Mr. Warren, Col. and Mrs. Settle, Mr. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. K. Welsh, Sir Charles Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Back and party, Mr. and Mrs. du Port, Mr. Atkins, Major Wingale, Mr. de Dumreichen, Rev. J. L. Thomas, Mr. Pasdera.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, Major G. H. Elliott, Lieut. Crommelin, Mr. R. H. Shipley, Mr. Justice Scott.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Deputy Surgeon-General, Mrs. and Miss Meadows.

For Madras: (*via Bombay*): Mrs. and Miss Simpson.

For Colombo: Mr. W. W. Biddulph, Mrs. Vollar, Mr. Lorie, Mr. and Mrs. Henniker Heaton.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Weston.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt. Holford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Miss A. Tidswell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. B. V. Nichol, Mr. G. C. Lyle, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Windover, Mrs. Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Syed Ali Khan, Miss Haig, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenford, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davis and son, Mr. Gladstone-Lingham, Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Mr. C. T. Richardson, Mr. Doherty, Mrs. Billings, Mr. M. Heenan, Mrs. Moncfieffe and two sons, Mr. W. R. G. Moir, Dr. J. T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and child, Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mrs. J. W. Neill, Mr. H. W. Williams and child, Miss Porteous, Mrs. MacDonald and infant, Mr. Geoghegan, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Arkman, Mr. J. N. Beach, Miss A. D. Crommelin, Mrs. Dalmedge, Mr. T. H. Hannah, Mr. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Hulton, Miss Roberts, Miss Sharp Mrs. Strange, Mr. Middleton, Mr. G. H. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. E. P. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers, two children and nurse, Mrs. D. Brockman and child, Mrs. Taplin and child, Mr. W. Gregory, Miss O. Serena, Mrs. Erskine, Miss Purvis, Mr. Inkster, Mr. J. C. Rogers, Mr. Chitty, Mr. Claridge, Sisters Laura and Marion, Mr. L. G. Forshaw, Mrs. Goulding and infants, Mr. Jas. Thompson, Mr. Kendall, Mr. H. Bean, Mr. F. A. Shaw, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Read, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Mr. Paddock, Mr. A. O'Laughlin, Mr. R. Cooper. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. E. Solano. *From Marseilles:* Lord Eglinton, Hon. and Mrs. Greville Vernon, Mrs. and Miss Chaldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duthy, Mr. Swann, Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kineally, Mrs. Kineally and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Finch, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. André, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobel, Col. H. T. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Karpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Mrs. West, Mrs. Penbrys, Sir W. Comer Petheram, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Crossthwaite, Mr. E. K. Wilson, Mr. McInnes, Mrs. H. W. Williams, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Warlow, Dr. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Waller and two children, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. V. A. Smith and infant, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. Dickson, Hon. J. B. Richey, Colonel Laughton, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Miss Serewa, Mr. Clayton Slya, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Mr. Neil, Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Mr. C. H. Dady, Mr. R. Allen, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Chisholm, Mrs. J. Tweedie, Mr. G. A. Tweedie, Mr. R. S. Glover, Mr. G. Salinger, Mr. J. Horne, Mr. Howland, Mr. Trevethick, Rev. and Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. Penhys Evans, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mr. Moreland, Mr. W. Hill, Colonel Skene, Mr. Benöhr, Mr. Haiman, Mrs. and Miss Hervey. *From Ismailia:* Mr. R. Knight. *From Port Said:* Mr. W. J. Galloway.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Foote, Misses Foote, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Capt. H. C. and Mrs. Dunlop and family, Mr. Cazes, Mr. Jas. Dixon, Mr. Leman, Mrs. and Miss Hare, Mr. W. Franks, Mr. H. Asti, Miss Jay, Miss Robertson, Miss Brown, Mr. S. W. Hare, two Misses Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony, Mr. Lee, Mr. Lee, jun., Mrs. H. Woolger and infant, Mr. Serfaty, Mr. and Mrs. Connell, Miss Calder, Miss Watt, Mr. R. G. Bradshaw, Mrs. Jeans and child, Miss Smith.

For Marseilles: Mr. K. Peck, Mr. Pitt Taylor, Mr. Wemyss Reid.

For Ismailia: Baron and Baroness de Malortie, Mrs. and two Misses Parker, Mr. Richardson. *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant, Major Quirk, Mr. J. A. Woodwarth, Capt. Beauchamp, Mr. W. Walsh.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mrs. L. Smith, Lieut. S. A. Pearse, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. H. Stanley.

For Port Said: Mrs. Nassif. *From Marseilles:* Major and Mrs. H. C. Selater.

For Kurrachee: Mr. M. Condon.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Major and Mrs. Brown and two children.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Feudall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mr. G. Zizinis, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Bell, Mr. Dupuis, Mr. Howard, Mr. Cox, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Gabbett, Mr. T. Sutherland, Mr. Sen, Mr. Holms, Miss Fraser, Mr. Wodehouse, Col. and Mrs. Pretyman, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Walker and family, Mr. P. D. Agnew, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Dr. Kidd, Mr. R. A. Thompson, Mr. S. Bromhead, Mrs. Wedderburn, Capt. A. E. Leslie, Mr. M. C. Tweedie, Mrs. A. E. Leslie, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. Patterson, Colonel Ewart. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Williams, Mr. Rich, Mr. Acatos, Col. and Miss Powlett, Mr. J. F.

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and Miss Lumsden, Mr. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood, Mr. C. J. Weber, Col. Wilton, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Padwick, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. Proctor Sims, Rev. H. A. Midwinter, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Mr. C. N. Clifton, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. C. R. Marriott, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Whang, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. F. D. E. Innes, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. Schoen, Captain L. L. Fenton, Mr. F. Atlay, Mr. and Mrs. Wallich. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Cotton, Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Zalicki, Mr. C. Salter.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi:* Lieut. D'Aguilar, Miss Cavendish, Miss Austen.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Mr. D. Pennant, Major Whalley, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and child, Mr. and Miss Cresswell.

For Malta: Mrs. Summat, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Gaiger, Miss Tite, Mrs. and Miss Corston, Mrs. and Miss Manuel, Miss Doddridge, Mr. and Mrs. Waterer, Miss Downey, Col. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. Dorwood, Col. and Mrs. Rooke.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Tait and two children, Miss Samuelson, Mr. Gelat. *From Brindisi:* Mr. L E. Clark.

For Madras *(via Bombay):* Mr. H. M. Baines.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31; from Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich, Rev. F. Montgomery, Mr. Ferard, Mr. Kingcome. *From Venice:* Dr. N. Vaishnav.

For Ismailia: Mr. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Challis.

For Alexandria: Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smyth, Mr. E. H. Day, Mrs. Baldi and child, Capt. Raufee, Mr. C. S. Paddon, Dr. Blackner, Lieut. Ridley. *From Brindisi:* Capt. Pennyman, Lieut. E. J. Dent, Capt. H. Wigram, Mr. Paddon, Mr. Thos. Peacock, Mr. M. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Rev. and Mrs. Williams, La Comtesse de Montjoye and daughter, Capt. Ternan. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. de Smet, Mr. Corlis, Mrs. and Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. L. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. G. Muller and infant, Mrs. and Miss Peckmann, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch.

For Malta: Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Pearson and child, Capt. J. C. Bower, Mr. W. H. Ellis.

For Colombo: General Lord Chelmsford, Miss Henderson, Mr. S. P. Sayser, Mr. and Mrs. Beyfus and child. *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. C. Mendis.

For Madras *(via Bombay):* Mr. J. Peat. *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. B. Fortune. *From Venice:* Brig.-Surg. C. Sibthorpe.

For Brindisi: Mr. McNicoll.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and infant, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Miss Sharp, Miss Lazarus, Miss Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Lindquest, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss E. M. Hall, Rev. W. Wallace, Rev. E. A. Douglas, Rev. A. J. Shields, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. L. R. Fraser, Mr. C. Beckford, Mr. and Mrs. Danley, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Nelson, Capt. J. Taylor, Mrs. Dunsmuir and two children, Mr. C. Taylor, Miss M. Jackson, Mr. W. Gaitskell, Miss Waters, Mr. W. M. Hudson, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and infant, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Weatherley, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss E. W. Richardson, Miss Hunter, Mr. Kingsley, Mrs. Neville Rolfe and infant, Miss Wilson, Mr. Holt, Mr. N David, Miss Sowerby, Mr. Heawood. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark, Mr. F. W. Perman, Mr. W. Thomson.

For Ismailia: Lord Dunsany, Mr. T. Lambert.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Lane, Rev. T. J. and Mrs. Pickford and child, Rev. J. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thuelle, Miss Stevenson, Mr. J. M. Fraser, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Fox, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Cumberland. *From Naples:* Rev. R. and Mrs. Tebb, Mr. E. C. Skrine.

For Bombay: *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill.

For Madras: Mr. P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Mockett, Rev. A. N. Storrs, Miss E. C. Vines, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. Robertson, Rev. W. E. Douglas, Mrs. and Miss Ritchie.

For Naples: Major and Mrs. Cockayne Frith, Mr. Frith, jun.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Mr. R. D. Prior, Rev. R. P. Burnett, Mr. Corsar, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. A. Lawson, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Miss Woolley, Mr. Nalder, Mr. D. F. de Vitre, Mr. Cotsworth, Mr. A. F. Martineau, Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Slothert and two infants, Mr. H. R. Morgan, two Misses Le Geyt, Miss Grant Chevasse, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. Newton, Rev. C. B. Newton, Mrs. J. Duke and infant, Mr. Montresor, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. A. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ormiston, Brigade-General H. Collett, C.B, Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Ferris, Lady White and child, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and child, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. N. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Mackay, Mr. J. E. Howard, Mr. H. F. Silcock, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Mr. W. Holmes, Mr. Milne, Mr. Webb. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Cotton, Mr. Brooks.

For Port Said: General Sir Charles Baker Pasha, Mr. N. E. Baker Pasha, Colonel Kelly Bey, Mrs. Royle and child, Miss Jenkins.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. H. Greenfield, Major H. P. Okeden, Miss Peacock, Mrs. Rosario, Miss Greaves, Mr. Elsworth and three children, Mrs. and Miss Uppleby, Mr. Uppleby, Mr. C. Ryder, Major G. B. Allen.

For Madras *(via Bombay)*: *From Marseilles*: Mr. Jas. Peat.

For Marseilles: Miss Dykes, Miss Pilleau, Miss M. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Powyss.

For Ismailia: Mr. A. Beeston, Mr. F. Beeston Dr. Bousé, Mr. Lashan, Dr. Longmore, two Misses Thomson, Lady Milton, Miss Acklin.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8; from Brindisi, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Canon Wilberforce, Mrs. and Miss Wilberforce, Mr. J. Tickell, Mr. R. Enthoven, Rev. James and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. Fairlie Muir, Miss Helen Muir, Capt. F. H. Yate, Colonel Shortland, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Jackson, Miss Pike, Miss Murphy, Miss Clark, Miss J. Taylor, Mr. F. W. Cowderry, Mr. Duncan Fry, Mr. Batchelor, Major Yate, Mr. Blood, Mr. W. H. Niven, Mr. F. Holloway, Mr. N. Outram, Miss Randall, Mr. Drew, Sir James Corry, Bart., M.P., Mrs. Gray and two children, Mr. E D. Petter, Mr. A. M. Pearce, Mr. F. A. Prevost. *From Brindisi:* Major F. Barrow, Col. Waterhouse, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. C. J. Groom, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and son, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell, Lord Chelsea, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch, Mr. James Halliday, Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Kirby, Rev. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. G. Peppé, Mr. Lowis, Sir R. G. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Miss Langworthy, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. Chisholm, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. E. Cargill.

For Aden: Mr. H. E. Barrett.

For Gibraltar: Capt. Buckley, Mr. W. W. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Fulton and two children.

For Malta: Mr. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gale, Mrs. Rivers and infant, Miss Reid, Mrs. Sherrard and two children.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi:* Mr. P. Thummles.

For Ismailia: Hon. W. Byron, Mr. G. A. and Miss Byron.

For Brindisi: Misses Davids (2), Mrs. Ibbetson.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Nov. 14; from Marseilles, Nov. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. M. Beth, Mrs. Glendinning and infant, Lady Metcalfe, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Long, Mr. Rose. *From Marseilles:* Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. B. Oldfield, Mr. F. Peacock, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. J. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton and child, Lady Thompson and infant, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. G. W. Walker, Mr. H. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Bowden.

For Port Said: Sergt.-Maj. Gooding, Sir L. Jones Parry.

For Ismalia: Mrs. Jones Williams.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 14; from Naples, Nov. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Mr. J. Hudson, Mrs. Joll, Miss Sergent, Mrs. A. K. Dougall and two infants, Mr. J. E. K. Boyd, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. R. S. Trivin, Mr. F. G. Hickson, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mr. Temple, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Samuel, Mr. F. C. Trench, Mr. and Mrs. Creatin, Miss Harley, Mr. E. Russell, Miss Beatson. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Bestie, Misses Campbell (2).

For Madras: Mrs. Phillips, Rev. — Marter, Rev. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. Walton, Miss Walton, Rev. W. Longman, Mr. A. Thompson, Miss Barclay, Mr. F. Miller. *From Port Said:* Mr. Thummles.

For Gibraltar: Sir Henry and Lady Drummond Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. E. G. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. de Sauty and two children.

For Bombay: Mr. Seymour Keay and two children.

For Colombo: Mr. Brown, Mrs. Waldock and two children, Mr. Waldock, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bovill and infant.

For Naples: Mr. J. A., Mrs. and Miss Bennett.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Nov. 15; from Brindisi, Nov. 25.

For Alexandria: Coles Pasha, Mrs. Coles and family, Mr. and Mrs. Delaforce, Capt. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Diblay. *From Venice:* Mrs. Wingate, Lady Wingate, two Misses Wingate.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Angel-Scott.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Bower and family.

For Colombo: Mr. W. E. Master.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Nov. 21; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Bombay: Surg. A. H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Cadge, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillwray, Mr. A. H. Straker, Mr. and Miss Ditmas, Capt. and Mrs. Angel Scott, Col. E. Maude, Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Mr. G. Beaumont. *From Brindisi:* Hon. and Mrs. Rampini, Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. C. Lidstone, Mr. Kalemkampff, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Ball, Miss Badcock, Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott, Mr. J. Helison, Maj. G. Eliott, Mr. J. Johnston.

For Malta: Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lieut. Fitton, Mr. Fitzherbert, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. G. C. Benson, Capt. and Mrs. Penno and child, Capt. Brown, Mr. Dowell, Lieut. J. H. Southey, Mrs. Croxon and child, Mr. H. Schofield, Capt. Lindsay Caird, Mr. and Mrs. de Teissier, Capt. Hemphill.

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For Madras (*viâ Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. E. Baudry.
For Gibraltar: Mr. McLean, Hon. J. Camming Bruce, Mr. D. Baird.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. A. W. Wiggins, Miss Kitchin, Miss Mawson, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Mrs. S. C. Baines, Mr. R. C. Baines, Mr. L. Morshead, Mrs. E. M. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hill, Miss Taylor, Miss W. Coates, Miss Browne, Miss R. A. Brown, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. E. R. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Campbell, Mrs. Young, Miss Pirie, Miss H. Macnair, Miss Prideaux, Mr. F. Butler, Mr. J. Grant, jun., Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. A. Hennesey, Mr. H. O. Campbell, Mr. C. Meadows, Mr. F. R. Rawlins, Mr. R. Leslie.

For Madras: Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman, Mr. M. H. Pratt, Miss Kough, Mrs. Blenkinsop, Mr. and Mrs. E. Loventhal, Miss E. Deane, Mr. G. G. Matthews, Mr. F. F. Smaile.

For Colombo: Mrs. Shand, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and two children, Mr. A. H. Sharp, Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Huntley Skrine and friend, Miss Agnes Seton, Mr. A. Fletcher, Mr. A. Prideaux, Mr. Horsburgh.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child, Mrs. H. A. Graves, Mrs. Angus, Mr. J. Phillips.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.

For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Broadhead and infant, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Renny and child, Capt. Brooke.

For Madras: Col. and Mrs. C. D. A. Straker, Capt. J. H. Verschoyle.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Mrs. Arthur Chamier, Miss Sell, Miss Kember, Miss Thomas, Miss Norman, Rev. E. Sell, Miss E. Rogers.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Taylor, Miss Watson, Mr. S. N. J. Risley.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. Cox, Mrs. Mitchell and family, Miss Barrett, Mr. G. D. Oswell.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Pedroza, Miss Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Wyville Thomson, Dr. Stevenson, Capt. and Mrs. Sparling, two children and ayah, Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire, Mr. E. Read, Mr. L. Read.

For Port Said: Miss Grace McKinnon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hearsey, Miss Hearsey, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pugh, Miss Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. C. Hills, Miss Hills, Miss Jones.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Bruce, Miss H. L. Bruce, Master Bruce, Miss J. H. Bruce, Master George H. Bruce, Miss L. H. Bruce, Rev. and Mrs. J. Shillidy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons, Miss Connell, Miss Gault, Miss Cameron, Rev. Mr. Finlayson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Dec. 12.

For Bombay: *From Port Said*: Miss Grace McKinnon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28th.

For Bombay: Miss Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Miss Maloney.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett, Mrs. Gordon, two Misses Ross, Miss H. M. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cotgrave and child, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant, Mr. J. Traill.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Master Mercer, Miss Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose, Miss Hall, Mrs. Haden Cope and infant, Mr. Maples. *From Marseilles*: Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore, Mr. W. J. A. Bird.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E. E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. McMullin, Mr. Watson and four children, Miss Evans, Mr. S. B. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Sparkes and three children, Capt. Parr Campbell, two Misses Parr Campbell, Mr. J. P. Devine, two children, two Misses Devine, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Tippetts and child, Miss Tippetts, Mrs. Platton and child.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Privileggio Pacha and wife, Lady Hudson, Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichni, Mrs. and two Misses Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Soloman, Mrs. Jauni and family, Mr. and Mrs. Froeschmann and son, Rev. M. Thecla and seventeen Sisters, Mr. Lang, Mr. Sullmann, Mr. Gurther, Dr. Fox, Mr. Wegener, Mr. G. Voss, Mr. Marinitsch, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bake, Vice Consul Prumler, Mr. Berends, Mr. Wm. Frank, four missionaries, two gentlemen, Consul Haa, Mr. C. G. Sinclair.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Grant*, from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Suez: Dr. Murison, Mrs. Murison and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Noel H. Beyts, nurse and children, Miss Swinglehurst, Dr. Oliphant Dow.

For Colombo: Mrs. Oxon Jones, Mr. S. M. Dighton, Mr. A. H. Wyness, Mrs. Dawson, Mr. George Grey.

For Madras: Col. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Wells, Mrs. Pringle and child, Mr. Glen, Mrs. Glen, Mr. A. H. Miller, Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. E. C. Elliot, Major Maitland, two children and nurse, Rev. Robert and Mrs. Humphrey, Rev. H. L. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. Oakes and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. D. Kirkman, Mrs. E. Manners, Mr. E. Hughes, Rev. Robert Kilgour, Lieut. T. and Mrs. Yates, Miss Harriet Yates, Miss Evelyn Yates, Miss Gertrude Yates, Mrs. James Grant, Mrs. Arburthnot, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stock, Mr. G. Bell, Mr. O. Owen, Mr. Jas. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wilson, child and ayah, Mr. D. Macintosh.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool, Oct. 22.

For Colombo, Madras and Calcutta: Lieut. and Mrs. Bremner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, Mr. Max Laurie, Mr. H. R. Mortimer, Mr. Hind, Miss Macartney, Miss Ogilvie, Miss R. Lynn, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hadengue, Miss Jones, Miss Lindsay, Mr. Andrew Bear, Mr. J. B. Warwick, Mr. Hardmann, Mr. A. F. Souter, Mrs. Souter and child, Mrs. Acton and child, Miss Acton, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. W. W. Seiver, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Yates, Miss Millar, Mrs. Mackinlay, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Rev. R. and Mrs. Brown, Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. A. Lindsay, Miss Law, Miss Wright, Mr. A. C. Bonthron, Mr. George Nicoll.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, at Bombay, Sept. 22.

From London: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Hogwith, Rev. and Mrs. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and two infants, General and Mrs. Lane, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dibbin, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Ferguson, Miss Annesley, Mr. Stenhouse, Mr. Browne, Lieut. Donnelly, Mr. Christie, Mr. Nivison, Miss Adams, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Baxter, Miss Vickers, Miss Thompson, two Master Thompsons, Mr. Scott, Mr. Steen, Mr. Maclard, Mr. Yorke, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenberg, two daughters, son, child and infant, Mr. Moorhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hentlemen, Mr. Edwards and son, Mr. Barwell, Mr. Bateson, Mr. Heggie, Miss Harper, Mr. S. Shorrock, Mr. Aitken, Dr. Neddes, Mr. and Mrs. Fowell and child, Mr. Waller, Mr. Barnes.

From Brindisi: Mr. S. Warren, Major Impey, Mr. Reuss, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Martin, Capt. Renton, Mr. Murcott, Mr. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Surg. Cadell, Mr. Davidson, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and four children, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. H. M. Jones, Colonel Galloway, Mr. Elger, Mr. Mehta, Dr. Hoey, Major W. Hill, Mr. Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Eaton, Col. Thornton, Mr. Churchward, Mr. Yussims, Mr. Helan, Mr. Galt, Dr. J. Smyth, Dr. O'Donnell.

From Ismailia: Mr. Napier.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. Alderton, at Brindisi, Oct. 4.

From Bombay: Mrs. J. G. Watkins, Mr. W. D. Shaw, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Verschoyle, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Mr. C. J. Elton, Mr. J. F. Lumsden, Mr. P. Dial, Mr. Mahomed Shafi, Mr. Abdul Hakim, Hon. Mrs. Hutchins, Col. A. B. Badcock, C.B., Mrs. Pereira, Miss Patterson, Mr. A. J. Shaw, Professor Lindsay, Mr. J. M. Da Sibra, Mr. J. C. Da Costa, Mr. Da Silva Pacheco, Mr. A. de Leao. *For London*: Mr. J. C. Norwood, Brig.-General R. M. Rogers, Miss Douglas, Mr. J. M. Francis, Mrs. A. Edwards, Mr. A. R. Haygarth, Mr. G. Webb, Miss Bell, Mr. W. F. Jacob, Mr. A. Jacob, Mahomed N. Khan, Privates T. Trish, W. Moore, Maitland, Mr. J. Mack, Mr. G. Henry, Mr. J. E. Anderson, Surg. J. H. Saley, Gunner Pearley.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Sept. 27.

For London: Miss C. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Van Engen and infant, Mrs. Creighton, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. Donovan.

For Brindisi: Mr. James Henderson, Lieut. J. R. Harvey, Mr. C. Galton, Mr. Eaglesome, Capt. A. Court.

For Marseilles: Capt. R. G. Jones, Mr. H. D. Dickie, Mr. S. J. Sargant, Mr. W. K. Eddis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gibson, Mrs. Roloffs and infant, Capt. Westmoreland, Mrs. Beauclerk.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seton, R.N.R., from London, Oct. 10; from Brindisi, Oct. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracey, Rev. and Mrs. M. Evans, Miss Irving, Mr. T. Westgate, Mr. and

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Mrs. J. K. Milne, Mr. B. Chapman, Miss Gaye, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. A. Devenish, Mrs. Sheffield and three children, Mrs. Bassett, Miss Counsell, Colonel W. H. and Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. N. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Goodburn, Rev. E. Guildford, Miss Goodwin, Lieut. Estridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunlop, Mr. Myers, Mrs. H. Vogel, Mrs. Lang Browne and two infants, Mr. W. Lovell, Mr. J. Pascoe, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Barrow, two Misses Barrow, Mrs. L. G. Wait, Lieut. Stuart Graham, Miss Ducharme, Mrs. Ogden, Miss Askwith, Miss Swanson, Misses Daeuble (2), Mrs. Hardman, Mrs. Leigh, Miss Rose. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Major and Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Major Adamson, C.I.E., Mr. T. C. Plowden, Surg.-Maj. H. B. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Miss Erskine, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. G. B. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lyle, Major Wighton, Mr. M. G. Gerrard, Mr. Espley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Berkley, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hadenfeld, Dr. Geany, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Rice, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. J. S. Meston, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. P. J. Freyer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mr. F. E. Clare, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W. A. D. Fasken, Mr. J. S. Battie, Capt. E. W. Dunn, Surgeon-General G. H. Le Mottee, Mrs. Le Mottee, Lieut. C. A. Kemball, Miss Gibson, Mr. Targett, Mr. S. Macdonald, Mr. J. and Miss Rogerson, Mr. E. Seyner, Mr. A. Rawlinson, Mr. E. M. Dowie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thomson, Mr. Brittain, Mr. J. A. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. Fabricius, Mr. J. G. Meugens, Dr. Gearing, Mr. J. R. Campbell. *From Ismailia:* Mr. and Mrs. Brittain.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Dellcluse, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mrs. Wiltshire, Mrs. Appelbe and infant, Mr. H. A. Hills, Lieut. W. Vaughan, Mr. Beibler, Mr. Thomson. *From Malta:* Capt. Hawes.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Tailyour and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bush, Mr. Redmayne, Col. W. Crofton, Mr. Curteis, Mr. Gerrard, Private Herrick, Mr. J. M. Bush, Mr. Pernot.

For Malta: Mrs. Hughes and child, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mrs. Trew and three children, Mrs. F. Jacobs and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. Kirton, Misses Kirton (3), Mrs. Bennett and two infants, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dalby, Mrs. Yates and infant, Mr. W. H. Boyd, Colour-Sergt. Casey, Mrs. and Miss Oakes, Mr. Ward, Miss Butler and friend, Mr. Muncaster, Mr. Lovell.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Golliner and infant, Miss Newton, Miss Armstrong, Miss Ramsay. *From Malta:* Col. Crawford, Mr. Martin *From Brindisi:* Mr. Foorance.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, Mr. E. S. Montefiore.

For Aden: Mr. L. C. Maspen. *From Brindisi:* Surgeon-Major W. E. Saunders.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Lieut. Findlay, Mr. Crombie, Rev. A. J. Jones.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, from London, Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Piercy Bois and three children, Mr. J. Forsyth.

For Madras: Mrs. C. C. Rawson, Miss St. John and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbrough, Miss Favell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw Lincoln, Mr. Hart, Mr. Godden, Mr. A. M. Slight, Miss Bradstreet, Mr. J. Large, Mrs. Thew, Mr. C. H. Thew, Mr. F. Morton, Surgeon-Major C. H. Swayne, Mr. J. Manning, Mr. W. Hockaday.

For Calcutta: Rev. G. H. Westcott, Rev. F. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reid, Miss E. E. Orr, Mr. G. H. Lusty, Mr. Pattock, Mr. Bent, Mr Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mr. E. S. Christie, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. R. Sharpe, Mrs. Aker and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas, Mrs. J. Campbell and two Misses Campbell, Mr. E. Herrington, Miss Calvert, Mr. R. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon and family, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. B. Savoy, Rev. J. Jones, two Misses Reid, Mrs. Arraloom, Mr. W. W. Osmond, Mrs. Hedger, Mrs. Hill, Rev. M. N. Bose, Mr. J. Anton, Mr. J. H. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Bull, Mrs. D. N. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. J. Swinhoe, Mrs. Farquhar, Mr. W. Ferris, Mr. A. P. Johnston, Mrs. Dutte, Miss Mary Donelly, Mr. J. D. Cooper, Mr. J. Warner, Mr. J. de W. M. Vaudin.

For Aden: Mr. G. T. Richards.

For Port Said: Miss E. Shepherd, Miss Stowell, Miss Smith, Miss Batten.

Per s.s. *City of Bombay*, from Liverpool, Sept. 30.

For Calcutta: Miss E. O. Ambrose, Mrs. A. M. Bailey, Rev. H. P. and Mrs. Cochrane, Miss A. M. Edmunds, Mr. P. McElroy, Mr. and Mr. J. Gillespie, Mrs. E. A. Hatfield, Miss E. E. Jay, Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Leagrode, Surg.-Major J. Mullane, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Stevens, Miss J. Ulery, Mrs. J. N. Vinton, Messrs. Vinton, Miss Wylde.

Per. s.s. *City of Oxford*, from Liverpool, Oct. 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes, Miss Heysham, Mrs. and Misses Hilson, Miss Kennedy, Mr. A. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Masters and family, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pratt, Mrs. J. Ure Reid and infant, Mr. H. J. Royle.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, sailed Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Gillan, Mr. and Mrs. Ling, Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Peters, Mrs. Horsley, infant and ayah, Dr. and Mrs. Dane, nurse, child, infant and native servant, Mrs. Pike, Miss Hinde, Miss Forster, Mr. L. Howell, Surg.-Major Harrington, Major-General Hogge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horsley, Miss D. Horsley, Miss A. Horsley, Miss A. F. Horsley, Miss J. M. Blackmore, infant and ayah, Miss Cobb, Mrs. Hardy, infant, and nurse, Mr. A. Bruce, Surgeon Marks, Mr. Sherring, Mr. Mardon, Mr. and Mrs. Bashford, Capt. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs Ballantyne and infant, Mrs. Newberg, infant and ayah, Miss Kellie, Miss M. G. Harrison, Miss Phillips, Miss Awdry J. Simeon, Miss Edith J. Simeon, Miss Lloyd, Misses Percy Smith (2), Mrs. Ransford, Miss Brooke, Mrs. Whitton, Miss Whitton, Miss P. Whitton, Miss G. Whitton, Miss Small, Miss Humphrey, Master Humphrey, Mrs. Jamieson and child, Miss Bell, Miss Griffin, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. C. H. Bompas.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, sailed Oct. 12.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Illott, Mr. R. Smithard, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. J. Blackmore, Lieut. A. Scott.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macdonald*, from Calcutta, Sept. 17.

For London: Dr. Dunn.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Beresford*, from Liverpool, Sept. 20.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Vansittart. Mr. D. S. Mehta.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, Oct. 4.

For London: Mrs. Darling and child, Mrs. Patch and infant, Major R. C. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewis, Mrs. J. Simpson, Mrs. Saunders, two daughters and infant, Mr. H. Laskari, Mr. J. Reed, Mr. E. Rule, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Oliver, Lady A. Fitzgerald, child, and infant, Miss Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Walton.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Collen and child, Surgeon-Major Scully, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Thomson, child and infant.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	17 Oct.
Serapis ...	—	—	—	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Q'nstown				
Euphrates..	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	—	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

THE collection of miscellaneous Central Asian articles and coins made by Captain de Laessoe when on duty with the Afghan Boundary Commission has been presented to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and a duplicate of the coins to the Lahore Museum.

COMMANDER R. F. HOSKYN, it is stated, will succeed Commander Carpenter, whose term of service in charge of the Indian Marine Service shortly expires. During the past five years, writes the *Englishman*, the *Investigator*, under its able and popular commander, has done grand service on the eastern coast of India, and the mercantile community of Calcutta might well mark its sense of the value of that service before Commander Carpenter's retirement.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98¼	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent		103½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		97	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		104	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		107	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	975
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	265
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20 ...	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	107
Calaba	1,880	25 ...	405
Dholleria Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	130 ...	1,100
Fort	8,500	100 ...	1,475
French	all	60 ...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	— ...	—
Khangaum	450	45 ...	295
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	20 ...	450
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	225
New Berar	500	35 ...	562½
New Indian	125	10 ...	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ..	500	— ...	—
Sassoon	500	— ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,150
Sind	750	60 ...	475
Velkart	all	75 ...	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90 ...	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15 ...	200
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30 ...	560
Albert Edward Mills...	500	20 ...	400
Anglo-Indian	100	8 ...	91
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	- ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25 ...	730
Central India	500	45 ...	1,175
Coorla Mills	1,000	40 ...	455
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	660
Framjee Petit	1,000	25 ...	680
Golam Baba	400	— ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20 ...	147½
Hindustan	1,000	35 ...	730
Hinguughat Mill ...	500	— ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	25 ...	730
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25 ...	580
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50 ...	1,010
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	660
Jaffer Ali	500	— ...	—
Jewraj Baljo	1,000	45 ...	940
Khandeish	1,000	50 ...	600
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	25 ...	680
Leopold	100	5 ...	149
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,025
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50 ...	1,190
Mazagor.	250	5 ...	122½
Morarji Gocouldass ...	1,000	75 ...	1,675
Nagpur	100	— ...	—
National	1,000	— ...	250
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	25 ...	635
Oriental	625	15 ...	390
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	250	— ...	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	25 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60 ...	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	30 ...	410
Southern India ...	500	15 ...	125
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½ ...	297½
Victoria Mills	1,000	35 ...	850
Western India ...	1,000	25 ...	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct	2,550
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5 6	—	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	78
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,550
Indian Gr & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrahee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	390
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,240
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—September 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 98	9 to —
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	102	0 to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	0 to —
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to —
6 of 1878 (1903)	101	0 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	101	0 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	101	8 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	101	8 to 101 0
4½ of 1882 (1902)	93	8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	12½ to —
Agra Savings	100	170 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	997½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India...	£12½	165 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	25 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180 to 182
Barnagore Jute	£10	105 to 105
Bengal Coal	100	1,800 to —
B. Bawagunda Copper (preference A. shares)	...17s.6d.	15½ to —
Do. D ferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½ to 5¾
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	375 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	65 to 66
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	85 to 87
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	94 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to 140
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to 170
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	60 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	191 to —
Gourepore	100	124 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel	100	81 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	113 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	90 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	72 to 75
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	240	230 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	105 to 106
New Beerbhoorn Coal	100	193 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	79 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	88 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	105 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	70 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	53 to 54
Do. contributory	80	38 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	50 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	84 to 86
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	48 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	33 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Groh (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungoorie (Assam)	100	82 to —
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	60 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	82 to 83
Punkabarce (Darjiling)... ...	100	48 to 50
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	190 to 19
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—October 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	103	to 103½
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931	107	to 107¼
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	—	to —
4 India Enfaced Paper	—	to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	—	to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	—	to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882	107	to 109
4 Do. 1888-90	105	to 107
4½ Mauritius, 1881	105	to 107
6 Do. 1893-96	110	to 115
4 Do.	102	to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	107	to 1

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	10	120 to 122
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	181 to 185
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	128 to 132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm ...	—	92	to 94
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½	to 5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	180	to 182
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24¾	to 24¾
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	24½	to 24¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ¼)	—	27¼	to 27½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113	to 115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	172	to 174
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146	to 148
Do do. 4¼ do.	100	137	to 139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129	to 131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to —
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	108	to 110
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½	to 24¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27¼	to 27½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131	to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113	to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119	to 121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	116	to 118

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	13¾	to 14
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15½	to 15¾
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106	to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc ...	100	108	to 110
Do. Exten., Austra & China	all	13¾	to 14
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102	to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103	to 106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100	to 102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	42	to 44

BANKS

Agra	all	8½	to 8¾
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	28	to 29
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	24½	to 24¾
Delhi and London	all	—	to —
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	all	53½	to 54¾

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

MILITARY.

Adams, Surg. C., M.
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Allenby, Lieut. A. H., S.C., M.
Anderson, Maj. J. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.
Aplin, Capt. P. J. H., S.C., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arnot, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '89, Bo.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Atkins, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '89, B.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Babington, Lt.-Col. C. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L. Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Bance, Col. L. B., 1 yr. 35 dys., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.
Barker, Surg.-Maj. F. C., M.D., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, Bo.
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 277 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.
Battiscombe, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89. Bo.
Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '89, B.
Baylay, Col. C. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Beckett, Col. S., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '88, B.
Beddy, Col. E., S.C., to Nov. 25, '89, B.
Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '89, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Bennett, Bde.-Surg. J., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Beresford, Lieut. J. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, B.
Berger, Lieut. E. L. C., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '89, Bo.
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '89 B.
Bignell, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 18, '88, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 18 mos., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Birch, Col. V., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Dec. 20, '89, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T. J., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.
Boileau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.
Boisragon, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '89, B.
Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.
Bookey, Surg.-Maj. J. T. B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Boyd, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '88, Bo.
Brabazon, Surg. H. M., 6 mos., fr. July 23, '89, B.
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 9, '83, B.
Branfoot, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 24, '89, M.
Branson, Lieut.-Col. C. E. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Brooking, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, M.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Brown, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Browne, Maj. W. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '89, B.
Bruce, 2nd Lieut. F., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., M.
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. A. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '89, M.
Bunbury, Capt. W. E., S.C., till Feb. 1, '90, B.
Burke, Surg. W. H., Bo.
Butler, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '89, B.

Caldecott, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C. C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, M.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col J. E., S.C. 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 13, '89, B.
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.
Carthew-Yorstoun, Lieut. M. E., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Cautley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89, B.
Cawood, Lieut. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89, B.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Aug 7, '88, M.
Chapman, Capt. F. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, Bo.
Chatterjee, Surg. N., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 27, '88, M.
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88.
Clarke, Col. H. M. S., S.C., M.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, B.
Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.
Clifford, Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Cobbley, Col. J. K., S.C., M., 16 mos., fr. Sept. 18, '88.
Colomb, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '88, Bo.
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Commeline, Lieut. F. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89.
Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 3, '89, B.
Cuppy, Surg.-Maj. W., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 30, '88, B.
Cook, Lieut.-Col. J., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.
Cook, Capt. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Cooke-Collis, Capt. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '89, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Cooper, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.
Crafurd, Lieut. J. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Crawford, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 14, '89, B.
Crofin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 16, '89, B.
Crowdy, Col. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '89, B.
Curtlage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.
Daniel, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 30, '89, B.
Daphtary, Surg.-Maj. G. R., M.D., B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '88, Bo.
Dawson, Lieut R. H., S.C., fr. Jan. 29, '88, M.
Dealy, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
Deane, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Dillon, Lieut. G. F. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. June 25, '89. B.
Ditmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dobbs, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '89, M.
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.
Doveton, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Downing, Capt. J. G., S.C., 8 mos., fr. May 5, '89, M.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.
Eardley-Wilmot, Col. R., Inf., 6 mos., B.
Eliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Eliot, Lt.-Col. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '89, B.
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
Evatt, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '88., B.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.

Falcon, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, M.
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr Nov. 4, '88, M.
Fenwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.
ffrench, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '89, M.
Fisher, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, Bo.
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.
Forjett, Maj. F. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, Bo.
Francklyn, Lt.-Col. W. H. M., Inf., 18 mos., fr. June 22, '88, M.
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.
Fuller, Capt. H. S. A., S.C., 1 yr. 128 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '88, B.
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Gambier, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.
Gastrell, Capt. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Georges, Capt. H. W. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Grant, Lieut. C. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Greenstreet, Maj. W. L., R.E., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '89, B.
Griffiths, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 11, '89, B.
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hailey, Surg., P. O. W., 6 mos., fr. June 23, '89, B.
Hall, Surg. G. C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Hancock, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.
Hancock, Col. G. E., S.C., 7 mos. fr. May 21, '89, Bo.
Handcock, Maj. R. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hastings, Capt. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 21, 88, M.
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hay, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 23, '89, Bo.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. W. G. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '88, Bo.
Herbert, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '89, B.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 4 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hickman, Capt. D. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Hogge, Lieut. G. S., S.C., fr. Jan. 19, '89, Bo.
Hogge, Capt. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.
Holmes, Col. A. L'E. H., S.C., 18 mos. fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. June 13, '89, M.
Holloway, Lieut. J. C., S.C., fr. Oct. 19, '88, Bo.
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Horsbrugh, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.
Horsford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr 17, '89, M.
Hudson, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Hudson, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Humfrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '89, Bo.
Hunter, Surg. C. B., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hutchinson, Lieut. J. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89.

Inglis, Lt.-Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, B.

Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 6, '89, M.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. E. R. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 9, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Johnson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar 9, '89, B.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B
Johnstone, Lieut A. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89,
Johnstone, Lieut. B. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '89, M.
Jones, Maj. W. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '89, Bo.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '88, Bo.

Karney, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 2 yrs. 9 mos., fr. Feb. 20, 87, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., B.
Kellie, Lieut. A. H., S.C., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kellie, Maj. E. C., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '88, Bo.

Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mo., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Lawford, Capt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '89 M.
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr. fr. May 18, '89, M.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.
Liston. Col. J., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Longfield, Lieut. A. P., R.A., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Luard, Lieut. H. A., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., Bo.
Lumsden, Capt. H. R. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 6, '88, B.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. J. B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.

Macartney, Lieut. H. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '89, B.
Macintyre, Lieut. D. C. F., S.C., 6 ms., fr. May 14, '89, B.
Mackenzie, Maj. T. H., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Mackintosh, Capt. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, M.
MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.
Macmullen Capt. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Maconchy, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '89, M.
Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, '89, B.
Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 24, '89, M.
Mainwaring, Capt. F. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '89, B.
Mann, Capt. G. F., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 17, '88, B.
Mason, Capt. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '89, M.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 25, '88, Bo.
Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.
Matthew, Surg.-Maj. R. G., 6 mos., B.
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 3, '89, M.
McCarthy, Bde.-Surg. D. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McRae, Maj. A. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '88, B.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.
Medley, Capt. E. J., S.C., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., Bo.
Merriman, Lieut. C. M. H., S.C., 14 ms., fr. Nov. 16, '88, Bo.
Miller, Maj. J. F. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., fr. Apr. 25, '88, M.
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., fr. July 14, '88, B.
Molloy, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '89, B.
Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T., M.D., fr. May 25, '89, B.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
Monteith, Maj. E. V. P., S.C., 21 ms., fr. May 13, '88, Bo.
More-Molyneux, Capt. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, B.
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.
Mosley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.
Muir, Capt. C. W., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '88, B.
Mulvany, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 2 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 20, '89, M.
Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 10, '89, B.
North, Col. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25 '89, Bo.

O'Bryen, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '88, B.
O'Bryen, Capt. J. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 2, '88, B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., till Nov. 14, '89, B.
Orchard, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, M.

Palin, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, Bo.
Palmer, Lieut. H. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Parker, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 9 mos., fr. April 5, '89, Bo.
Patterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.
Pearse, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '88, M.
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '89, B.
Phillips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, Bo.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs. 9 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.
Philpotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 8 mos., fr. June 7, '89, B.
Picot, Capt. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., B.
Plumer, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 11, '89, M.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Pollock, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 24, '89, B.
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.
Porter, Bde.-Surg. A., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, M.
Portman, Lieut.-Col. A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Prall, Surg. G. S., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.
Pretyman, Col. G. T., R.A., 4 mos., fr. July 17, '89, B.

Quin, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '89, B.

Radcliffe, Maj. G. B. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '80, Bo.
Radford, Maj. O. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Ramsford, Lieut. J. H. G., S.C., M.
Ranken, Lieut. G. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 19, '89, B.
Rauking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, B.
Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '88, B.
Rawlinson, Maj. S. R., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.
Reany, Capt. G. B., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 10, '89, B.
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 3, '88, B.
Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.
Richardson, Maj. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, B.
Ricketts, Col. M. P., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '89, M.
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.
Rose, Maj. H. M., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Ryves, Col. H. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.

Sandbach, Capt. A. E., R.E., B.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '89, Bo.
Sartorius, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, Bo.
Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
Scott, Col. Wm., S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, '89, Bo.
Scott, Lt.-Col. Walter, S.C., 7 mos., fr. June 22, '89, Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 20, '89, M.
Senior, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
Shaw, Capt. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '88, M.
Shearer, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, B.
Sherard, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '89, M.
Simpson, Col. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '89, Bo.
Simpson, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89, M.
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.
Smyth, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '89, B.
Smurthwaite, Lieut. P. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '89, Bo.
Southey, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Spencer, Bde.-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B.
Spragge, Capt. B. E., 6 mos., fr. July 17, '89, B.
Spring, Col. F. W. M., R.A., 1 yr., Bo.
Staniforth, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 9 mos., fr. June 9, '89 M.
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, M.
Stevens, Col. H. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, M.
Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 29, '88, M.
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.
Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, Bo.
Strettell, Lieut.-Col. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Stuart, Capt. C. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '89, B.
Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '89, M.

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Swaine, Surg.-Maj. C. L., 1 yr., fr. Feb 22, '89, M.
Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Swinhoe, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.
Sykes, Surg. W. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Sym, Col. J. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.

Tayler, Col. J. C., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, M.
Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. '89, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '89, B.
Thackwell, Capt. C. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.
Thomas, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., M.
Thomas, Maj. H. R. D., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Thomas, Surg.-Maj., G. T., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '88, M.
Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 7, '89, B.
Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.
Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '89, M.
Trotter, Lt.-Col. H., C.B., R.E., B.
Twigg, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.

Underwood, Lieut. W., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.

Vanrenen, Lieut. A. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.

Waldron, Capt. H. F. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, M.
Walter, Lt.-Col. C. J., S.C., 3 mos., fr. July 27, '89, B.
Ward, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 14, '89, M.
Warden, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. July 1, '89, B.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., M.
Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 237 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.
Watling, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.
Watson, Col. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.
Webster, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, Bo.
Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.
Welman, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '89, Bo.
Wheler, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.
Whittall, Lieut. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, B.
Whyte, Lieut. C. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Wighton, Maj. E., R.A., 4 mos., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Willock, Lieut.-Col. G. W., Cav., 273 dys., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.
Willoughby, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 30, '89, Bo.
Wilson, Col. W. H., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Wimberley, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.
Wimble, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, '89, M.
Wintour, 2nd Lieut. E., Prob. S.C., 4 mos., fr. July 2, '89, M.
Wolseley, Brig.-Gen. G. B., C.B., A.D.C., M.
Wood, Lieut. P. A. A. St. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, Bo.
Woodhouse, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.
Wooldridge, Col. de F. R. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '89, Bo.
Worlledge, Capt. J. F., S.C., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.
Wyllie, Maj. W. H. C., C.I.E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '89, B.
Wyllie, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, M.
Wyllie, Capt. J. A., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Jan. 22, '88, M.
Wyville-Thomson, Surg. F., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.

Yate, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 7, '88, M.
Yate, Maj. C. E., C.S.I., C.M.G., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '88, Bo.
Young, Capt. C. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.
Young, Capt. H. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. May 13, '88, M.
Young, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '89, B.
Young, Maj. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Younghusband, Capt. G. J., S.C., till Feb. 1, '90, B.

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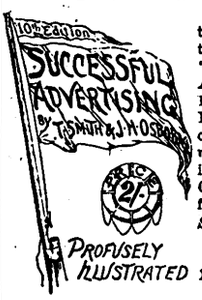
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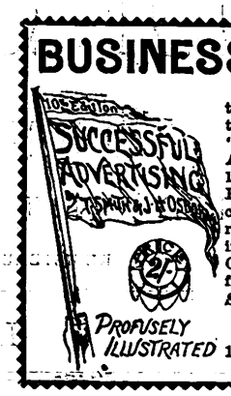
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The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 28, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 4th Oct.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 2nd Oct.; and from Calcutta to the 2nd Oct.

Mr. Scoble, at the Legislative Council at Simla, Oct. 3, moved the further postponement of the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill. It is possible the Bill may be further modified. The Cantonment Act also came before the Supreme Legislative Council for final reading.

Major Mellis is about to visit Rajputana to reorganise the armies of local chiefs.

In the new army mobilisation scheme the two army corps will be known as the North and South, and it is probable the Punjab Frontier Force will be more extensively employed along the frontier.

The Championship at the Simla Rifle Meeting has been won by Captain Hayden, of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Lieut. Farquharson, of the East Surrey Regiment, was killed on the 26th ult. by falling out of a railway carriage during the night, presumably while in a state of somnambulism.

The 17th Lancers will in all probability go from Simla to Mhow in December, relieving the 5th Lancers, who go to Lucknow, while the 18th Hussars go direct to Meerut.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway have obtained the working of the Tirhoot Railway.

Sir Mortimer Durand is recovering, but will be unable to join H.E. the Viceroy on tour.

At Mian Mir cholera has not proved so severe as was expected, but fever is making many gaps in the cantonment amongst both British and Native troops.

Claims amounting to no less than forty-five lakhs of rupees have been made on the estate of the late Sir Salar Jung.

The question of the Simla allowance is to remain unaltered till April next.

The petroleum wells of Baku are said to be showing signs of exhaustion.

A bad form of enteric fever prevails amongst the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Bareilly.

The Meteorological Department, it is understood, means to establish observatories at Mozufferpur, Cawnpore, Kushah, and Montgomery.

A Female Hospital in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund is proposed to be established at Nasik.

Cholera and malarial fever of a severe type are prevalent in Hyderabad.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggested the expediency of constructing an alternative line of railway between Calcutta and the North-West Provinces.

A delicate point is likely to arise in fixing the compensation to be paid to such corrupt mamlatdars as are dismissed the services under the new Bill. They cannot be awarded full pensions which have not yet accrued to them, and their attitude shows they are not prepared to accept mere compassionate allowances. The matter rests entirely with the Secretary of State, who will have to decide what is reasonable compensation in each individual case.

The required copy of the English Official Secrets Act has not yet reached India. On its receipt the Indian Bill will be drafted, and possibly passed before the Government leaves Simla.

The Anglo-Siamese Mission will probably not begin actual work in the Shan country until November is well advanced, as the climate is malarious in the early autumn.

There is no intention of adding a Deputy Secretary to the Foreign Department; but proposals have been made to raise the status of the Under-Secretary. These have so far not received the sanction of the Government of India, and must in any case be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval.

The Viceroy will probably hold levees at Rawalpindi, Peshawur, Quetta, Dera Ismail Khan, and Lahore during his tour.

The Commander-in-Chief's second tour has been slightly modified. Leaving Bombay on October 25th Sir Frederick Roberts will arrive at Lahore on Monday, the 28th.

Sir Frederick Roberts being unable to preside at the Staff College dinner in Simla the chair was taken by Sir Sir Thomas Baker.

Mr. Clogstoun, late Accountant-General, Madras, will be appointed to the Madras Board of Revenue, vice Mr. Wilson, retiring. Mr. Clogstoun returns from furlough in December, up to which time Mr. Crole will act on the Board.

Dr. Vincent Richards, Port Health Officer at Calcutta, and an authority on snakes and snake-poisoning, died on the 24th ult.

The coal seam lately discovered near Quetta proves on examination to be twenty-seven inches in thickness and to dip at an angle of 50 deg. The coal has been already worked, and is said to be of very good quality.

A synopsis of transactions in connection with Guaranteed Railways down to the end of the year 1888 is published in last *Gazette*. The annual result in the last five years has been turned from a loss of nearly 25 lakhs to a gain of nearly 24 lakhs. The actual loss to the State due to sterling payments has risen from 10½ lakhs to 103 lakhs.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Egerton Woollen Mills was held at Simla on the 25th ult. After a long discussion the meeting again adjourned to the 7th inst. to enable further reference to be made to the debenture-holders. The majority of these are willing to accept the proposal that three lakhs of preference shares should be raised and the Mills worked by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills. The interest on the debentures would in that case be reduced from 8 to 7 per cent. Some definite conclusion must be arrived at within the next fortnight, as otherwise the liquidation proceedings will take their course.

Lady Roberts distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the Simla Rifle Meeting.

Sir Frederick Roberts addressed the men, and remarked that it was of the utmost importance that soldiers should become good shots.

The desire to become a good shot, his Excellency said, is in a soldier or volunteer more or less synonymous with the desire to excel in his profession. Inborn courage, added to a sturdy physique, is doubtless the first essential for a valuable fighting man, after which we must place

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discipline, the pride of arms, and last, but not least, skill in the use of those arms.

THERE are occasions, he further observed, when the most stubborn valour must perforce succumb to the superior shooting of an otherwise inferior enemy; and there are occasions when a courageous and well disciplined force can feel its energies stimulated, and its morale raised, by the consciousness of its possessing a superior technical education—that is to say, its being able to put more bullets into a specified object in a shorter time than its adversary.

DEPEND upon it, he added, the best infantry and the best artillery, also, is that which fires steadiest, straightest, and on occasions most rapidly.

NOTES.

THERE is little news of interest to record to-day from India. The *Times* telegrams will be found in another column, giving the latest intelligence up to yesterday. The news by post is of a quiet dull character, which argues well that India is enjoying what she most wants—rest.

THE arrangements are now in train for the extension of the Military Works Department to the whole of India at an early date. The Government of India are in communication with the local authorities of Madras, Bombay, Burma, and the Central Provinces, who have hitherto executed their own works regarding the details of the transfer. It seems obviously right, observes an up-country paper, that the same central authority, which has all the real initiative and responsibility of getting works sanctioned and settling their design, should have the control also of their execution.

UNDER the modified mobilisation scheme the Punjab Frontier Force will be more extensively employed, in case of war across the North-West Frontier. The two army corps which would be the first to advance across that frontier will possibly be known as the North and South, but where the line of division will be drawn is not yet settled. Major Melliss, preparatory to visiting Mysore and Hyderabad, will proceed to Rajpootana, where the reorganisation of the armies of the local Chiefs is being carried out.

IT would appear there has been some looseness in the management of the financial department of a battery of Artillery in Bombay. The Adjutant has been placed under arrest, and the Commandant, who is in England on leave, has been ordered to return to India. Until thorough inquiry is made into the matter, it would be unfair and premature, says a Bombay contemporary, to mention names. It will, no doubt, come as a great relief to all in Bombay, civil and military alike, if the questions which arise are satisfactorily answered.

CHOLERA is practically endemic in the city of Hyderabad, whilst malarial fever of a very severe type is master of the situation. Sanitary improvements in that large and uncleanly city are, therefore, matters of prime importance. The Nizam's Government has had plans prepared by the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Davis, under the supervision of the Engineer-in-chief, Mr. Palmer, for a public water supply to be distributed by a pipe system from the Meer Alum Lake; but, as with most sanitary schemes, the chief difficulty is, not in obtaining plans, but in getting the cash to carry them out. The Nizam's finances, unfortunately, seem unequal at the present moment to a demand of thirteen lakhs, which the estimate amounts to, and thus this important scheme is in abeyance. It is, however, rumoured that Sir Asman Jah, the Minister, intends to bestow the waterworks as a gift to the city at his private cost. This would, indeed, be a princely gift, and one whose benefits will extend to the meanest fakeer and the highest noble.

THE outbreak of typhoid fever and small-pox at Kabul will give food for reflection to those medical officers who were with our troops at Sherapur in 1879-80. It will be remembered that the city was found in a most insanitary state, but, curiously enough, inquiry failed to show that typhoid was common among the people. In fact, the evidence rather proved that the disease was unknown, and it was thought that Kabul, placed, as it were, in a funnel between the Asmai and Sherderwaza heights, was so swept by strong currents of pure air that the foul gases arising from the middens about every house were effectually dissipated. Cholera, it is true, had appeared from time to time, but cholera is a disease which has such an eccentric history that no conclusions could be deduced from its ravages in epidemic form in Kabul. Our troops, it may be noted, were practically entirely free from typhod during their occupation of Sherpur and the Bala Hissar.

COLONEL GRAHAM, lately commanding the Sikkim Field Force, has just sent in a despatch to army headquarters, in which the whole of the operations are passed in review from the first advance upon Lingtu to the withdrawal of the troops a few weeks ago. This, coupled with the despatches already published, will provide a complete record of the expedition, so far as the troops were concerned; the political part of the story may perhaps hereafter be told in a blue-book, and perhaps we may have a quaint narrative given in some Chinese official despatch. The latter would be interesting, especially if the Amban were allowed to explain his tortuous policy at Gnatong. "For ways that are dark" this representative of China was certainly "peculiar."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, writes the *Englishman*, shows much of his eldest brother's aptitude for appropriate speech-making. His remarks in opening the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition were simple, direct, and apposite, affording a striking illustration of the complete success with which the speaker has in a short time succeeded in identifying himself with the pursuits and pleasures of Bombay Society. It will not escape observation that he made a passing allusion to the prospect of his departure. This, he said, was his fourth Poona exhibition, and he feared it might be his last. When the time of separation comes, not only Bombay, but all India will regret to lose the Anglo-Indian Royal Prince—if indeed it is the case that we are to lose him. The Duke has shown himself a thorough soldier at heart, and during his residence in India has borne himself in very trying positions with a perfect dignity and a manly modesty which have endeared him alike to soldiers and civilians.

A NATIVE paper, ever heedful of sayings and incidents pointing to danger to British rule in India, and, therefore, the importance of conciliating the Native (of Bengal), with much satisfaction and dark meaning, reproduces a story from a medical journal to the effect that Russia is endeavouring to "undermine British influence in India by means of well-trained and discreet medical ladies, sent here on the plea of giving professional aid to Indian women." The *Indian Mirror* says that the *Medical Press* "very pertinently" raises a voice of warning; in order, of course, that we should prepare against any attempt to undermine. Now, this fashion of alarming is somewhat pitiful, besides being monotonous; and it is very clear that the Native of India, properly so considered—which does not necessarily mean the educated Native of Bengal—is too appreciative of British rule to cause any misgiving; and as regards the educated Native of Bengal, he is perhaps more than anybody else convinced of his blessings—in the way of abusing his Governors with impunity—to wish for the inconveniences of Russian intoleration. It would not do for that Native to recognise this; but it would save much absurd and senseless writing if he did.

COLONEL G. C. GRANT, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 20.

News has recently been received at Fort Lungleh, through messengers sent by a friendly chief, that the Shendus intend attacking the fort in large numbers before the Lushai expedition begins operations. The garrison, though small, is believed to be fully able to maintain the position. The main object of the expedition is the construction of a military road from the Chittagong Hills to the Myit'tha Valley, thus establishing through land communication between Bengal and Upper Burma. This would bring Calcutta nearer Mandalay by some 600 miles. Eventually a line of railway may follow this road and the Bengal surplus population be gradually attracted into Burma, where cultivators are greatly needed to develop the resources of the country.

Tantia Bheel has been convicted of a murder committed at Bhinpal in 1879 and sentenced to death. The murdered man was killed by Tantia and two others for having given evidence against Tantia. Further charges were abandoned.

The Indus bridge of boats over the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan was opened for traffic yesterday.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Bombay Native Officials Indemnity Bill was passed.

The Legal Member said that since its introduction numerous telegrams and other communications had been received by the Government, urging that British prestige required that the indemnity promised by Lord Reay's Government should be maintained in its integrity. One point, however, was entirely suppressed—that the indemnity was conditional on the witnesses making full disclosure. As the Indemnity Bill passed before the Commission began, he doubted whether the necessary certificate could have been given by the Commissioners. He scarcely understood the moral attitude assumed by the apologists of the incriminated officials—that promises of whatever kind, if made by the Bombay Administration must be adopted by the Imperial Government, whilst a free hand must be granted to the Mamlutdars to break the laws and violate their duty with impunity. Indeed, they were actually held up to admiration as patriots and martyrs. It had been urged that a feeling of dumb helplessness pervaded the Native official class, but this constituted no valid defence for official corruption. If the moral fibre of these Native officials was so weak that it needed strengthening, it was very unlikely that it would be strengthened by indiscriminate retentions in office of men proved to be deficient in honour and moral courage. The action of Government would inspire the best sort of confidence—namely, that the ear of Government was always open to truth so as to render corruption impossible.

The Viceroy said the Government had never represented the measure as more than the most hopeful settlement of a question full of difficulty, and rendered still less easy of solution by the fact that the Government of India was not called upon to intervene until the eleventh hour. All they claimed was that the solution proposed was on the whole the most reasonable one of which the circumstances admitted, and the most just in regard to the various interests affected. If he criticised the criticisms made on the Government he should be inclined to say that most of them were made entirely with reference to the interests of one of the parties concerned, whilst the interests of all the rest were ignored. The Government of India had not only to uphold the reputation of the Bombay Government, but it also owned a duty to the people of this country, whose interests were largely involved in the maintenance of the purity of the public service. Those who contended that the conduct of which the dismissed officials had been guilty did not unfit them for the discharge of important judicial functions were striking a serious blow at the standard of public morality. The argument was, that what would be regarded in other countries as complete disqualification for the tenure of a position of public trust was not so regarded in India, and that the Government should be content that it should be so. The Government of Bombay must be given credit for the manner in which it attempted to deal with corruption when the person suspected only was a high English official. He trusted that the Government of India would at least not be censured for having declined to tolerate the continued presence in the public service of Native officials who had been proved beyond all doubt to be tainted with corruption.

Official corruption is apparently a paying profession in Bombay, as it is now announced that these venal officials, or venial offenders as they are euphemistically described by Native sympathisers, are to be actually retired on full pay The taxpayers of Bombay ought to feel grateful to Lord Reay and his advisers for the heavy financial burden imposed through the unstatesmanlike administration of local Government throughout the whole of this business.

At the same Council meeting the Official Secrets Bill was passed.

The Viceroy referred to the recent publication by a Calcutta Native paper of a confidential document relating to Cashmere, and said that the extract, except the first line and a-half, was a sheer impudent fabrication. Important passages were suppressed and words falsely ascribed. Not content with persistently misrepresenting the Government, the publishers had not scrupled to present the public with a garbled version of a confidential note written a year ago in order to distort the account of the present views and action of the Government. Neither then nor now did the Government desire to promote their own interests at the expense of Cashmere. He was not without hopes, however, that the sincerity of their motives would be eventually understood even by those who were now misled by persistent misrepresentation. The new law was intended to meet such cases. Those who published official documents without authority came within the penalties of the Act whether the documents were published in their entirety, or, as in the present instance, were reproduced in garbled and truncated form.

An interesting episode of military good fellowship occurred at Meerut on Wednesday on the occasion of the 8th Hussars leaving the station *en route* for England. The native non-commissioned officers and men of the 19th Bengal Lancers expressed a wish to present the regiment with a memento of their five years' loyal comradeship at Meerut. The friendly offer was accepted gratefully, and a silver cup will be forwarded to the sergeants' mess in England.

A telegram from Quetta states that two British officers have been shot near Chaman while attempting to arrest a Pathan robber, and one has since died.

All the Punjab Feudatory States will send their reorganised cavalry to the camp of exercise at Mundki. The Bhurtpore selected force, consisting of a regiment of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, has been already disciplined and equipped.

The Puttiala-Bhatinda Railway was opened on Tuesday by the Maharajah. In the course of his speech he thanked the Government for constructing the line.

The Calcutta Trades' Association have addressed the Government, strongly urging the advisability, in the interests of commerce, of sanctioning without delay an alternative railway route to the North-West.

Two members of the Jain community have recently been outcasted by their co-religionists for visiting England.

In the Madras religious riots twenty-five of the prisoners were wounded. The case is being investigated by a magistrate. The first batch will comprise five Hindoos and forty-two Mahomedans.

Heavy floods have occurred in Madras, caused by the recent rains. The railway has been breached near Gooty.

The Viceroy leaves Simla for the cold weather tour, *en route* to Calcutta, on the 22nd inst. He travels direct to Kohat.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit him in Calcutta in January.

The Government offices open in Calcutta on November 1st.

Prince Albert Victor leaves Madras on December 16th for Burma, and arrives in Calcutta on January 4th.

BURMA.

RANGOON, OCT 19.

Another daring dacoity is reported from Bhamo. The dacoits, who came down the river in boats, burned the house of a Burman Myooke, capturing and carrying off the Myooke himself and two relatives. The house is situated inside the town stockade. The Myooke subsequently escaped. Part of the gang were captured, but the rest are still at large. A village near Yenangyoung has also been plundered. The military police are pursuing the dacoits.

Boh Thai, who murdered Mr. Glehon near Mingin about a year ago, has been captured at Mawradan, on the Chindwin river.

The *Mandalay Herald* reports the death of a Burman prisoner from torture by police during the investigation into a dacoity. The unfortunate man is alleged to have been taken into the jungle, where pressure was applied to his neck by two pieces of bamboo, his spine being broken. It is further stated that a certificate of death from heart disease was issued. An inquiry into the case is now proceeding.

The local and Indian Press unite in warmly recommending advantage being taken of Prince Albert Victor's visit to Burma to release many prisoners now undergoing imprisonment for dacoity. It is pointed out that those whom we call dacoits were in many instances, for the first two years at least of our occupation, really waging war against us. The real resistance to our troops only began after Thebaw was deposed. At the time it was necessary for the public peace to incarcerate all persons

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found in open rebellion. Many of those who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment were, however, men who were fighting, as they believed, for their country, and whose offence was, to a great extent, political. They can hardly be blamed for not at once recognising our power, especially considering that many Burmans in the lower province refused to believe for a long time the reports of our success. Their leaders were men of influence in their districts, in some cases with pretensions to royalty. Many convicts, of course, were guilty of atrocious crime, but now that our position is better established, and dacoity has become mere lawlessness with no pretensions to patriotic motives, a large proportion of the earlier prisoners might safely be released. Such a course would be extremely popular, and no better opportunity than the Royal visit could be taken.

The escort accompanying the Siam Boundary Commission will probably include half a European battalion and one mounted battery, the object being to impress the Shan and Siamese chiefs and provide against any outbreak, as the smaller tribes still carry on internecine warfare. The debateable ground is very extensive, and adjusting the claims of the rival Tsawbwas will be a long and delicate operation. The Commission will probably not return till March.

Eight officers and 300 men of the Cheshire Regiment now quartered in Rangoon leave for the Chin expedition this week.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN SORCERER.

By a Hindoo.

(Statesman.)

The zemindar of a village in Northern India is harassed with the fear that he may die without leaving an heir, which is the greatest curse that can befall a Hindoo. His former wife died, leaving him but two daughters, and all his children by his present wife sickened and died soon after their birth. No doctor or physician, neither the costly offerings to the deities and Brahmins could save the lives of the tender ones. The zemindar is quite in despair. At last the villagers begin to whisper to one another that there must be some evil spirit in their landlord's house who kills the young babies. The whisper soon reaches the ear of the zemindar, who, however, takes very little notice of it; but his wife, who expects to bring him an heir soon, persuades him to listen to the people for her as well as for his family's sake and do the needful to please the evil spirits. The zemindar helplessly consents, and sends for the Ojha, the great sorcerer of the village, who will act as the mediator between him and the malicious creatures.

Soon after nightfall next Saturday the zemindar's house becomes crowded with people, all anxious to have a good look at the horrid beings who have made their beneficent landlord so unhappy. But they are all left either in the courtyard or outside the house and strictly forbidden to make any noise whatever, lest they should disturb the ghost séance which is being held upstairs.

In a large dark room, with all its doors and windows shut except the one furthest from the assembled party and nearest the roof, there sit on one side the zemindar and a few friends, and his wife, with one or two strong-minded female companions; behind the screen in a corner, in the centre, squats a grey-haired man, with a huge turban on his head—the mighty Ojha himself—and his two young disciples, with bundles under their arms, in front of a very low fire with smoke continually issuing from it. The sorcerer, muttering charms, dribbles into the smoking fire butter or oil and incense, just enough to keep alive its lurid light and produce more and more smoke, which at last makes the atmosphere of the room so thick and dark that you can hardly see what is going on before you. This preliminary operation occupies nearly three hours, by the end of which time most of the people waiting about the house have departed home, and the men in the dark room have all but gone to sleep, and the women huddle together shivering with fright. Midnight approaching the Ojha, bidding the people in the room shut their eyes, shouts, coaxing the spirits thus:—"My masters, my lords, ghosts! You are my only friends, be once more merciful to your slave, and come down here and tell the zemindar that he will have a son soon, who will live long and continue his great name." . . . The sorcerer goes on in this fashion for half-an-hour. At last there appear, amidst considerable noise, near the open high window at the further end of the room, two forms shrouded in white, whom the Ojha entreats to partake of the food provided for them by the zemindar. At the name of food the two ghosts jump down with delight and despatch the dishes in less than three minutes. The repast over, they again climb up to the window, wherefrom they reply to the sorcerer's questions. "My lords, my parents, my friends, ghosts!" asks the Ojha, "will you now kindly tell the zemindar if he will have a son and heir?" To which the spirits reply, in a nasal twang, "Yes, yes, we are satisfied with his kind treatment; his wish will be fulfilled. He shall have a son who will live long." Perhaps in the middle of the conversation one of the frightened women utters the name of "Ram," who is said to be the mortal enemy of the spirits. The two ghosts disappear in a twinkling; the low fire burns up; and the sorcerer, accompanied by his two disciples with bundles under their arms, go home, carrying the remnant of the offerings and a purse containing about twenty rupees.

The Ojha is called in by the superstitious when anything valuable is lost, in cases of incurable diseases, and when children are believed to be bewitched. The sorcerer, sitting in front of his patient, with flowers in his hand, and a lamp and incense burning before him, gives burnt turmeric and charmed mustard seed to the bewitched person to smell, and dashes cold water with violence upon his face. It is said that, in one instance, upon the sorcerer squeezing the juice of a certain plant into the eyes of a bewitched child, the witch immediately complained of pain in her eyes, which she lost, and the child was cured.

The common sorcerers in India are a people of very low caste, or no caste at all, belonging mainly to the aboriginal races who are still outside the pale of Hindooism, though they may all call themselves Hindoos or Mahomedans. This is clearly shown by their name "Ojha," which is, however, now applied to all kinds of India sorcerers—aboriginal, Mahomedan, or Brahmin. The true Ojha is so called because he examines the Ojh—a non-Sanskrit word meaning "entrails"—of the victim of evil influence immediately after it has been slain. This the other sorcerers do not; the title Ojha, nevertheless, has fastened itself upon them, including even the holy Brahmin wizard. As a matter of fact, sorcrey in India originally belonged to the aboriginal races, from whom the Brahmins and others have acquired the art.

There is a class of sorcerers called "Devotees," or "Wise Men," who also belong to the lower and menial castes. These confine themselves to divination, and generally work under the inspiration of a snake-god, and sometimes under that of a Mussulman saint. Inspiration is shown by the man's head beginning to wag, and he then builds a shrine to his familiar, before which he dances, or "sports," as it is called by the people. He is consulted at night, the inquirer providing tobacco and music. The tobacco is first waved over the body of the invalid, and then given to the "wise man" to smoke. A butter-lamp is lighted, the music plays, and the diviner lashes himself with a whip. He is at last seized by the afflatus, and in a paroxysm of dancing and head-wagging declares the name of the malignant influence, the manner in which it is to be propitiated, and the time when the disease may be expected to abate.

By far the most formidable magical powers are, however, attributed to a class of Brahmins called the Ojha Brahmins. They are versed in the practice of the spells and charms which, with the accompanying rites, are described in the Sanskrit books, called *tantras*. The key-note of these is struck in a well-known sentence, which runs thus:—"The whole world is in the power of the gods, and the gods are in the power of magic; magic is in the power of the Brahmins, and therefore the Brahmin is himself the god." The author of this oracular deliverance is of course the Brahmin, who, however, merely systematised the magical spells and charms, having himself learnt them from the aboriginal tribes. The Sanskrit treatises on magic explain the various modes in which the human mind can be subjugated and occult powers exercised to produce miraculous results. This is accomplished in three ways:—(1) Through the agency of spirits, or lower deities, who are made subservient to the will of the magician; (2) through natural causes, intensified by the agency of the occult powers of the magician; (3) by herbs and other plants charmed by means of incantations. Of the six modes in which the Brahmin sorcerer can influence his neighbours four are malignant, one is doubtful, and only one is beneficial. The four malignant operations are the causing of death, the destruction of property, the stoppage of physical and mental action, and the causing of feuds between friends. The neutral operation consists in bringing an individual completely under the control of the expert. The only branch of white magic discussed is the power of relieving a sufferer from disease or from the hostile influence of the stars and planets.

The neutral art of "subjugation" is the one most frequently practised in modern times. Certain ingredients are prescribed for this operation. A small piece of the frontal bone of a man, the fruit of the poisonous plant *dhatura*, camphor, and honey are to be taken in proper proportions and well mixed together, and the forehead is to be painted with the compound before the wearer may bring under his influence and control the mind of any person whom he fears or loves. Other nostrums, of which some idea can be formed from the ingredients in the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*, becoming more and more complex

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and gruesome as the higher departments of the Black Art are reached, are to be found in the original treatises. The office of sorcerer is generally hereditary among all the Indian Ojhas, but strictly so with the conjuring Brahmins, who form a special caste by themselves. A severe and prolonged probation must be undergone before a Brahmin is considered competent to commence the practice of the magical art. He must go through a course of recitation of unintellgible Sanskrit roots, and of repetition of the name of the deity to be conquered about a million times. Special hours are assigned for this performance, special postures of the body, special diet, and a specially-appointed space beyond which the probationer must not go until the process of initiation is finished. Of course all this has to be accompanied with handsome offerings to the deities and the Brahmins, and substantial feasts to the latter. The deities invoked are merely variations of the same dreaded goddess, Kali, who is the presiding deity of both the Brahmin and non-Brahmin sorcerers in India. The former, as well as the latter, undergo a rigorous course of physical and mental discipline before the goddess will consent to use them as the instruments of her power; both indulge largely in flesh diet, in intoxicating liquors, and in lewd practices; both shed the blood of animals before the idol which they worship; both profess to expel evils from the sick, or to bring them into the healthy: both use magic, spells, and charms. All this leads one to the conclusion that the Brahmin sorcerers not only learnt their art from the aboriginal Ojhas, but that a great many of them are descended from the non-Hindoo priests, specimens of whom abound even at the present day among the wild and casteless tribes of Northern India.

PRUNING FROM THE TOP.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

"Pray you, look not sad,
Nor make replies of loathness: take the hint
Which my despair proclaims."

—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Anybody who takes the trouble to ascertain what sort of salaries are paid to Government officials in India must be immediately struck with the very high rates allowed to those not only at the top of the tree but half-way up. It is only those at the bottom who are moderately recompensed for their services, and in some instances it is observable that a good deal of hard work of a responsible nature is performed for a very small wage indeed.

Spasmodic applications of the pruning-knife in the name of economical reforms have now and then been made, considerable vigour being displayed in cutting, or rather hacking, at the lower branches, whilst as the arm had to be raised for higher execution all energy seems to have died away, and the result has been that the topmost boughs have wholly escaped. A true economist (and by a true economist I mean that earnest, conscientious spirit which is bent on discovering how the resources of the country can best be nursed so as to provide the greatest happiness for the greatest number) would laugh to scorn these half-demented efforts, feebly conceived and as feebly carried out. A great deal of dissatisfaction has been aroused, and that in the breasts of honest, hard workers, who naturally feel aggrieved at having their scanty allowances docked, whilst the enormous salaries of the privileged ones remain untouched; and in the name of all that is considered justice or ordinary intelligence, where is the sense of decreasing the expenditure by cutting down small but often very necessary expenses and leaving the bigger and often unnecessary ones alone?

Now, in dispassionately considering the question of relieving the Government of India of its present financial difficulties, it seems only right and proper that it should be dealt with and disposed of, if possible, by the Government of India itself. Some may say that it is hopeless to expect such disinterestedness and self-sacrifice to be shown by the very individuals who at this moment may be drawing the gigantic sums shown further on, and that they cannot, therefore, be expected to support the idea of such reduction; but we will suppose that the Viceroy himself leads the van and calls upon his Councillors to rally round him.

Are those Councillors going to refuse to follow and to endanger the prosperity of India, which is all the while keeping them in unheard of official health? I do not say that the Government of India should not be conducted on the very highest scale of intellectual intelligence. That, I consider, is most necessary in a country where the rulers in their hundreds have to deal with the ruled in their millions, and with education of a high order making itself felt in many ways throughout the length and breadth of the land.

But what I do say is, that even intellectual ability may at times be too highly rated at the pay-master's office, and the economist will here tell us that we should not offer more than enough. Circumstances are changing rapidly, and the requirements of civilisation are exercising a strong and natural pressure on those who control expenditure. Every day we see the necessity of the public funds being not only carefully but fairly apportioned, so that legitimate wants may, as far as possible, be provided for, and useless or extravagant payments avoided.

Who is he who could honestly declare that the Indian Services would at all suffer if the salaries at present given to the higher officials were reduced all round? The civil lists of the several Presidencies if referred to will show at a glance the ruinously high rates at present being disbursed. I would *en passant* note the following which strike one as abnormally high. It might at the same time, with a view to preventing hardship to actual incumbents, be notified that the reduced scale of pay will only come into operation on a change occurring in the permanent holder of an appointment:—

Designations.	Salary per mensem. Rs.	a.	p.	Salary per annum. Rs.
Governor-General and Viceroy of India	20,900	0	0	2,50,800
Governor of Madras	10,000	0	0	1,20,000
Governor of Bombay	10,000	0	0	1,20,000
President of the Council of the Governor-General	6,400	0	0	76,800
Lieut.-Governor of Bengal ...	8,333	5	4	1,00,000
Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces..	8,333	5	4	1,00,000
Lieut.-Governor of Punjab ...	8,333	5	4	1,00,000
Chief Justice, Bengal	6,000	0	0	72,000
Ordinary members of the Council of the Governor-General, each...	6,400	0	0	76,800
Chief Justice of Madras	5,000	0	0	60,000
Chief Justice of Bombay	5,000	0	0	60,000
Chief Justice, N.-W. Provinces ...	5,000	0	0	60,000
Chief Commissioner, Assam ...	4,166	8	0	50,000
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces	4,166	8	0	50,000
Chief Commissioner, Burma ...	6,666	8	0	80,000
Ordinary members of Council in Madras	5,116	10	8	61,400
Ordinary members of Council in Bombay, each	5,120	0	0	61,440
Resident at Hyderabad	4,840	0	0	58,080
Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana	4,000	0	0	48,000
Agent to the Governor-General, Central India	4,000	0	0	48,000
Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda	2,500	0	0	30,000
H.E. the Commander-in-Chief ...	5,833	5	4	70,000
Additional member of Council in Bombay	4,435	0	0	53,220
Chief Secretary, Bombay	3,750	0	0	45,000
Political Secretary	3,125	0	0	37,500
General Commanding N. Division..	3,500	0	0	42,000
General Commanding C. Division..	3,500	0	0	42,000
Judges of the High Court, each ...	3,750	0	0	45,000
Commissioner of Customs, &c. ...	3,500	0	0	42,000
Survey and Settlement Commissioner	3,000	0	0	36,000
First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge	3,750	0	0	45,000
Political Kesident, Aden	3,000	0	0	36,000
Political Agent, Kattywar... ...	2,500	0	0	30,000
Political Agent, Kolhapur... ...	2,200	0	0	26,400
Mint Master	3,000	0	0	36,000
Commissioner, Salt Revenue ...	2,500	0	0	30,000
Director of Educational Department	2,500	0	0	30,000
Surgeon-General ... ... &c., &c.	2,500	0	0	30,000

The only wonder is how India can stand such a gigantic and continuous drain on her resources, for it must be remembered that not only does a very large proportion of these salaries find its way out of the country, but a considerable number of the recipients of the sums named having made their pile, retire with it, and a handsome pension paid in England in sterling by the Government of India, and are at once succeeded by others who follow their example very readily. This will continue until the hand of economical justice checks such ruthless spoliation of the public revenues, and the granting of such enormous and preposterous emoluments.

Let the knife be applied vigorously and without delay to the topmost boughs; let the salaries of all mentioned in the lists be cut down to such figures that the fortunate recipients even then may accept their pay without the blush of shame.

A reduction of 25 per cent. would not be at all too much to impose. Depend upon it, the work done for the sum spent

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will be just as well performed as hitherto, and whilst there will be no loss in the efficiency of the public service, there will be a most decided gain to England, both as regards her prestige as a British Government and in her position from a pecuniary point of view. Of course, everybody who thinks knows that this is what is really needed, but nobody seems particularly anxious to propose it. It is supposed to be "delicate ground," and the dread of offending the powers that be is a very real thing in India, where so much is done by "khutput" and "mehrbani." If, however, it is evident that such reform will never originate from within, then it can only be brought about by pressure from without. Good, honest pressure, admitting of no hanky-panky tricks to evade. Already do the echoes of distant groanings reach our ears. The "voice of India" is a lamenting voice, and with reason. Let us be up and doing, then, and in lieu of well-deserved reproaches we shall be greeted with the grateful acclamations of our fellow-subjects of all ranks. Is not this a fitting theme for well-wishers of England and India to take up in Parliament, and for the powerful advocacy of the Press to bring home to the consciences and minds of those who are directly responsible for the purity, the intelligence, and the financial soundness of the administration of India?

In a matter of national importance, such as this is, half-hearted measures of reform are not only useless but injurious, for they cannot fail to be unfair. What is necessary is, not that a lot of wretched peons should be given 7 rupees a month instead of 8, or that the travelling allowances of some hard-working policemen should be reduced one-third, or that petty karkoons who have been struggling patiently on for years, hoping for promotion in due course of time, should suddenly find themselves stranded, or that State officials, unless of a certain grade, should be denied the use of ink which is supposed to stand the test of time. No, these and scores of other actions of Government are only irritating and absurd, and do not materially improve the financial situation at all. What is needed is that the whole system of salaries paid to Government officials in India, from the Governor-General down to those drawing, say, Rs. 1,000 per mensem, should be recast or reduced 25 per cent. all round on all amounts over Rs. 1,000 per mensem, *e.g.*, a man at present drawing Rs. 1,200 would receive Rs. 1,150, or if he drew Rs. 2,000 he would get Rs. 1,750, 25 per cent. being in each case deducted from the amount in excess of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Let the Accountant-General tell us what such a reduction throughout India would amount to. It would be something enormous, and I have no hesitation in saying that it would, under the circumstances, be perfectly justifiable.

Those who object to so sweeping a measure of reform can keep their objections to themselves, or retire from the service. There are plenty of others equally capable, and certainly more conscientious, who would consider themselves fortunate indeed if given the chance of succeeding to the decreased but still liberal emoluments of office. A clearance of such ill-disposed malcontents would be an obvious advantage to India. Relegated to Asia Minior, Bath, or Cheltenham, they would have every opportunity of airing their grievances; but I doubt if ever in those places of retirement they would in these bustling times find many sympathetic souls willing to waste their leisure in listening to their lugubrious tales. Let our new Viceroy take the subject into his most serious consideration, and if he favours the proposal, let him boldly head the movement for bringing it about. It would be one of the grandest achievements ever attempted by an Indian administrator, and would earn him the heartfelt blessings of the millions over whom he has been called upon to rule. It is quite certain that at last, thanks in a great measure to the ever-increasing knowledge of Indian affairs which Secretaries of State, members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the British public in general are now gathering in, the period for the tide to turn is rapidly approaching, and justice will, it is devoutly hoped, be meted out to all concerned. We are told that at times we do well to be angry, and if righteous indignation is at all dominant in the hearts and minds of earnest, conscientious, and unbiassed legislators, it is a sure sign that the end of all this frightful blundering over Indian finance is drawing near. That such may, indeed, be the case is the sincere wish, amongst many, of Mr. Bow-Wow (who himself draws considerably over Rs. 1,000 per mensem).

OUR HIMALAYAN BORDER TRADE.

(Statesman.)

We received some days ago the official report "On the extent of trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhootan for the year 1888-89." Official publications of this nature, though not very interesting pabulum for the average reader, are useful, as showing how any complications on our frontiers interfere with trade, and the necessity of treating the semi-civilised States on our borders with tact and discretion. We are told in this report that the total value of our trade with these States fell off 15·13 per cent. in 1888-89 in comparison with the trade of the two preceding years, the largest decrease occurring in the imports, which were below the aggregate of the two years by 23·21 per cent. and 10·8 per cent. respectively. As to Nepal, the report tells us that "the chief feature of the past year's trade was a falling-off of 16·35 per cent. and 8·56 per cent. in the imports from Nepal, in comparison with the figures of the two previous years, respectively, while there was an increase in the exports to that State of 1·07 per cent. and 40·46 per cent. as compared with 1887-88 and 1886-87 respectively. The total value of the trade from and to Nepal was 9·46 per cent. less than in the preceding year, but 8·09 per cent. greater than in 1886-87. The imports of cattle, raw cotton, and the exports of rice and other rain crops, and European piecegoods show a satisfactory increase, but the imports of grain and pulse, and rice, have fallen off largely." A further increase is noted in the import and export of cattle, and there was also a considerable expansion of the export trade in European piece-goods. A heavy falling off is recorded, however, in the imports of food grains into British territory from Nepal, which, from 27,51,874 maunds in 1887-88, fell, we observe, to 12,63,780 maunds in the year under review. The decrease is very noticeable in the rice trade, which had fallen from 9,99,770 maunds in 1887-88 to 3,76,922 maunds for 1888-89. The collector of Chumparun explains the decrease, however, in the following words:—"Food grains were not imported on the usual scale, in consequence of the short harvest in Nepal. Crops were as bad in Nepal as in our territory, and for some time its Durbar laid an embargo on the export of such articles." A continued improvement is noted in the import of cattle hides, which exceeded the trade of 1887-88 by 6,559 pieces. In the important article *ghee* we are told that the import trade continued active, the increase during the year amounting to 3,948 maunds, compared with the previous year. The greater part of this import was for Calcutta, which received 2,832 maunds against 621 maunds in 1887-88. The import trade in the skins of sheep, goats, and other small cattle showed a large falling-off; but the exports of brass and copper continued to increase, although the export trade in iron showed a decrease of 12·76 per cent. Under the head of all other kinds of provisions, we notice that the imports and exports together aggregated 1,26,804 maunds against 100,544 maunds, and 68,252 maunds in 1887-88 and 1886-87 respectively. The returns for the export trade in salt show an increase of 6,693 maunds on those of the previous year; but a decrease is recorded in the import of linseed and mustard seed. The export of spices to Nepal was about the same as last year, and in regard to tobacco we are informed that the total trade amounted during the year to 95,778 maunds, showing an increase of 44,724 maunds and 62,734 maunds respectively on the returns of 1887-88 and 1886-87. The Commissioner of Bhagulpore remarks:—"The Nepal tobacco commands a higher price than country tobacco. The leaf of this tobacco is stated to be very coarse and succulent, dark in colour and blunt at its apex." There was a decrease of 29,041 maunds in the imports of timber, and an increase of 4·63 per cent. in manufactured wool exported during 1888-89. The value of silver imported from Nepal during the past year fell off by Rs. 86,828 on the return of the previous year.

Thus so far as Nepal is concerned, the returns are not unsatisfactory, but under the heading of trade with Thibet and Sikkim we read that the trade with the former place "had practically ceased, owing to the present complication on the frontier." The imports from British territory into Thibet amounted in 1888-89 but to Rs. 3,168, against Rs. 1,90,427 in 1887-88, and 2,18,143 for the preceding year. The exports from British territory to Thibet were but Rs. 4,181 in the year under notice, against Rs. 1,74,799 for 1887-88, and Rs. 3,40,462 in 1886-87. The aggregate import and export with Sikkim fell from Rs. 2,50,870 in 1887-88 to Rs. 2,00,359 for 1888-89, but the fall in the case of Thibet was from Rs. 3,65,226 to Rs. 7,349. In every item under the head of imports from Thibet, the fall was tantamount to extinction. Thus the import of horses had fallen from Rs. 43,290 in 1887-88, to Rs. 990 in 1888-89; yak-tails from Rs. 58,596 to Rs. 842; manufactured wool from Rs. 25,883 to Rs. 707, and raw wool from Rs. 51,154 to Rs. 358. The figures for 1887-88 had been much in advance of those of 1886-87. In regard to the imports from Sikkim, a decrease is noted in every item except raw cotton and Indian cotton piece-goods, in which the increase is but trifling. The statement showing the total value of the principal articles in the export trade between Bengal and Tibet is to the effect that the total value of European cotton piece-goods exported to Tibet had dropped from Rs. 77,772 in 1887-88 to Rs. 2,256 in 1888-89; manufactured European wool from Rs. 6,753 to Rs. 1,862; and tobacco from Rs. 21,794 to Rs. 61. The trade in indigo, horses, jewellery, dyeing materials, brass and copper, European cotton twist, iron, Chinese and Japanese ware, and manufactured Indian silk had entirely ceased, while the exports to Sikkim show that there was an increase in the quantity of tobacco exported to that country

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husked rice, cattle and salt, a slight decrease only being noticeable in the case of European cotton piece-goods, provisions, brass and copper, and animals other than horses, ponies, and mules.

The returns for the trade between Bengal and Bhootan show an increase in the imports of Rs. 19,795, the figures for 1888-89 being Rs. 1,48,708, but there was a slight decrease in the exports. The increase in the imports from Bhootan fall under the heads of manufactured Indian wool, musk, and fresh fruit and vegetables. The report concludes with some remarks upon the uncertainty and irregularity of the customs duties imposed by the Nepal Government, but concerning which there seems to be no exact information. On one side it is reported that the duties were discontinued altogether on the Chumparun border, for the collector of Mozufferpore states that "with the exception of a duty on hides, the Nepalese authorities now levy no duty on imports and exports." The collector of Bhagulpore also reports that the Nepalese authorities had since September, 1888, stopped the levying of imposts on trade. A single paragraph deals with the falling-off in the quantity of untaxed salt imported into British territory from trans-Himalayan sources which is said to be due to political complications, and the cheapness of the salt from the plains.

TOMMY ATKINS AS A SHIKAR.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The Government of India have recently, on more than one occasion, shown the solicitude which they feel to prevent British soldiers from having any differences or misunderstandings with the villagers or the local authorities when they go out for a day or two's shooting. One very sensible precaution which has been taken is to forbid any party from taking the field unless at least one member of it has a colloquial knowledge of Hindustani. Some new rules have now been added to the Army Regulations under the head of Discipline, which provide for notices of the grant of shooting passes, extending every three days, being sent to the magistrate in every case, *i.e.*, whether or not the passes are granted to shoot in a district other than that in which the station to which the men belong is situated. Representations have been made that the rules, as they have hitherto stood, did not provide for any notice of the advent of a shooting party being sent to the military authorities of the district concerned, the consequence being that sometimes soldiers wander about in the hot weather away from good food and shelter to the detriment of their health; moreover, as was actually the case recently, a shooting party from a distance might arrive at a place where the close season having set in, the shooting of game is prohibited for the time being under the game laws of the district, and thus undergo inconvenience and fatigue to no purpose. It is now ordered that when shooting passes are granted to non-commissioned officers or men, a notice is to be sent to the magistrate of the district to which the men are about to proceed, stating the rank and the names of the party, and as nearly as possible the part of the districts to which they are going. Care is to be taken that passes are only given for localities where shooting can properly be pursued. The time for which such shooting passes may be given is limited to fourteen days on each occasion. Officers granting passes are to take care that all rules regarding the close season of the district concerned are explained to the men and in order to prevent men from proceeding to districts where sickness is prevalent due notice of the grant of passes will be made to the officer commanding the station concerned. Soldiers on furlough for shooting, who may proceed to districts where there are military stations, will be required to report themselves to the station staff officer on arrival at their destination, and they will be attached for rations and quarters to some corps at the station. The authorities, both civil and military, will thus be enabled to exercise a sufficient control over Thomas Atkins when he is engaged in shikar, to prevent any fracas with the ryots, or any contravention of the forest and game laws.

SIMLA SYBARITES.

The *Englishman* harps on the right string concerning the Exodus question: –

"When the Viceroy reads the story of flood and famine which he has just received from Bengal we wonder whether it will occur to him that the time devoted by the Lieutenant-Governor to the arduous and anxious work of inspecting the afflicted districts covered a great part of the Simla season. We are told by the Simla sybarites that work in the plains is well nigh impossible during the hot season; and that it is little short of madness for anyone to remain in India who can get away to the hills. High Court Judges, merchants, and district officials, we learn, are to be pitied because they cannot help themselves. But how about the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal? It will not be denied that Sir Steuart Bayley has it in his power, equally with the heads of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, the Director of Indian Marine, and the host of young Assistant Secretaries, to take his work to the hills, if he chooses. According to the Simla theory, he might have inspected the stricken districts equally well from Darjiling. While enjoying the blessings of a delightful climate, he was free to issue his orders to subordinate officials, and to receive their reports by telegraph. Nothing could be simpler or more charming; but evidently Sir Steuart Bayley has other ideas regarding the duties and responsibilities of his position, and, strange as it may seem, there are many who are glad to see a Lieutenant-Governor, albeit a man who is no longer young and who might plead long years of Indian service, still clinging to the old-fashioned conviction that the work of administration is best done on the spot, and that there is something after all in the force of example. Lord Connemara was recently thanked by the Queen for having gone on a tour of inspection through Ganjam during the hot season, and in these absentee days such thanks are deserved. But in Bengal it is not merely on the occasion of great calamities that our rulers remain in the plains; the custom has been kept up year after year, and by a succession of Lieutenant-Governors, as one of the traditions of the office. It is not to be denied for a moment, however, that the Simla arrangement is the more enjoyable one, whatever else may be thought of it. Certainly the delights of touring in the Indian solstice are not to be compared with the pleasures of life in the hills, and yet, as we see, there are those who extend to them a perverse preference."

THE SUPERANNUATION QUESTION.

(Pioneer.)

In England the superannuation question and the fixing of the age at which enforced retirement should come into force have been giving rise to as much controversy almost as the fifty-five year rule in India. Finally in a new set of rules just brought out for the Home Civil Service a limit has been fixed at sixty-five; or at any rate the difficulties in the way of procuring an extension after that time which have to be overcome by a special declaration couched in very high terms as to the value of the applicant's services are such that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the new rule will be absolute. Looking to the easy character of the existences which men are generally supposed to pass in the English public offices and the climate in which they pass them, sixty-five is certainly not more than a fair equivalent for fifty-five years in this country. But there are many men who will maintain that a public servant is past his best at either age, and that the State should cast him out. Looking at it purely as a matter of fitness we should say the very opposite is the case. Among the Cherokees or Zulus the rule might hold good no doubt; but when we see the most influential speaker in England, still more conspicuous for his restless activity than his speaking, showing no symptoms of abating force at the age of eighty; when we remember Lord Beaconsfield in the zenith of his reputation as he approached that age; when we reflect upon the extreme unlikelihood that any one will suggest that Lord Salisbury should be disqualified for directing the affairs of the nation after he has lived another five years; when we call to mind Lyndhurst, Palmerston, Brougham and a score of others, it seems rather absurd to say that a man cannot retain a humdrum post in Government service beyond this age or that without the public interests suffering. The fact of course is that superannuation does not rest upon any of these high grounds, but is a device for ensuring a reasonable flow of promotion. In the English Civil Service heretofore the plan adopted to get rid of an inconveniently long lived and tenacious officer was to abolish his office, and after giving him a handsome special pension, to create it afresh for his successor. If the same plan could be adopted in India we should no doubt hear little of the mental deterioration which sets in at fifty-five according to the opinion of those who are still below that age.

BENGAL.

(Oct. 2.)

THE Meteorological Department means to establish observatories at Mozufferpur, Cawnpore, Kushab, and Montgomery.

THE *Indian Mirror* wishes it had the Bishop of Bombay in Calcutta to plead with the eloquence he displayed at the meeting held to protest against the change in the mail day, "against the interference by a Christian Government and a Christian mercantile class with the Durga Puja holidays of the Hindoos."

THERE is, a contemporary hears, a probability that the proposed new full-dress tunic for the Bengal Cavalry will not after all be adopted. The difficulty, of course, is to secure finality in such things, which are under the control of successive Commanders-in-Chief, and no man who is in a position to do so can refrain from ordering alterations in uniforms.

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LAST year there were forty-six mill factories and presses at work in the Calcutta Presidency Division, which gave employment to upwards of fifty thousand persons. The principal additions during the year were a new bone-crushing factory and two new cotton mills, while one of the older mills had doubled the number of its spindles. There was a large increase in the outturn of manufactured jute, the total value of which was estimated at upwards of twenty-one crores.

ACCORDING to the Commissioner of the Calcutta Presidency Division, the general tone of the Native Press is loyal, though some of the papers not unfrequently "exceed the limits of moderation." In support of this opinion, he adds:—"I am myself inclined to think that there are signs of gradual improvement in the tone of the Press. With the increased facilities for obtaining accurate information which the spread of education and the gradual opening out of the country by roads and railways, steam communications by sea and river, post and telegraph are affording, there is, I think, a growing sense of responsibility, especially among the more influential organs, for the accuracy of the facts published. There is noticeable, too, a sensible abatement of exacerbation of race animosity which was so noticeable a feature a few years back."

THE idea of establishing a *dhobikhana* for Calcutta, similar to that which has been in existence for several years past on "the Flats" at Bombay is, thinks the *Indian Daily News*, an excellent one, and Sir Henry Harrison deserves the thanks of the whole community for having induced the Municipal Commissioners to take up the subject and consider what looks like a workable plan of operations. The Bombay example shows that the *dhobis* may be brought under supervision and control without imposing any financial burden on the town; in fact, the Bombay *dhobiwada*, as it is called, is understood to yield a clear profit of ten per cent. on the outlay. This institution is in the form of a circular enclosure, situated some little distance out of the town, and containing 331 separate compartments, which are rented to *dhobis* at Rs. 3 per month. Washing stones are provided, and water is laid on from the Municipal main. We fully agree with the chairman that the proposed improvement is one of great importance. In fact, this is a matter in which the Corporation has neglected its duty as conservator of the public health. The only question seems to be the proportion in which the cost should be divided between the town and the suburbs, and this ought not to prove a serious obstacle. The total cost is roughly estimated at only some Rs. 66,000. If the town paid the whole amount, it would be money well invested, apart from any prospect of direct profit.

MADRAS.

(*Oct.* 2.)

WE quote from the *Madras Mail*:—Cholera is practically endemic in the city of Hyderabad, whilst malarial fever of a very severe type is master of the situation. Sanitary improvements in that large and uncleanly city are, therefore, matters of prime importance. The Nizam's Government has had plans prepared by the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Davis, under the supervision of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Palmer, for a public water supply to be distributed by a pipe system from the Meer Alum Lake; but, as with most sanitary schemes, the chief difficulty is not obtaining plans, but in getting the cash to carry them out. The Nizam's finances, unfortunately, seem unequal at the present moment to a demand of thirteen lakhs which the estimate amounts to, and thus this important scheme is in obeyance. It is, however, rumoured that Sir Asman Jah, the Minister, intends to bestow the waterworks as a gift to the city at his private cost. This would indeed be a princely gift, and one whose benefits will extend to the meanest *fakeer* and the highest noble."

THE Madras Club has resolved to invite H.R.H. Albert Victor, K.G., to a ball at the Club House, on his return to Madras from his sporting expedition to Travancore. Wednesday, the 18th December—the anniversary, by the way, of the embarkation at Madras of the Prince of Wales, K.G., in the *Serapis* for Calcutta, in the year 1875—is the date that has been conditionally selected for the ball. The Club gave a ball in honour of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., on the 25th March, 1870, and it also gave a ball to the Prince of Wales on the 16th December, 1875. The *Madras Mail*, from which we quote, adds:—The "best Club in Asia" distinguished itself greatly on both occasions, and so pleased was the Heir-Apparent by its reception of himself that he asked the President to allow him to take lunch with the Committee on the day following the ball. His suggestion, we need hardly say was most proudly complied with, and a tiffin worthy of a King was set before his Royal Highness in the Club Library. The Club is now lit throughout by electricity, and effects in illumination and decoration are practicable which were not dreamt of in 1875. The maxim that what the Club undertakes to do at all it should do thoroughly well, which governed its proceedings when entertaining the Prince Albert Victor's uncle and father, is sure to animate the Club when his Royal Highness becomes its guest.

AN important question of law regarding privilege of insolvents from arrest has been decided by Mr. Justice Shephard at Madras. Messrs. Parry and Company obtained a decree against one Samarapoory Chetty for Rs.2,897, and the debtor was meanwhile arrested by other creditors and incarcerated. During his confinement he filed a petition schedule in the Insolvent Court, which was opposed by several creditors, including Messrs. Parry and Company. Mr. Justice Wilkinson directed that the insolvent should not be discharged till he had been in custody in the Parry suit for one year. Against this order the insolvent appealed, and a Full Bench held that the order of Mr. Justice Wilkinson was incorrect in form, and the case was remanded to him to pass fresh orders on the judgment of the Full Bench. The insolvent, was allowed to leave the jail, and on attempting to do so was arrested on a warrant obtained by Messrs. Parry and Company, on the ground that he was under so much of Mr. Justice Wilkinson's order as had not been reversed, and was still liable to be detained in custody for one year. It was argued for the insolvent that he was privileged, and could only be arrested after an opportunity had been given him of returning home from the detention which the Full Bench considered unlawful. Mr. Justice Shephard held that the arrest was legal, refused to discharge the applicant, and committed him to jail. He said here was a sentence of imprisonment which was declared illegal, and the insolvent was arrested while going home from such illegal imprisonment. The privilege was the privilege of the court to have before it all persons whose presence was necessary, and not the privilege of the individual, and as the insolvent was not arrested while returning from any court or tribunal which he attended, but while returning from the jail from which he was discharged, his lordship could not see that any question of privilege arose. The insolvent was committed to jail for six months under Messrs. Parry's warrant.

BOMBAY.

(*Oct.* 4.)

SURGEON-MAJOR J. S. WILKINS has been appointed superintendent of Matheran.

MR. P. J. FITZGIBBON has been appointed Executive Engineer, Bijapore, during the absence of Mr. E. Pinhey.

Mr. E. HOSKING, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, will act for him in addition to his own duties.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The eminent Bombay barrister, whose reputation at the bar is only equalled by his reputation as a Nimrod, having exhausted India in the way of big game, is starting next week on an expedition to the Somali coast, where the lion and elephant are still to be found in some numbers. It is to be hoped that the adventurous sportsman will not be forced to turn his rifle upon the Arabs, who seem to be in a decidedly unquiet mood, in certain parts, at any rate.

THE President of the Municipal Corporation has laid before that body a Government resolution he had received on the subject of the Sunday mail question, stating that the memorial sent by the President would be forwarded to the Secretary of State, with an intimation that the Government entirely concur in the views expressed by the Municipal Corporation regarding the undesirability of the proposed change of the day of departure of the homeward bound mail steamers.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay season reports for the past week:—Rain during week throughout Presidency Proper, and standing crops benefited by it. Total fall still insufficient in parts of Guzerat, Khandeish, Tanna, and Kolaba. Standing crops damaged by locusts, crabs, and rats in parts of Kurrachee, and locusts in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, and Ahmedabad. Crops are otherwise good. Reaping of early and sowing of late potatoes progressing in several districts. Probable outturn of early crops in Baroda from 14 to 16 annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona and Dharwar.

A SENSATIONAL case of dacoity has just been tried by the Judge of Hooghly, Mr. McLaughlin. A notable robber-chief, no less redoubtable than Tantia, was made Queen's witness in a case in which some eleven men were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of a Native doctor in the village of Khanpur, near Tarkeswar. The Bengali Robin Hood, Kristo Chowdhury by name, who is now an old man of about three score years of age, is said to have committed no fewer than a hundred dacoities in Lower Bengal. In his youth he was convicted and sentenced for this crime to ten years' transportation to the Andaman Islands. While there he signalised his captivity by arresting the notorious Mahomedan assassin, Shere Ali Khan, who, in a fit of fanaticism, stabbed and murdered Lord Mayo. The Government, pleased with his bravery, remitted the remaining three years of his captivity and awarded him a reward of Rs. 1,000. He then returned to his

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native village, not a whit cowed by his late incarceration. He commenced a series of dacoities of a most daring nature, and became the dread and terror of the people of Lower Bengal. He continued his depredations until quite recently, when he was again arrested at Midnapore, and sentenced to life long transportation.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL HANS GARRETT MOORE, V.C., C.B.

Colonel Hans Garrett Moore, V.C., C.B., was drowned on the 6th inst., in Lough Derg, during a gale. Colonel Moore, who was fifty-four years of age, entered the army as ensign in 1855, purchasing his lieutenant's commission in the same year. In 1857 he served with the 88th Regiment in the Indian Mutiny, and was present during this campaign at Bhognapore, the siege of Lucknow in March, the siege of Calpee, the action of Selimpore, where he was slightly wounded, the action of Jamoo, and the storm and capture of the Birwah Forts, where he was again slightly wounded. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, and received a medal with clasp for Central India. He next served in the Ashantee War of 1874, and assisted the troops by raising a force from the Wassan and Denkera tribes. On the return of the troops to the coast he was employed in the transport service. In return for his valuable services during this campaign he was made brevet-major, and received a medal with clasp. From 1877 to 1878 Colonel Moore served in the Caffre War, and commanded at the affairs near Draaisbosch, being severely wounded and having his horse shot under him three times. He also commanded small columns in the subsequent operations in the Komgha and Chichaba districts. He was three times mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, substantive majority, the Victoria Cross, and a medal with clasp. Colonel Moore was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of Private Giese, of the Frontier Armed Mounted Police, during the action of Gaikas, near Komgha, on Dec. 29, 1877. It is reported that when a small body of Mounted Police were forced to retire before overwhelming numbers of the enemy, he observed that Private Giese was unable to mount his horse, and was at the mercy of the Caffres. Colonel Moore rode back alone into the midst of the enemy, and did not desist in his endeavours to save the man until the poor fellow was killed. He shot two Caffres, receiving in the course of the struggle an assegai wound in the arm. Colonel Moore next served in the Egyptian war of 1882 as Provost-Marshal at headquarters (Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General). He was present at Kassassin on Sept. 9, and at Tel-el-Kebir. For his services during this campaign he was created a Military Companion of the Order of the Bath, besides being mentioned in despatches, and receiving a medal with clasp, the third class of the Osmanieh and Khedive's star.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CALCUTTA NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

A dinner was given on Oct. 3 by the commander, officers, and members of the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Battery. The dinner took place in the Dalhousie Institute, and 136 persons were present, including a number of guests. A string band played selections during dinner, after which there were some speeches and songs. Captain Petley, in an excellent speech, traced the record of the Battery, which has grown steadily in numbers and efficiency since it was instituted in 1883. He paid a high compliment to Captain Brebner, under whom the Corps came into existence; traced the various stages in its development; and stated that the Government of India had just sanctioned its separation from the volunteer land forces, and its conversion into a naval corps. The Battery, he said, would now be under the direct command of the General Commanding the Presidency District, and he hoped yet to see it incorporated with the English Naval Reserve. The naval manœuvres at home had directed attention afresh to the importance of their defences on the sea, and the question was apt to arise, whether the manhood of the navy was worthy of its traditions, or whether the men in their great iron ships had not become mere manipulators of mechanical contrivances. But for his part, he believed that their sailors were worthy of the glorious name handed down by their forefathers. For courage, loyalty, and devotion to duty he knew of no class of men who were their superiors. Captain Petley gave several striking instances of the dash, the readiness, and the sea-craft which marked the sailors of our time, and showed them to be true sons of the men who had made the naval fame of England. The speech was delivered with great spirit, and every point was cheered to the echo. Sub-Lieutenant Blaker, with point and humour, proposed the guests, and Lieutenant E. J. King, in the name of the Battery, presented Captain Petley with a large, handsomely-framed photograph of the corps. Among the vocalists were Mr. Eastty, Mr. George, Mr. Burke, and D. T. Robertson, the last-named being a distinct acquisition to the comic brotherhood of Calcutta. Mr. Burke gave his clever sketch of the "Bengali Babu," which was received with roars of laughter. The dinner, it may be added, was purveyed by the Great Eastern Hotel Company, and was worthy of the hospitality of the occasion. The *menu* card was cleverly illustrated by Gunner W. George, and the design might well be adopted for permanent use; it is too good to be thrown aside.—*Englishman*, Sept. 27.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the despatch of a column, as detailed below, to co-operate with a force which will be engaged during the ensuing cold season in operations against the Chins, Lushais, Shendus, and other tribes occupying the hill tracts between the Chindwin and Kalè valleys in Burma and the Chittagong district:—No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, and 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

The following officers are detailed for the Staff of the column, their appointments having effect from the dates on which they respectively enter upon the duties thereof:—

To command—Colonel V. W. Tregear, Bengal Infantry.

Staff Officer—Captain F. S. Gwatkin, Bengal Staff Corps.

Field Intelligence Officer—Captain J. Shakespear, Leinster Regiment.

Assistant Intelligence Officer—Captain O. A. Chambers, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Commanding Engineer—Captain (Brevet-Major) H. P. Leach, Royal Engineers.

Field Engineer—Captain H. Mullaly, Royal Engineers.

Assistant Field Engineer—Lieut. R. A. F. Kingscote, Royal Engineers.

Chief Commissariat Officer—Captain W. J. H. Bond, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General.

Assistant Commissariat Officers—Lieut. A. L. Phillips, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General; and Captain W. H. Allen, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Transport Officers—Captain B. W. R. Ussher, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. T. St. C. Davidson, Leinster Regiment; and Lieut. M. E. Willoughby, Bengal Staff Corps.

Superintendent of Signalling—Captain A. G. F. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps.

Assistant Superintendent of Signalling—Lieut. W. H. Birkbeck, 1st Dragoon Guards.

Survey Officer—Lieut. W. J. Bythell, Royal Engineers.

Principal Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy, Indian Medical Service, Bengal

THE FIGHTING IN ACHEEN.

From the Rangoon papers we learn that the N.I. steamer *Kongsee*, which recently arrived at Rangoon from Acheen, brought some details of a sanguinary battle between the Dutch and Achinese. The Achinese have been very bold for some time past, and recently erected a sort of fort near the Dutch Kota Pohama, the garrison of which they harassed greatly by their fire. The garrison applied for assistance, and three battalions, numbering altogether 1,800 men, were despatched from Kota Rajah. They left at night with Native guides. Early on the following morning, the 26th ultimo, they discovered that they were surrounded by Achinese, who attacked them from all sides. They had, in fact, been betrayed into an ambush. It was not yet daylight, and a fearful scene of confusion ensued. The Dutch fought desperately against overwhelming numbers, and ultimately, after a terrible struggle, drove the Achinese back, attacked their fort, and took it. On the Dutch side three officers, Captain Van Geusow of the staff, Lieutenant Hagerman of the Engineers, and Lieutenant Veerman of the Infantry, 20 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, were killed during the battle, and 3 officers, Lieutenant Piera, Lieutenant Schmidt auf Altenstadt, and Lieutenant Tromd and 99 non-commissioned officers and men were wounded. Of the last, 25 are reported to have since died, and it is also stated that two other officers, Lieutenants Kist and Vier, are badly wounded. The Achinese managed to carry off most of their killed and wounded, only 21 dead and 20 wounded having been found by the Dutch. The search for bodies was continued by the Dutch till nearly midnight. It is impossible to state with any certainty the number of Achinese engaged, but the Dutch estimate them at 5,000.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1889.

THE TRUE STORY OF DULEEP SINGH.—III.

THE most serious troubles of Duleep Singh with the British Government seem to have commenced when he obtained his majority. Sir John Login had then to relinquish his charge as guardian; but up to that time Lady Login states that there was not a more contented, loyal subject to be found within Her Majesty's dominions than the Maharaja, and that had Sir John Login's advice been followed the Government would not have got into their present difficulties, and their trusting ward would not have developed into an angry and discontented rebel.

Sir John Login, as Lady Login tells, brought up the boy to accept with entire satisfaction the provisions of the Treaty of Lahore, as understood by those who signed it for him, and by Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Frederick Currie, and John Lawrence, in whom the Sikhs had every confidence. Login advised that a liberal interpretation should be given to the treaty instead of naming the very lowest sum allowed by the letter of that document, and instead of interpreting in a sense which neither the Maharaja nor his Minister who signed it for him understood at that time. He agreed that £25,000 a-year should be considered a fair income for the Prince, but that a provision should also be made for his family and descendants from moneys which had been saved during his minority. With this arrangement it was said that the Maharaja would have been perfectly satisfied, and the matter have been closed for good. At that time the private estates inherited by him from Runjeet Singh as a Sikh Sirdar had never been thought of, nor was any claim made to the personal property and jewels as distinct from State property. Even the Koh-i-noor, which the Maharaja now claims, was considered as State property, which, by the Treaty of Lahore and by the Maharaja's own action in England afterwards, was made over to the Queen, and became Crown property. Had the Government of the day met the Maharaja in a fair and equitable way on his coming of age it may be said with truth and justice that he would have remained a loyal subject. But on his coming of age the Government ignored Sir John Login altogether, and dealt direct with the Maharaja in a spirit of higgling huckstering regarding money. Lady Login explains the position very clearly:—

"Sir John, on finding that the Government were determined to deal with the Maharaja alone, without any aid or counsel from a friend, and were tempting him to give a discharge in full, by offering him large sums of ready money to deal with as he liked (while they allowed no inquiry into the use to which they applied the Pension Fund, though debarred by treaty from employing it for any other purpose), would take no further prominent part in the matter, but contented himself with merely giving advice to the Maharaja from time to time on specified points.

"It was a great risk to which to expose a young lad, ignorant of English life, to place a large income at his disposal, and large sums of ready money as well; and, while discouraging him from consulting the counsellor he had chosen, allowing him none other in his place! Hitherto no Indian prince had ever been left so entirely to himself; there was always an officer appointed as agent to the Governor General, to help and advise him, and why should they be so resolved on the dangerous experiment of throwing a youth, for whose moral welfare they were doubly responsible (in that he was the first Indian prince to embrace the religion of the Paramount Power), alone and unaided, into the temptations of a London life, at an age when no English lad would be considered fit to stand alone?"

Of course Lady Login writes somewhat in the spirit of a partisan, and she is very indignant with the India Office for its treatment of her husband; but whatever Departmental errors were committed, we would be slow to believe the accusation which Lady Login brings forward to the effect that the Government, presuming on Duleep Singh's profession of Christianity, had "imposed upon him a continued system of petty slights and injustice which they would not have dreamt of offering to a Hindoo or Maho-

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medan prince in the same position." It is unfair to honourable gentlemen, such as those composing the Secretary of State's India Council are, to print such a sweeping charge as the above. We do not suppose that the India Council was swayed at all by any personal motives in the matter. Sir Charles Wood seemed to be afraid of incurring the pecuniary responsibility which the Maharaja asked for, and no doubt he was influenced also by the very strong memoranda which Lord Dalhousie had placed on record against Duleep Singh, to the effect that he as a minor ought to be held responsible for the hostile action of his nation in the second Sikh War. His Lordship's views in justifying the annexation of the Punjab are excessively forcible, and the casuistry with regard to Duleep Singh is excessively clever, too, but it is casuistry nevertheless. The Government had, we think, a very simple matter for consideration—namely, how to give the most liberal interpretation to that Treaty which placed Duleep Singh in our power. On the 20th of January, 1860, he put before Sir Charles Wood's Council a document signed by himself to the following effect:—

"The Maharaja asks for £25,000 a-year for life, and also the sum of £200,000 to be settled on him for life and on his heirs after him; and in the event of no heirs he is to be at liberty to devise it for any public purpose in India. This to be in full of all demands."

Duleep Singh may not have been well advised in writing this letter; but, when one considers the advantage which the annexation of the Punjab has been to British power and prestige in India, it would seem to have been a wiser policy for the Government to have submitted to even a more extortionate demand rather than to have allowed the present scandal to have gone before the world regarding its treatment of its prisoner ward. But we hope that in justice to itself the Government will tell to the public its own version of this wretched business. Lady Login does not attempt to palliate or excuse Duleep Singh's later utterances. She deplores that a dawn of such promise has been clouded by the darkness of bitter and revengeful passions. She hopes, however, that the aberration which has betrayed him into this course is only temporary, and that ere long his veneration for the Queen will yet manifest itself in all its former intensity. We cannot say that we think the hope altogether well founded; but at the same time we think that a scandal has been unnecessarily created, and is to be regretted for the good name of British justice and generosity.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 28.)

PORTER, Mr. J. S., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from July 30.

BENSLEY—The services of Surgeon C. N. Bensley, I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

LANGFORD, Rev. R. J., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be a senior chaplain, from Sept. 22.

POINGDESTRE, Lieut. A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer of the 40th Bengal Infantry and officiating adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major E. D. F. Bignell, Bengal Staff Corps, who vacates, on promotion. Major Bignell will continue to be borne on the rolls of the Malwa Bhil Corps as an attached officer.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, from June 13:—

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. H. D., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Captain A. G. A. Durand, on other duty.

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. C. V. F., Madras Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Lieut. W. A. Watson on furlough.

MILITARY.

FOSS, Captain K. M., deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, is appointed to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

CARTER, Captain E. A. F., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (on furlough), is appointed to be assistant commissary-general, 1st class, vice Captain C. G. B. Hervey, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, deceased.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the date of the arrival in India:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

GEOGHEGAN, Lieut. S., Royal Irish Regiment.
BROOKE, 2nd Lieut. H. M. M., Essex Regiment.
QUINN, 2nd Lieut. J. J. P., Royal Berkshire Regiment.
STAPYLTON, 2nd Lieut. J., York and Lancaster Regiment.
PETRE, 2nd Lieut. B. J., 18th Hussars.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

BENTINCK, Lieut. R. J., 1st West India Regiment.
BELL, 2nd Lieut. R. C., South Lancashire Regiment.

year; pension service, 12th year, commenced July 20.

LISTON, Colonel J., Bengal S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from Nov. 10, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BROWN, Brigade-Surgeon T. E. B., M.D., Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, from Oct. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

SCONCE, Colonel J., Bengal S.C., deputy surveyor-general (p.a.), for one year and 153 days.

CAMERON, Surgeon-Major L., M.D. (p.a.), for two years.

MCKIE, Sub-Conductor J. W., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

TAYLOR, Captain W. W., Bengal S.C., 45th Bengal Infantry, for one

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 25.)

GAYER, Mr. W. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, City Patna, is transferred to Mozufferpore.

MANN, Mr. J., Professor, Hughly College, is confirmed in Class III. of the Bengal Educational Service.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Sept. 21.)

The following posting and transfers are ordered:—

EALES, Mr. H. L., C.S., deputy commissioner, on his return from furlough, to the charge of the Tharrawaddy district.

TODD-NAYLOR, Mr. P. H., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. Eales, to the charge of the Magwe district.

RICE, Mr. W. G. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. Todd-Naylor, from Magwe to the charge of the Moulmein Town sub-division of the Amherst district.

LEEDS, Mr. W. H. A. St. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. Rice, from Moulmein to the charge of the Myedo sub division, Thayetmo district.

CAREY, Mr. J. P., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay to the charge of the Amarapura sub-division, Mandalay district, as a temporary measure.

MACNABB, Lieut. D. J. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Sagaing to the charge of the Ava sub-division.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 3.)

H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SEALY, Major C. W. H., to be second assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, and to act as first assistant.

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FERRIS, Major W. R., to be assistant political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.

WRAY, Captain J. W., to act as assistant political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jeghirs, during the absence of Major Ferris.

GAMBLE—H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. R. A. Gamble, C.S., at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department.

TICKELL, Mr. J. R., assistant engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted furlough for one year, from Dec. 15.

GRAYFOOT—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon B. B. Grayfoot to act as secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Bombay.

MILITARY.

CUNNINGHAM, 2nd Lieut. P. H., 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

BOLTON, Lieut. A. H., 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

ADAM, Brigadier-General F. G. S., Staff Corps, quartermaster-general, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, thirty-third year, commenced Jan. 22.

HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel F. M., C.B., C.S.I, Staff Corps, political agent, Cutch, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

O'BRIEN, Sub-Conductor V., Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

WELCH, Major F. G. T., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 25th Bombay L.I., is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-third year, commenced April 20.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Sept. 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DICKSON, 2nd Lieut. J. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 27th Bombay Infantry, 1st Belooch Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity to 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

GRIFFITH, Surgeon T. H., Indian Medical Service, officiating in medical charge, 3rd Battalion the Bombay Rifle Regiment, to officiate in medical charge, 19th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, Indian Medical Service.

SARTORIUS, Lieut. G. C. F., officiating wing officer 27th Bombay Infantry (1st Belooch Battalion), to be wing officer.

FURLOUGH.

HARVEY, Lieut. and Adjutant J. R., 5th Royal Lancers, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 24.)

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

REES, Mr. J. D., Madras Civil Service, to be private secretary.

WOLFE-MURRAY, Mr. F. D'A. O., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly.

REEVES, Surgeon F. C., civil surgeon, Coconda (sub pro tem.), and acting resident surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, is appointed to act as secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, during the employment of Surgeon C. M. Thompson, M.B., on other duty.

WOLFE-MURRAY, Mr. F. D'A. O., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot, during the employment of Mr. E. J. Sewell on other duty.

CASSELS, Rev. J. W., M.A., is appointed to be chaplain of Cannanore.

MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Goveonor is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

FOWLE, Captain J., 21st Hussars, to be aide-de-camp, vice Captain G. L. Binning, who has resigned that appointment.

BINNING—H.E. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Captain G. H. Binning, Royal Horse Guards, of his appointment as aide-de-camp on H.E.'s Personal Staff.

COOKSON, Mr. H. C., on being relieved of the charge of the Ludhiana district, is transferred to Umballa, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, vice Mr. A. Kensington, proceeding on leave.

THOMPSON, Lieut. C. P., Bengal S.C., 3rd Sikh Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Amritsar district.

THOMSON, Mr. R. G., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, is appointed assistant commissioner of the 1st grade.

YOUNG, Surgeon T., resumed charge of his duties as a professor in the Lahore Medical College and Chemical Examiner to the Government of the Punjab.

HATCHELL, Mr. F. J. G., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Gujrat district.

LUDLAM, Mr. W. N., officiating district superintendent of police, Gujrat, is, on being relieved of his officiating appointment by Mr. F. J. G. Hatchell, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Mooltan district.

WALLIS, Mr. B. G., executive engineer, is transferred from the Umballa Provincial Division to the Dera Ismail Khan Provincial Division.

FURLOUGHS.

WOLSELEY, Brigadier-General G. P., C.B., commanding Mandalay district (m.c.), for six months.

TURNER, Captain A. H. P., R.A., commandant, No. 3, Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

KENSINGTON, Mr. A., officiating deputy commissioner, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

CLAXTON, Mr. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., attached to the Karnal Division, Jumna Canal, is allowed furlough for one year.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel R. G. E. Dalrymple, S.C.; Lieut. J. H. Lowry, S.C.; Colonel W. W. Hooper, Cav.; Captain H. Eardley-Wilmot, S.C.; Surgeon C. Adams.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Syad Alay Mahomed (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—R. Knight (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. D. C. F. Macintyre, S.C., three months; Captain D. W. Hickman, S.C., three months; Surgeon-Major E. R. Johnson, three months; Lieut. F. H. Hancock, S.C., six months; Surgeon H. M. Brabazon, M.D., 183 days; Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer, twenty-eight days; Captain E. E. Taylor, S.C., 202 days.

Madras Estab.—Major A. B. Fenton, S.C., sixteen days; Colonel E. M. Stevenson, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. H. C. Heyman, S.C., two months; Major T. H. Mackenzie, S.C., two months; Lieut. S. M. Edwardes, S.C., five days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Harrison (Cov.), one week's extraordinary leave.

Madras Estab.—G. E. Baudry, two months' extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel G. T. Pretyman, R.A.; Major F. Barrow, S.C.; Surgeon P. O. W. Hailey; Lieut. H. Hudson, S.C.; Captain G. R. MacMullen, S.C.; Surgeon G. C. Hall, S.C.; Lieut. F. H. B. Commeline, S.C.; Major G. L. Eliot, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. K. Clubley, S.C.; Lieut. B. A. Johnstone, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Francklyn, S.C.; Captain J. A. Wyllie, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon-Major J. Parker, M.D.; Lieut. C. H. C Heyman, S.C.; Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. H. Cadge, J. Elliott, J. W. Neill (Cov.), J. B. Fuller (Cov.), R. L. Campbell.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ACLAND—Oct. 9, at 22, Cheyne-gardens, the wife of Captain F. E. D. Acland, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

ARNOTT—Oct. 9, at 1, Hamilton-drive, Hillhead, the wife of Surgeon-Major James Arnott, M.D., Grant Medical College, Bombay, of a daughter.

CHADWICK—Oct. 14, at Chetnole, Dorset, the wife of Colonel E. F. Chadwick, late 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's Regiment), of a daughter.

DAWSON—Oct. 12, at Hay Castle, Breconshire, the wife of Major Dawson, Royal Artillery, of a son.

FORREST—Oct. 14, at Beverley, Yorkshire, the wife of Lieut. Forrest, B.N., of a son.

GAVEGAN—Oct. 17, at Gordon Lodge, Ealing, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Gavegan, late Royal Berks Regiment, of a daughter.

MARTIN—Oct. 15, at Heathfield, Ballina, the wife of Col. R. Conolly Martin, of a daughter.

WELMAN—Oct. 8, at the Barracks, Mullingar, the wife of Capt. H. L. Welman, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, of a son.

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MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—LUSH—Oct. 10, at All Saints', Wrington, Somerset, Keith Cockburn, eldest son of H. A. Harrison, late Bengal Civil Service, to Alice E. M. (Elsie), daughter of the late R. C. Lush, B.L., and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush.

KIRKPATRICK—BAILLIE—Oct. 12, at Brussels, at the Hotel de Ville, and subsequently at the Church of the Resurrection, William P. Kirkpatrick, C.E., son of the late R. S. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Brussels, to Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General J. C. P. Baillie, H.M.'s Indian Army (Bengal).

PHELIPS—MONTRESOR—Oct. 10, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Robert Hoskyns Phelips, Major-General H.M.'s Indian Army (Retired List), to Charlotte Annetta, third daughter of the late Admiral Montresor, of 15, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate.

ROE—SOAMES—Oct. 8, at St. John's, Blackheath, Edward C. B. Roe, R.M.L.I., eldest son of E. M. Roe, Fleet Paymaster R.N., Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, to Theresa, eldest daughter of James K. Soames, Esq., of Westcombe House, Blackheath.

SHIRLEY—COOPER—Oct. 17, at Southover Church, Lewes, Lewis Jas. Shirley, of Plasnewydd, Cardiff, to Jessie Theodora, fifth daughter of the late Colonel Charles Cooper, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, of The Haford, Abergavenny.

SOLOMON—BEHRENS—Oct. 8, at the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, W., Henry Solomon, of Bombay, India, youngest son of Philip Solomon, of 113, Sutherland-avenue, W., to Edith, youngest daughter of the late Louis Behrens, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

BRYANS—Oct. 18, at Connaught-mansions, Victoria-street, S.W., James William Bryans, late Captain H.M.'s Bombay Army, aged 61.

CURTIS—Oct. 10, at Dinan, Côtes-du-Nord, France, Colonel James Charles Curtis, Retired List, Bengal Army, aged 69.

HAMILTON—Oct. 16, at Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork, Isabella, the wife of General H. Hamilton, C.B.

HARRIS—Oct. 11, Archie M. A. Harris, Lieut. Royal Engineers, eldest son of the late Major J. Harris, formerly of St. John's Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight. Shot near Quetta, Indian Frontier, by a Pathan robber, aged 23.

MURRAY—Oct. 12, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Major-General Robert Murray, R.A., B.S.C. and C.S.I., late Director-General of Telegraphs in India, aged 61.

SALMON—Oct. 11, at Dunedin, Merton-road, Southsea, Colonel George Frederick James Salmon, of the Madras Army (retired), formerly Commandant of the 9th M.N.I., younger son of the late Rev. Richard Lowndes Salmon, formerly of Hassall Hall and Incumbent of Sandbach, Cheshire, aged 73.

TREVOR—Oct. 11, at 29, Colville-terrace, Notting-hill, Mary, widow of the late Captain Robert Salusbury Trevor, of the Bengal Cavalry, aged 79.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CHANCELLOR—Sept. 21, at Murree, the wife of Major A. Chancellor 5th Fusiliers (younger of Shiddhill and Quothguhan, Lanarkshire) N.B.), of a son, prematurely.

EALES—Sept. 23, at Raghavapuram, Kistna District, Madras, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Eales, C.M.S., of a son.

GARTSIDE-TIPPING—Sept. 21, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain R. Gartside-Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry, District Staff Officer, P.F.F., of a daughter.

HARVEY—Oct. 7, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Robert Harvey, 5th Lancers, of twins—son and daughter.

HORSLEY—Sept. 3, at Harbledown, Canterbury, the wife of W. H. Horsley, Bombay C.S., of a daughter.

JAMESON—Sept. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of G. Jameson, Surgeon, I.M.S., of a daughter.

MASON—Sept. 25, at Hingoli, Deccan, the wife of Captain H. M. Mason, 1st Cavalry, H.C., of a daughter.

RIND—Sept. 15, at Mandalay, the wife of L. A. W. Rind, Forest Department, of a daughter.

SKINNER—Oct. 10, at Raipur, Central Provinces, the wife of J. A. C. Skinner, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

WILSON—Sept. 28, at Hughli, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Wilson, M.D., officiating Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

WOOD—Oct. 7, at Malta, the wife of Cecil G. Wood, H.M.'s Consul for Jeddah, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DE WINTON—TILLARD—Sept. 28, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, W. B. de Winton, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., eldest son of the Ven. H. de Winton, Archdeacon of Brecon, to Emily Mabel, eldest daughter of Colonel J. A. Tillard, C.B., R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Madras.

RICHARDS—OMMANNEY—Sept. 19, at St. Saviour's Church, Jhansi, E. W. Richards, eldest son of E. Richards, Esq., to Henrietta Catherine, second daughter of Colonel E. P. Ommanney.

ROBERTS—MYNN—Sept. 30, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, Charles, third son of the late W. Roberts, Esq., of Southsea, to Clara, eldest daughter of G. W. Mynn, Esq., of Herne Hill.

DEATHS.

BIRT—Oct. 2, at Government Dockyard, Bombay, Lizzie, the wife of B. Birt, aged 25.

CONNOR—Sept. 21, at Lahore, Miss Harriet Connor, late of the Medical College, aged 24.

GRIFFITHS—Sept. 29, at her residence, Byculla, Virginia Griffiths, widow of the late G. C. Griffiths, Bombay Port Trust, aged 48.

HEATHCOTE—Aug. 31, at Uplands, Hamilton-on-Forth, Tasmania, Major-General Heathcote, C.B., aged 59.

PEMBERTON—Sept. 25, at Mian Meer, Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Pemberton, R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery at that station, aged 49.

RICHARDS—Sept. 23, at Calcutta, V. Richards, F.R.C.S., E.; F.R.C.P., aged 47.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE two army corps which would be the first to advance across the frontier will possibly be known as the North and South, but where the line of division will be drawn is not yet settled.

AN Adjutant of Artillery in the Bombay Presidency is under arrest pending his trial by court-martial on charges of embezzlement of public money. The officer commanding the battery, who is at home on privilege leave, has been ordered back.

MAJOR MELLISS, preparatory to visiting Mysore and Hyderabad, will proceed about the middle of next month to Rajputana, where the reorganisation of the armies of the local Chiefs is now in course of being carried out.

UNDER the scheme referred to the other day that is now being considered at Simla, which modifies in some respects the existing mobilisation arrangements, the Punjab Frontier case of war across the north-west frontier.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that the proposal to issue arms and accoutrements to ward orderlies, in view to enabling them to defend themselves as well as to guard a hospital or a convoy of sick, has just been sanctioned by the Government of India.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India the maximum amount of advances of pay and allowances which will be made in future at the India Office to military officers returning to India for duty will be £100. This arrangement will apply to all officers taking furlough on and after the date of this notification.

OPPORTUNITY is to be taken of the 5th Lancers moving up in relief from Mhow to Meerut to change the Persians and Arabs belonging to the 8th Hussars for the Walers which the 5th now have. In future British Cavalry regiments in Northern India are to be mounted on Walers only, while the regiment at Mhow is to have none of these in the ranks.

AT the close of the Simla Veterinary class the following gentlemen successfully passed the test examination, and obtained a certificate:—Surgeon-Major C. W. Owen, C.I.E., C.M.G., his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Staff; Lieut. M. W. Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; and Mr. F. W. Grey, the two former very creditably, whilst the latter is marked as creditable.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Secunderabad, on the 30th August, 1889, Private James Allgood, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, was charged with having in a place without Her Majesty's Dominions committed the offence of murder in that, at Secunderabad, in the Territories of his Highness the Nizam, on the 6th of June, 1889, he feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Jaffer Khan. The court found the prisoner not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. In confirming the finding and sentence of the court H.E. the Commander-in-Chief commuted the punishment to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

THE Inspector-General of Cavalry in India having brought to light the serious want of skill displayed by the sowar of the Native Cavalry in India in the use of the lance and sword, both when mounted and dismounted, more particularly in the handling of the lance in which no skill whatever was displayed, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief lost no time in pressing the matter on the notice of the Government of India, and pointed out the great desirability that exists for the encouragement of every cavalry soldier to make himself proficient in the use of his arms; and as prizes for efficiency in the use of the carbine have been allowed, it has been decided by Government to allow lance and sword prizes to the Bengal and Punjab Cavalry, and local cavalry under the Government of India, from the 1st of April, 1890, as follows:—

1st Prize.—To the best lancer or swordsman in the regiment: Rs. 25 and a badge of crossed lances or swords worked in gold.

2nd Prize.—To the best lancer or swordsman in each squadron: Rs. 15 and a badge of crossed lances or swords worked in gold.

3rd Prize.—To the best lancer or swordsman in each troop, of which at least two-thirds, excluding recruits, must have competed: Rs. 10 and a badge of crossed lances or swords worked in gold.

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ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP *MALABAR*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar*, Commander A. D. Fanshawe, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday afternoon (Sept. 30) from Portsmouth, which she left on Sept. 4, calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez. She brought 43 officers, 14 ladies, 11 children 1,173 men, 41 women, and 48 children. The *Malabar* experienced fine weather, and passed H.M.'s *Himalaya*, homeward bound, near Malta. Owing to the sickness of Captain H. Fortescue, of the 17th Lancers, he and his wife were disembarked at Malta, as was another passenger, while five officers were embarked at Suez for Bombay. The troops were landed on Tuesday at the Sassoon Dock, and were sent to Deolali and Poona by three special mixed trains, whence they will be sent to their various destinations. The troops will be distributed as follows:—1st Dragoon Guards to Rawul Pindi, 2nd Dragoon Guards to Sealkote, 3rd Dragoon Guards to Muttra, 7th Dragoon Guards to Umballa, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment to Jhansi, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers to Ranikhet, 1st Rifle Brigade to Bareilly, 2nd York L. Infantry to Quetta, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment and 7th Hussars to Secunderabad, the 21st Hussars and 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry to Wellington, and 5th Lancers and 18th Hussars to Mhow.

The following are the names of officers and saloon passengers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Major H. P. Douglas William, 1st D ragoon Guards: 2nd Lieut. W. A. Tinley, 17th Lancers; Lieut. E. R. Gordon, 2nd Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. C. B. B. Smith, 3rd Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. MacGregor, 7th Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. G. D. E. H. Fullerton, 5th Lancers; 2nd Lieut. J. A. MacLean, 5th Lancers; Lieut. W. A. Goodair, 5th Lancers; Captain W. M. Sherston, 18th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. Barclay, 18th Hussars; Captain and Mrs. R. J. Maude, 1st Royal Brigade; Captain G. Cockburn, 1st Royal Brigade; 2nd Lieut. R. Alexander, 1st Royal Brigade; 2nd Lieut. T. P. Dowdall, 7th York Light Infantry; Major J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, 1st K.O.S. Borderers; 2nd Lieut. G. Dradge, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. E. A. F. Dawson, 3rd Royal Brigade; Major and Mrs. H. Hare, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. F. F. Mellows, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. I. R. O'Meagher, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. J. H. Grant, 1st Suffolk Regiment; 2nd Lieut. F. V. Smith, 1st Suffolk Regiment; 2nd Lieut. A. R. Burnet, 1st Suffolk Regiment; Captain E. A. Strachan, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieutenant G. H. Nicholson, 1st Hants Regiment; Major, and Colonel and Mrs. E. J. Lugard, 2nd Royal Lancers; Lieut. and Quartermaster and Mrs. J. Thomson and two children, 2nd North Fusiliers; Brigade-Surgeon E. C. Markey, Medical Staff; Surgeon-Major B. M. Blennerhassett, Medical Staff; Surgeon and Mrs. E. L. Maunsell, Medical Staff; Hon. Lieut. and Mrs. W. Marr and four children, Bengal, P.W.D.; Veterinary Surgeon F. A. Walker, A.V.D.; 2nd Lieut. P. C. Searle, 2nd Shropshire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. O. D. Tynedale Biscoe, 11th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. J. L. Hamilton, 1st Derby; Lieut. J. S. Hodding, 2nd South Stafford; 2nd Lieut. H. R. Troup, 1st South Lancashire; Lieut. R. J. Bentinck, 1st W.I.R.; 2nd Lieut. A. R. H. Garden, 2nd Dorset; 2nd Lieut. B. J. Petre, 18th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. M. Fitz R. Kindersley, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. F. H. G. Cunliffe, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. E. A. T. Jones, Royal Engineers; Rev. H. T. Brabee, Acting Chaplain; wife of 2nd Lieut. C. F. Martin and two children, 1st Connaught Regiment; wife of Captain I. M. Brunker, Royal Artillery; wife of Captain A. H. Wilmer and child, Bengal Staff Corps; wife of Lieut. A. S. Rooke and two children, Madras Staff Corps; wife and sister of Captain I. M. S. Dunsterville, Royal Artillery; sister of Surgeon Jencken, Indian Medical Service.

FROM SUEZ.

Surgeon-Major J. F. Williamson, Medical Staff; Surgeon-Major W. T. Johnston, Medical Staff; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Sherer, 1st Dorset; 2nd Lieut. F. F. Major, 1st Dorset; 2nd Lieut. C. F. Martin, 1st Con. Rangers; 2nd Lieut. A. V. Weir, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.

The *Malabar* will sail from Bombay on the 12th instant.

H.E. SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Madras, returned to Ootacamund from Bangalore on the 29th ult.

REGARDING the late Secretary to the Simla New Club, the *Englishman* writes:—"Mr. Ross was for many years a stock-broker in Calcutta, and latterly held the appointment of Secretary to the Bengal Club, which he gave up for a similar post in connection with the United Service Club in Simla. Both in Calcutta and Simla he had won the attachment of a host of friends by his genial, kindly disposition, and his sterling qualities of character. Mr. Ross was a skilled musician, ever ready with his aid in the cause of charity."

"THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD" ON THE SIMLA STAGE.

(Correspondent of the Times of India.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

The burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*, if I am not mistaken, was first played in London about 1868 at the Strand Theatre, the home at that time of the class of play which has since transferred its affection to the "Gaiety," and given rise to the pieces now known all the world over as Gaiety plays. Indeed, the farce now being performed on the Simla stage has been said to have originally given the taste for the burlesques which are now so popular among playgoers, and which, though they cannot compare for a moment with the graver and higher class plays, have a distinction which is all their own, and seldom fail to please. A Simla audience is, as all actors who have ever succeeded or failed on the local boards well know, a truly critical and severe one; but on this occasion the popular verdict is, as it ought to be, very favourable, and Captain Thorneycroft has the satisfaction of learning that his efforts to amuse have been thoroughly successful. No small amount of time, thought, and patience has been displayed in preparing the theatrical dish now served up, and the whole company deserve the greatest praise for the energetic manner in which they have mastered the difficulties of the play.

There is no plot to speak of, for, being a burlesque, it goes without saying that absurdities are numberless, and, as everyone knows the historical allusion in the title, there is small need to explain it.

The curtain rises on the Quay at Calais, and introduces us to a group of citizens, amongst whom Tete de Veau, the High Constable (Captain Williams), stands out prominently, all awaiting the arrival of King Henry from England. Earl Darnley (Mr. Holland), a banished English Peer, who puts in an appearance somewhat suddenly, creates a certain amount of amusement until the arrival of the Royal barge, which eventually arrives amidst the loud applause of the assembled multitude. King Henry (Captain Thorneycroft) and his wife Katherine (Mr. Eicke) are by no means cheerful after their voyage, which, judging from appearances, has evidently been a rough one, but nevertheless are not too ill to quickly convulse the audience with laughter. Katherine and Anne Boleyn (Mrs. Crozier) at once begin to display their jealousy of one another, the former accusing Miss A. Boleyn of continually "a bowlin" her out, while King Hal, not to be outdone in punning even on the Sabbath, remarks that after the *sic transit* he longs for the *gloria mundi* (glory o' Monday). Darnley having discovered his love Constance de Grey, who by the way is a ward in Chancery and also a fugitive in France, the first act closes with an exhibition of some of the best dancing which has yet been seen on the Simla stage. The citizens of Calais especially the ladies, kept perfect time and step, and fully deserved the hearty encore accorded to them; nor must the clever performance of the four "sailors" (men of the R. S. Fusiliers and K. R. Rifles) be unmentioned, for it very rightly brought down the house. Queen Katherine's song and chorus, "Oh I'm ten times as naughty as when I was forty, I'm naughty, I'm naughty, I am," was received with shrieks of laughter, and the curtain drops on as picturesque and well arranged a group as the most fastidious playgoer could wish to see. The dresses were all in excellent taste, the colouring good, and the choruses went with a swing which reflected much credit on the musical conductor, Mrs. Ford.

Here are the words of Darnley's song given in the middle o the act:—

Calcutta papers still remark the exodus is wrong,
It may be so, but yet we are going particularly strong.
They swear we never work at all, and tho' it is grotesque,
In fact, official life up here is nothing but burlesque.
If they'd seen us all rehearsing, though amazed they would be
At the labours of a worn out acting A.D.C.

Now the rains are done and over, we can have some ripping fun
Down at Annandale on Saturdays—Gymkhanas have begun.
There are jumping competitions, and before all the *élite*
On the flat and over hurdles, horses, mules, and cows compete.
When the rifle meeting's over we shall all be glad,
For the popping on the ranges nearly drives us mad.

Now one scarcely realises how the months go gliding by,
Yet it's scarce upon a year ago we bid some friends good-bye.
I call them friends, for so they were to folks of every age,
And from *that* box Lord Dufferin cheered the actors on the stage.
O! twas hard to fill their places and to them succeed,
But, they've been replaced, I hear you say—THEY HAVE INDEED.

In the second act we are treated to a really lovely piece of forest scenery, and the opening chorus of the hunting party

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is one of the prettiest melodies of the play. King Francis (Captain Legh) appears on the glade, having lost himself out hunting, and the house is once more brought down by his song and dance. The former, alluding to certain Simla peculiarities, touches on the fashion of young men wearing "Annandale bouquets" in their buttonholes, and the latter is a very clever imitation of E. J. Lonnen's famous dance in *Faust up to Date*, recently played at the Gaiety. Constance, who is also wandering in the forest, sings a charming little song, and surprises Sir Guy the Cripple (Colonel Woodthorpe) in the concoction of a little plot to murder the King of France himself. Sir Guy, who is the villain of the burlesque, is madly in love with Constance himself, and, needless to say, is frustrated in his wicked scheme by Constance and her lover, who save the King's life. The acting and dance of Sir Guy's associates—the three robbers—was a clever wind-up to the second act.

The meeting of the monarchs in the third act is preceded by a well executed march by the chorus, as also by a sweet little song from Rose de la Foix (Mrs. Dallas), the chief maid of honour to the French Court, and who with Anne Boleyn accuse their respective monarchs of paying them too much attention. The embrace of the monarchs on meeting is very touching, and the remark of Francis to Henry on being introduced to Queen Katherine, "I feel for you sincerely," was a very successful hit. "Bluff King Hal" continues to flirt with Anne Boleyn until Katherine becoming jealous once more favours the audience with a ditty, called "They're always after Harry," which has the effect of bringing that capricious monarch repentant to her side. The dances which conclude the scene are excellent. Indeed, so well do all the company perform that it is hard to make a distinction. King Harry himself goes through a dance with the English and French maids of honour, kicking his legs over the heads of each as if it were quite as easy as waltzing, and the whole group eventually disappear while dancing amid thunders of applause.

The next scene is laid in the anti-chamber of the King of England's pavilion, and Queen Katherine appears in a costume which at once suggests repose. The frills of her nightcap are as irresistible as the manner in which she sings, "Love, love, love, you find it in every station," and the shower of bouquets and the treble encore with which she is greeted proves conclusively that a Simla audience can after all enjoy a hearty laugh. The amusing scene between Henry and Francis, when the latter insists on robing his royal brother, quite prepares the audience for the topical song which follows, the principal verses of which I give you:—

I think the time has come now for the usual duet,
Do you think so, Sir?
Unless I'm much mistaken,
It's the sort of thing that's looked for, and we've never missed it yet.
And they like it too!
Unless we're much mistaken
Of course one never knows until a thing is fairly tried
If it's going to be a great success, or mercilessly guyed.
But if there's anything with which they're not quite satisfied,
We'll apologise,
And say, we've been mistaken!
There's an artist with a studio where ladies all agree,
Do they really?
No, my meaning you've mistaken,
To gather on a Saturday, to paint-brushes and tea,
Oh! how charming!
Well, I hope they're not mistaken!
He's very fascinating, and it cannot be denied.
But, ladies! ladies! pray beware before you step inside
He looks like Dr. Jekyll, but he may be Mr. Hyde,
So be careful.
Oh! I hope you are mistaken!
Some people say that Simla folk are up to curious games,
Do you think so?
No, I'm certain they're mistaken.
But there's Mrs. ——?
No, you really mustn't mention names,
Don't you think so?
No, you might be quite mistaken!
Still there's Mrs. What-ye-call-em flirts with Mr. So and So
While he is grilling in the regions down below.
But if any one should hint at it or say I told you so,
You can tell them—
What?
They must be quite mistaken!
A Big Masonic Ball took place up here the other day,
Did it not, Sir?
You are right!
I'm not mistaken!
With uniforms and aprons, too, it looked so very gay,
Did it not, Sir?
Always right!
We're not mistaken!
One nasty pushing party from the gallery got up,
And insisted with the dancers that he was going to sup;
But a certain gallant Captain there soon caused him to shut up,
And he found that—
What?
Why he was much mistaken!
They say that merit governs all promotions in the East,
Do they really?
Well, that's where they are mistaken!
That female intervention doesn't matter in the least,
Do you think so?
Well, they may be mistaken!
But if you seek promotion, I can tell you what to do,
That kissing goes by favour is a proverb old and true;
And if favour goes by kissing, what is that to me or you?
Thank you so much, I'll try.
You won't be much mistaken.

Before the act is over Constance and Darnley sing a charming duet, and Sir Guy appearing once more on the stage is recognised by the former as the would-be assassin of the French King, and is challenged by the latter to mortal combat. On showing much unwillingness to accept the offer, he is kicked out unceremoniously by the assembled crowd.

The closing act of course sees the tournament between the two monarchs, and, in the words of the elaborately decorated programme, "Henry and Francis, to prove that they'll be friends unto death, endeavour to kill each other as speedily as possible. Each falls at the first charge in the tilting, and then follow two rounds of boxing, which so exhaust the rival sovereigns that they embrace, and are combatants no longer.

Sir Guy meets the valiant Darnley, and is, of course, easily overthrown, confessing, when about to die, the many sins he has committed. That he really does not depart this life is only owing to the fact that King Henry assures him it is against the rules to do so, and that he will be wanted on the morrow, and so the play ends with a final dance and song.

To describe at length the performance of each actor I fear I have neither time nor space; but perhaps a few words may be given to the principal characters.

Mr. Eicke as Queen Katherine was excellent, and made his points with great success; his singing was telling in the extreme. Both Captains Thorneycroft and Legh (Henry and Francis) were capitally got up, and acted with plenty of spirit and "go." The dancing of the former was remarkable, and reminded one very much of Freddy Vokes, and both Kings deserve much praise for working so hard in making the play a success. Captain Williams's performance as High Constoble of Calais could scarcely be improved upon, and both Messrs. Townshend (Le Sieur de Boissy) and Mr. Wintle (Duke of Suffolk) were well at home in their respective characters. Mr. Holland (Darnley) sang faultlessly, but was scarcely so good in his acting as we have seen him, while Colonel Woodthorpe (Sir Guy) was a good villain.

Mrs. Porter as the fair Constance was very bright and graceful; her singing was sweet and true, and her dress one which, maybe, many among the audience looked at, and broke the Tenth Commandment in consequence.

Mrs. Dallas and Mrs. Crozier were sufficiently charming as chief maids of honour to have turned the heads of wiser men than those of their respective sovereigns, and while the former was especially good in her duet with Le Sieur de Boissy the latter danced gracefully with King Henry of Engiand. Finally, the citizenesses looked so charming that if Henry's followers had run away with them on the spot no one would have been surprised.

One word more and I have finished.

It is always well to be truthful even when anxious to praise so just a remark as to the fault of the play. The popular verdict appears to be that the first act is far the best of the four, that the dresses are especially good, the dancing all round excellent, but that the dialogue in parts is somewhat weak.

The topical songs in verses might perhaps be a little improved on, provided sufficient care be taken to hurt no one's feelings. However, these are minor points: the play is a brilliant success.

THE Lahore paper reports that on the night of the 8th ult. a party of Shinwaris, who are still in revolt, attacked the Amir's post at Debbala. The garrison were, however, on the alert, and no casualties took place, but a great deal of firing took place on both sides.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 12, Cheybasse (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 11, Nizam (s), Colombo ; 14, Armenia (s), Bombay ; 17, Etolea (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 12, Clan Matheson (s), Liverpool ; 14, Electrician (s), London ; 16, City of Edinburgh (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 12, Aleato (s), Bombay ; 17, Navigator (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 11, Clan Forbes (s), Dunkirk ; 15, Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 12, City of Canterbury (s), London ; 15, Clan Mackintosh (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Oct. 24 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Bombay : Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Shorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mr. G. Zizinia, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. P. Mason, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Bell, Mr. Dupuis, Mr. Howard, Mr. Cox, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Gabbett, Mr. T. Sutherland, Mr. Sen, Mr. Holms, Miss Fraser, Mr. Wodehouse, Col. and Mrs. Pretyman, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Walker and family, Mr. P. D. Agnew, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Dr. Kidd, Mr. R. A. Thompson, Mr. S. Bromhead, Mrs. Wedderburn, Capt. A. E. Leslie, Mr. M. C. Tweedie, Mrs. A. E. Leslie, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. Patterson, Colonel Ewart, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge, Mrs. Coury, Mrs. Elliott and child, Mr. Kurmat Ali, Capt. Glennie. *From Brindisi :* Mr. Williams, Mr. Rich, Mr. Acatos, Col. and Miss Powlett, Mr. J. F. and Miss Lumsden, Mr. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. B. Fleet, Rev. B. H. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood, Mr. C. J. Weber, Col. Wilton, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Padwick, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. Proctor Sims, Rev. H. A. Midwinter, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Mr. C. N. Clifton, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. C. R. Marriott, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Whang, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. F. D. E. Innes, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. Schoen, Captain L. L. Fenton, Mr. F. Atlay, Capt. B. Creagh, Mr. Barrett, Sir R. Harvey, Mr. N. H. Johnson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elliott, Miss McLeod, Mrs. C. H. Luard. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Cotton, Mr. Rodocanaki, Mr. Zalicki, Mr. C. Salter, Capt. G. Adye.

For Port Said : Miss Leigh, Miss Townsend. *From Brindisi :* Lieut. D'Aguilar, Miss Cavendish, Miss Austen.

For Gibraltar : Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Mr. D. Pennant, Major Whalley, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and child, Mr. and Miss Cresswell, Miss Peacock, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Cowell, Miss Gouzalls, Mr. L. C. D. Jenner, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Senger.

For Malta : Mrs. Summat, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Gaiger, Miss Tite, Mrs. and Miss Corston, Mrs. and Miss Manuel, Miss Dodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Waterer, Miss Downey, Col. McKeau, Mr. and Mrs. Dorwood, Col. and Mrs. Rooke, Mr. J. Dalison.

For Ismailia : Mrs. Tait and two children, Miss Samuelson, Miss Culling. *From Brindisi :* Mr. L. E. Clark.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) : Mr. H. M. Baines, Mrs. Pritchard.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Marseilles, Nov. 7.

For Bombay : Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Rev. R. P. Burnett, Mr. Corsar, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. A. Lawson, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Miss Woolley, Mr. D. F. de Vitre, Mr. Cotsworth, Mr. A. E. Martineau, Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Slothert and two infants, Mr. H. R. Morgan, two Misses Le Geyt, Miss Grant Chevasse, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. Newton, Rev. C. B. Newton, Mrs. J. Duke and infant, Mr. Montresor, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. J. Baron, Mr. Crittell, Mr. Spencer Charrington, M.P., Mr. Montgomerie, Miss Hunter, Mr. Swann. *From Marseilles :* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. A. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ormiston, Brigade-General H. Collett, C.B., Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Ferris, Lady White and child, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and child, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Mackay, Mr. J. E. Howard, Mr. H. F. Silcock, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Mr. W. Holmes, Mr. Milne, Mr. Webb, Col. Nicolay, Mr. Roxoe, Mr. P. W. Stevens, Major Evans Gordon, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. H. Grove, Mr. C. L. Sweet, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Hunter, Mr. H. H. Swann. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Cotton, Mr. Brooks.

For Port Said : General Sir Charles Baker Pasha, Mr. N. E. Baker Pasha, Colonel Kelly Bey, Mrs. Royle and child, Miss Jenkins.

For Gibraltar : Lieut. H. Greenfield, Major H. P. Okeden, Miss Greaves, Mr. Elsworth and three children, Mrs. and Miss Uppleby, Mr. Uppleby, Mr. C. Ryder, Major G. B. Allen.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) : *From Marseilles* : Mr. Jas. Peat.

For Marseilles : Miss Dykes, Miss Pilleau, Miss M. B. Brown, Mrs. Powyss, Miss Mellersh, Miss Kelly.

For Ismailia : Mr. A. Beeston, Mr. F. Beeston, Dr. Bousé, Mr. Lashan Dr. Longmore, two Misses Thomson, Lady Milton, Miss Acklin, Mrs. A. Reid and two children, Miss McGavin, Capt. Carstairs, Mr. Blanche, Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta : Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. R. Oldham, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Miss Sharp, Miss Lazarus, Miss Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Lindquest, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss E. M. Hall, Rev. W. Wallace, Rev. E. A. Douglas, Rev. A. J. Shields, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. L. R. Fraser, Mr. C. Beckford, Mr. and Mrs. Danley, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Nelson, Capt. J. Taylor, Mrs. Dunsmuir and two children, Mr. C. Taylor, Miss M. Jackson, Mr. W. Gaitskell, Miss Waters, Mr. W. M. Hudson, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and infant, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Weatherley, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss E. W. Richardson, Miss Hunter, Mr. Kingsley, Mrs. Neville Rolfe and infant, Miss Wilson, Mr. Holt, Mr. N. David, Miss Sowerby, Mr. Heawood, Miss E. Pike, Mrs. Gaskin, Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., Mr. Walker, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Harnsby, Mr. Phillipson, Mr. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark, Mr. F. W. Perman, Mr. W. Thomson.

For Ismailia : Lord Dunsany, Mr. T. Lambert.

For Colombo : Mr. W. A. Lane, Rev. T. J. and Mrs. Pickford and child, Rev. J. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thuelle, Mr. J. M. Fraser, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Fox, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Cumberland, Col. Parry Okeden. *From Naples :* Rev. R. and Mrs. Tebb, Mr. E. C. Skrine.

For Bombay : *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill.

For Madras : Mr. P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Mockett, Rev. A. N. Storrs, Miss E. C. Vines, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. Robertson, Rev. W. E. Douglas, Mrs. and Miss Ritchie.

For Naples : Major and Mrs. Cockayne Frith, Mr. Frith, jun., Mr. J. H. James.

For Gibraltar : Lieut. R. Cosens.

For Aden : Mr. Fawckner.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Calcutta : *From Brindisi :* Mr. Broadhead.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Mr. E. C. Rich, Rev. F. Montgomery, Mr. Ferard, Mr. Kingcome. *From Venice :* Dr. N. Vaishnav.

For Ismailia : Mr. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Challis.

For Alexandria : Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smyth, Mr. E. H. Day, Mrs. Baldi and child, Capt. Raufee, Mr. C. S. Paddon, Dr. Blackner, Lieut. Ridley, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Trevethick. *From Brindisi :* Capt. Pennyman, Lieut. E. J. Dent, Capt. H. Wigram, Mr. Paddon, Mr. Thos. Peacock, Mr. M. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Rev. and Mrs. Williams, La Comtesse de Montjoye and daughter, Capt. Ternan, Mr. Tolomeo, Miss Bristow, Miss Partridge, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thomson. *From Venice :* Mr. and Mrs. de Smet, Mr. Corlis, Mrs. and Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. L. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. G. Muller and infant, Mrs. and Miss Peckmann, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Nicholls, Dr. and Mrs. Engle and three children.

For Malta : Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Pearson and child, Capt. F. C. Bower, Mr. W. H. Ellis.

For Colombo : General Lord Chelmsford, Miss Henderson, Mr. S. P. Sayser, Mr. and Mrs. Beyfus and child. *From Brindisi :* Mr. J. C. Mendis.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) : Mr. J. Peat. *From Brindisi :* Mr. A. B. Fortune. *From Venice :* Brig.-Surg. C. Sibthorpe.

For Brindisi : Mr. McNicoll, Mr. J. Stone.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 18.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Canon Wilberforce, Mrs. and Miss Wilberforce, Mr. R. Enthoven, Rev. James and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. Fairlie Muir, Miss Helen Muir, Capt. F. H. Yate, Colonel Shortland, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Jackson, Miss Pike, Miss Murphy, Miss Clark, Miss J. Taylor, Mr. F. W. Cowderry, Mr. Duncan Fry, Mr. Batchelor, Major Yate, Mr. Blood, Mr. W. H. Niven, Mr. F. Holloway, Mr. N. Outram, Mr. Drew, Sir James Corry, Bart., M.P., Mr. E. D. Petter, Mr. A. M. Pearce, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mrs. Faithfull, Mrs. Broskway, Mrs. E. Gray, Mr. Lyall, Miss Walthew, Miss Newton, Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. Durrant. *From Brindisi* : Major F. Barrow, Col. Waterhouse, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell, Lord Chelsea, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch, Mr. James Halliday, Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Kirby, Rev. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. G. Peppé, Mr. Lowis, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Miss Langworthy, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. E. Cargill, Mr. W. M. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. C. Morel, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Rajah Shiam Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Hollis, Mr. McLagan, Mr. L. Shuka, Mrs. Barrow. *From Ismailia :* Mr. and Miss Lynch. *From Aden* : H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Col. Cavage, Col. Greig.

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For Aden: Mr. H. E Barrett.
For Gibraltar: Capt. Buckley, Mr. W. W. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Fulton and two children, Capt. W. Fulton, Lieut.-Col. Stephens, Mr. W. J. Wilkins.
For Malta: Mr. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gale, Mrs. Rivers and infant, Miss Reid, Mrs. Sherrard and two children, Mrs. Oakes, Miss F. Byron, Mrs. and two Misses Campbell Young, Mrs. C. Anson.
For Port Said: Mr. J. Silver, Mr. Angelo. *From Brindisi:* Mr. P. Thummles.
For Ismailia: Hon. W. Byron, Mr. G. A. and Miss Byron, Mr. W. Paul, Mr. Blanche, Mr. Hornstein, Mr. Ketanck.
For Brindisi: Misses Davids (2), Mrs. Ibbetson.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Nov. 14; from Marseilles, Nov. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. M. Beth, Mrs. Glendinning and infant, Lady Metcalfe, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Long, Mr. E. Bibby, Mrs. R. King and infant, Capt. E. A. Young, Miss Taylor, Mr. G. C. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Rev. Mr. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Leightowler, Miss Lynch. *From Marseilles:* Mr. Rose, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. B. Oldfield, Mr. F. Peacock, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. J. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton and child, Lady Thompson and infant, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr G. W. Walker, Mr H. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Craigie, Dr. and Mrs. Evers, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. G. B. Reynolds. *From Ismailia:* Mr. E. D. Cohen.
For Port Said: Sergt.-Maj. Gooding, Sir L. Jones Parry.
For Ismailia: Mrs. Jones Williams.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Gibbs and child, General Brine.
For Marseilles: Two Misses Smith Dorrien.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 14; from Naples, Nov. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Mr. J. Hudson, Mrs. Joll, Miss Sergent, Mrs. A. K. Dougall and two infants, Mr. J. E. K. Boyd, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. R. S. Trivin, Mr. F. G. Hickson, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mr. Temple, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Samuel, Mr. F. C. Trench, Mr. and Mrs. Creatin, Miss Harley, Miss Beatson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bellagh, Mr. T. Young, Mrs. Mears and child, Mr. C. F. Wing. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Bestie, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. J. E. Orr, two Misses Campbell.
For Madras: Mrs. Phillips, Rev. Mr. Marter, Rev. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. Walton, Miss Walton, Rev. W. Longman, Mr. A. Thompson, Miss Barclay, Mr. F. Miller. *From Port Said:* Mr. Thummles.
For Gibraltar: Sir Henry and Lady Drummond Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. E. G. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. de Sauty and two children.
For Bombay: Mr. Seymour Keay and two children.
For Colombo: Mr. Brown, Mrs. Waldock and two children, Mr. Waldock, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bovill and infant.
For Naples: Mr. J. A., Mrs. and Miss Bennett.
For Ismailia: Mr. B. Lemere.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Nov. 15; from Brindisi, Nov. 25.

For Alexandria: Coles Pasha, Mrs. Coles and family, Mr. and Mrs. Delaforce, Capt. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Diblay, Miss Wright. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. Hewat, Mr. R. Lamb. *From Venice:* Mrs. Wingate, Lady Wingate, two Misses Wingate.
For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Angel-Scott.
For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Bower and family.
For Colombo: Mr. W. E. Master.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Nov. 21; from Brindisi, Dec. 2.

For Bombay: Surg. A. H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Cadge, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillwray, Mr. A. H. Straker, Mr. and Miss Ditmas, Capt. and Mrs. Angel Scott, Col. E. Maude, Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Mr. G. Beaumont, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Judd and child, Mrs. and the Misses Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Edwards, Rev. W. and two Misses Field, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Kindersley. *From Brindisi:* Hon. and Mrs. Rampini, Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. C. Lidstone, Mr. Kulemkampff, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Ball, Miss Badcock, Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott, Mr. J. Helison, Maj. G. Eliott, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. Allbless, Mr. Vazifdar, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. and Miss Elton, Col. and Mrs. Begbie. *From Ismailia:* Mrs. and Miss Muir, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw.
For Malta: Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lieut. Fitton, Mr. Fitzherbert, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. G. C. Benson, Capt. Brown, Mr. Dowell, Lieut. J. H. Southey, Mrs. Croxon and child, Mr. H. Schofield, Capt. Linsay Caird, Mr. and Mrs. de Teissier, Capt. Hemphill, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Selwyn and party.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi:* Mr. G. E. Baudry.
For Gibraltar: Mr. McLean, Hon. J. Cumming Bruce, Mr. D. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Ryden, Capt. and Mrs. Wiggins.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Nov. 28; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Staines.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Hosil and infant. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Liddiard and child. *From Port Said:* Mr. Wendell.
For Bombay: Dr. W. Kaye, Lieut.-Col. Senior. *From Naples:* Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Aitken.
For Gibraltar: Capt. H. Elliot.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, Nov. 28; from Brindisi, Dec. 9.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Langenberg.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. W. de C. Ireland.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Clanchy, Miss Johnson, Miss Higgins. *From Venice:* Lady St. John, Hon. Miss S. St. John, Hon. Miss M. St. John, Mr. Judd, Mrs. Senior.
For Malta: Capt. Guer.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 6; from Brindisi, Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. H. R. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray and infant, Mr. Baumbach, Rev. S. L. Lye, Mr. H. Buckland, Rev. Chas. Gore, Mr. Wakeman. *From Brindisi:* Dr. Parker, Mr. H. R. Stephen, Mr. Agelastro, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Isaacs. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Lambrinudi, Mr. Brandt. *From Port Said:* Mr. Pulitzer.
For Ismailia: Mrs. and Miss McLellan. *From Brindisi:* Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Furneaux.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. O. K. MacCullum and family, Miss Ritchie.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Dec. 12; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fraser and infant, Lieut.-Col. R. L. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and family. *From Naples:* Mr. A. C. White.
For Bombay: Mr. R. L. Campbell. *From Naples:* Mr. J. H. B. Beresford.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London Dec. 12; from Brindisi, Dec. 23.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Major W. H. and Mrs. Brown.
For Malta: Mr. R. de Chichester, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bather, Mr. McN. and two Misses Love.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Jessoe.
For Port Said: Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes.
For Bombay: *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Christian.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Shaw Stewart and party.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Oct. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. A. W. Wiggins, Miss Kitchin, Miss Mawson, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Mrs. S. C. Baines, Mr. R. C. Baines, Mr. L. Morshead, Mrs. E. M. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hill, Miss Taylor, Miss W. Coates, Miss Browne, Miss R. A. Brown, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. E. R. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Campbell, Mrs. Young, Miss Pirie, Miss H. Macnair, Miss Prideaux, Mr. F. Butler, Mr. J. Grant, jun., Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. A. Hennesey, Mr. H. O. Campbell, Mr. C. Meadows, Mr. F. R. Rawlins, Mr. R. Leslie, Miss Baines, Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. J. McAcatamney, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. James Murray.
For Madras: Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman, Mr. M. H. Pratt, Miss Kough, Mrs. Blenkinsop, Mr. and Mrs. E. Loventhal, Miss E. Deane, Mr. G. G. Matthews, Mr. F. F. Smaile.
For Colombo: Mrs. Shand, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and two children, Mr. A. H. Sharp, Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Huntley Skrine and friend, Miss Agnes Seton, Mr. A. Fletcher, Mr. A. Prideaux, Mr. Horsburgh.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child, Mrs. H. A. Graves, Mrs. Angus, Mr. J. Phillips.
For Bombay: Capt. J. Stewart.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.
For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Broadhead and infant, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Renny and child.
For Madras: Col. and Mrs. C. D. A. Straker, Capt. J. H. Verschoyle, Mr. Williams, Mr. H. Fischer.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Mrs. Arthur Chamier, Miss Sell, Miss Kember, Miss Thomas, Miss Norman, Rev. E. Sell, Miss E. Rogers.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Taylor, Miss Watson, Mr. S. N. J. Risley.
For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. Cox, Mrs. Mitchell and family, Miss Barrett, Mr. G. D. Oswell, Mrs. and two Misses Morey, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Harrison, Mr. F. Rowe, Mr. H. Robinson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wyville Thomson, Dr. Stevenson, Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire, Mr. E. Read, Mr. L. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Sparling, two children, and ayah Miss Booth Major Newall, Mrs. Pedroza, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Coates, Mrs. Creighton.
For Port Said: Miss Grace McKinnon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pugh, Miss Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. C. Hills, Miss Jones, Miss Hills, Mr. and Miss Hearsey,

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Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Bruce, Miss H. L. Bruce, Master H. M. Bruce, Miss L. H. Bruce, Master G. H. Bruce, Miss C. H. Bruce, Rev. and Mrs. J. Shillidy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons, Miss Connel, Miss Gault, Miss Cameron, Rev. Mr. Finlayson, Mr. H, C. Hazen, Mrs. Midwinter and child.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Dec. 12.

For Bombay: *From Port Said:* Miss Grace McKinnon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28th.

For Bombay: Miss Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Miss Maloney, Mrs. Newall, child, and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett, Mrs. Gordon, two Misses Ross, Miss H. M. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cotgrave and child, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant, Mr. J. Traill.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Master Mercer, Miss Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose, Miss Hall, Mrs. Haden Cope and infant, Mr. Maples. *From Marseilles*: Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore, Mr. W. J. A. Bird.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. McMullin, Mr. Watson and four children, Miss Evans, Mr. S. B. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Sparkes and three children, Capt. Parr Campbell, two Misses Parr Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Devine, two children, two Misses Devine, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Tippetts and child, Miss Tippetts, Mrs. Platton and child.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Privileggio Pacha and wife, Lady Hudson, Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Faichni, Mrs. and two Misses Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Soloman, Mrs. Janni and family, Mr. and Mrs. Froeschmann and son, Rev. M. Thecla and seventeen Sisters, Mr. Lang, Mr. Sullmann, Mr. Gurther, Dr. Fox, Mr. Wegener, Mr. G. Voss, Mr. Marinitsch, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bake, Vice Consul Prumler, Mr. Berends, Mr. Wm. Frank, four missionaries, two gentlemen, Consul Haa, Mr. C. G. Sinclair, Lieut. Venables, Lieut. Moss.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Murray*, from Liverpool, Oct. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. Lyall, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Ashburner, Captain Powell, Mr. Chase, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Mosley, sen., Mr. I. Mosley, Mrs. Mosley, Misses Mosley, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Parker, Mr. Boder, Mrs. Whittel and two children, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Beville, Mrs. Zealy and infant.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool, Oct. 22.

For Colombo, Madras and Calcutta: Lieut. and Mrs. Bremner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, Mr. Maxwell Laurie, Mr. H. R. Mortimer, Mr. Hind, Miss Macartney, Miss Ogilvie, Miss K. Lyon, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hadengue, Miss Jones, Miss Lindsay, Mr. Bear, Mr. J. B. Warwick, Mr. Hardmann, Mrs. Acton and child, Miss Acton, Miss Hamilton, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. W. W. Seiver, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Millar, Mrs. Mackinlay, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Rev. R. and Mrs. Brown, Rev. A. J. K. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Walker, Mr. A. Lindsay, Miss Law, Miss Wright, Mrs. Struthers and infant, Miss Croft, Mr. A. C. Bonthron, Mr. George Nicoll, Mr. Jenkin's ayah.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.

For Colombo, Madras and Calcutta: Miss Clayton, Mr. Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Leviet, Mrs. Julius, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Anderson, Miss Best, Mrs. Sevick's maid, Mrs. Gatliff, Mr. F. Gatliff, Mr. G. Hope Laurie, Mr. Percy Adlard, Mr. L. Oliver, Mr. A. W. Winterbotham, Mr. G. Jukes, Miss Lillie Yates, Miss King, Mrs. Simpson and infant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, at Bombay, Sept. 30.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Brookes, Mr. Caws, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Miss Petter, Mr. and Mrs. Litzler, Mr. Gregory, Rev. C. A. Lockie, Mr. H. Fenton, Lieut. Bell, Miss Mynn, Mr. Tressidar, Mr. Braddell, Mr. McAllum, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Sen, Mr. Ruza, Mrs. Mein, Major and Mrs. Ramsden.

From Naples: Major Creagh, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Calthrop.

From Southampton: Miss Ringer, Mr. and Mrs. Atlas, Mrs. Oram, Mrs. Strickland.

From Brindisi: Colonel E. Smyth, Mr. E. Smyth, Mr. E. Upton, Mr. D. Calnan, Mr. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Hampden, Capt. Lean, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Longmore, Mr. J. D. Rees, Col. Reade, Mr. S. E. Tute, Mr. H. F. Hatch, Mr. Rivett, Mr. Blathwayt, Major Blanshard, Major-General Sir G. Whyte, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Fowler, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Badham, Mr. Gault, Capt. Godfrey, Mr. Castleberg, Mr. H. Castleberg, Mr. Macfarlane.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Victoria*, Capt. Cates, at Brindisi, Oct. 11.

From Colombo: Mr. Dykes.

From Aden: *For London:* Mr. Cullum, Mr. W. Lines.

From Bombay: Professor Lindsay, Capt. Court, Lieut. Harvey. *For London:* Miss C. Brooks, Mr. Watson, Mr. Ibbetson and child, Lieut. G. G. Hudson, Mr. Donovan, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Eagleson.

From Suez: Mr. Sparks.

From Ismailia: *For London*: Mr. Morrice, Mr. and Mrs. Baker.

From Port Said: *For London*: Mr. A. B. Kelly, Mr. Smith, Miss Ward and child.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, Oct. 4.

For London: Mrs. Darling and child, Mrs. Patch and infant, Major R. C. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lewis, Mrs. J. Simpson, Mrs. Saunders, two daughters and infant, Mr. H. Laskari, Mr. J. Reed, Mr. E. Rule, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Oliver, Lady A. Fitzgerald, child, and infant, Miss Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Walton, Miss Pritchard, Mrs. Sandiland, Mr. R. Entwistle, Mr. H. Weeks, Dr. Pestonjee Ookerjee, Mr. W. Burton, Mr. G. S. Evans, Mr. W. Young, Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. Thomas Perryman, Mr. J. F. Cheyne, Rev. and Mrs. O. S. Palmer and infant, Mr. A. Faulding.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Collen and child, Surgeon-Major Scully, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Thomson, child and infant, Mr. Basil Scott, Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mr. H. Peters, Surgeon A. Silcock, Capt. T. H. Haughton, Mr. H. F. Routledge, Mr. C. R. Mayo, Mr. J. M. Nelson Barrett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phelps, Col. G. C. Jackson, Mr. C. E. Smith, and Mr. Mahomed Asod Beg.

For Aden: Mr. H. Jamsetji Bhazel, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brentford.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, from Bombay, Oct. 11.

For London: Mr. C. F. Marston.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Le Messurier.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. E. Caithness, Mr. E. C. Apostolides Lazaretti, Rev. T. E. Slater, Mr. Adair Craigie, Mr. J. L. Caithness.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfit, from Bombay, Oct. 18.

For London: Col. A. Bredin, Mr. Percy G. Scott, Mrs. Parker Jervis, Mrs. G. J. Joseph, Mas. Mungavin and infant, Master W. Green.

Per s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Thompson, from London, Oct. 17; from Naples' Oct. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Harry Agnew, Mr. C. C. and two Misses Kilburn, Mrs. Sconce and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Sanders and infants, Mrs. and Miss Mckesy, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNiven and infant, Miss Zeeles, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, two Misses Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs Thuillier, Miss Gore, Miss Panten, Miss Sampson, Miss Highton, Miss Sparkes, Miss Brown, Miss Skinner, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thorn and infant, Dr. F. K. Butt, Mr. T. G. Overend, Mr. G. B. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Tolley, Mr. C. L. Caspersy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Ambler, Mrs. and Miss Ouillet, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Smallwood, Miss Osborne, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Medlicot, Miss Hoare, Miss Robertson, two Misses Murray, two Messrs. Murray, Mr. H. Osborne, Nawab Sarah Begum of Bengal, Mr. L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Tuson, Miss Jarrett, Col. and Mrs. Spearman, Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Ford, Mr. Burmeister, Miss Williams, Mr. A. B. Pritchard, Miss Appeson, Miss Potterton, Rev. Summers, Mrs. Summers and family, Miss Ewing, Miss May, Miss Gauge, Miss Taylor, Miss Pigott, Miss Jones, Mrs. Mackay. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills, Mr. R. Weddle, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Rev. and Mrs. Charleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Cumming, Miss Colquhoun.

For Colombo: Miss James, Miss Bellerby, Miss Denger, Mrs. Wace and child, Mr. W. H. Owen, Hon. D. H. Cairns.

For Madras: Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Walsenberg, Miss Carter, Miss Mayberg, Miss M. Forbes.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Pipe.

For Aden: Mr. G. O. Dunn.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Howell Thomas, Capt. Bald, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Meadows, Mrs. and Miss Meadows, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.

For Bombay: Mr. Ambler, Rev. G. Barton.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Britannia*, Capt. J. Orman, from London, Oct. 18; from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyon, Mrs. Baron, Miss Straddon, Mrs. C. Riley, Mrs. Purcher, Mrs. Walker, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Fortman, Miss L. Mungo, Mr. Knapp, Mr. Green.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Picton and two children, Mrs. Sacken, Col. Harvey, Mr. M. Law, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Sandwith and infant, Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. Shepherd, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. D. Drake, Mr. Hodges. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Paler and child, Lady Baring, Mr. J. L. Gorst, Mr. R. Buckland, Mr. R. H. Hughes, Col. and Mrs. T. Coke, two Misses Coke, Mr. and Mrs. L. King, Mr. Sellar, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Capt. Cavage, Right Rev. Bishop of Truro and party, Mr. and Mrs. Reitlings and child, Mr. Charles Salter, Mr. A. Money, General Sir Francis and Lady

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Grenfell, Mr. Cohen. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Walker, General de Ploetz, Mr. Warren, Col. and Mrs. Settle, Mr. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. K. Welsh, Sir Charles Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Back and party, Mr. and Mrs. du Port, Mr. Atkins, Major Wingale, Mr. de Dumreichen, Rev. J. L. Thomas, Mr. Pasdera.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Major G. H. Elliott, Mr. Justice Scott.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. Finlayson, Mrs. Vance, Mr. Turnbull.

For Madras: *(via Bombay):* Mrs. and Miss Simpson, Surg.-Major H. D. Cook, Mr. R. H. Shipley.

For Colombo: Mr. W. W. Biddulph, Mrs. Vollar, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Mrs. Henniker Heaton.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. Tomlin, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, General Bradford, Capt. Holford, Capt. Harvey, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Miss A. Tiodwell, Mr. Jas. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mrs. Phillimore and two children, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mr. B. V. Nichol, Mr. J. C. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. McKewan and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick and child, Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. J. Finlay, Major E. C. Browne, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. L. H. Saunders, Mr. H. A. Casson, Miss M. Greenwood, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and family, Mr. J. Harris, Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Mr. C. T. Richardson, Mrs. Billings, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two children, Mr. W. R. G. Moir, Dr. J. T. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and child, Miss Porteous, Mrs. MacDonald and infant, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Ackman, Mr. J. N. Beach, Miss A. D. Crommelin, Miss Dalmedge, Mr. T. H. Hannah, Mr. Ingram, Miss Roberts, Miss Sharp, Mrs. Strange, Mr. Middleton, Mr. G. H. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. E. P. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell Rogers and two children, Mrs. D. Brockman and child, Mrs. Taplin and child, Mr. W. Gregory, Mrs. Erskine, Miss Purvis, Mr. Inkster, Mr. J. C. Rogers, Mr. Chitty, Mr. Claridge, Mr. L. G. Forshaw, Mrs. Goulding and infants, Mr. Jas. Thompson, Mr. H. Benn, Mr. F. A. Shaw, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Read, Mrs. and Miss Riddell, Mr. A. O'Laughlin, Mr. R. Cooper, Mr. E. Solano, Mr. and Mrs. Chardon, Mr. J. W. Hepworth, Miss Belcher, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. W. H. Moreland, Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Rev. R. R. Winter, Mrs. P. Evens, Lord Eglinton, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Smith, Sir H. and Lady Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. McAlister, Mrs. Claude White, Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mrs. J. W. Neill, Mr. H. W. Williams and child. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duthy, Mr. W. Fuchs, Major C. J. Collingwood, Hon. Justice Kinealy, Mrs. Kinealy and two children, Mr. and Miss Bartlett, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mrs. Wace and infant, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. C. Andreae, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Keobol, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mayling Grant, Gen. Sir J. McQueen, Mr. Laski, Mr. Harpeles, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Miss Mason, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. A. Yule, Mrs. West, Sir W. Comer Petheram Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Colonel and Mrs. Crossthwaite, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Warlow, Dr. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Waller and two children, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. V. A. Smith and infant, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. Dickson, Hon. J. B. Richey, Colonel Laughton, Mr. L. P. Pugh, two Misses Serena, Mr. C. Slynn, Mr. Neil, Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Mr. C. H. Dady, Mr. R. Allen, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mrs. J. Tweedie, Mr. G. A. Tweedie, Mr. R. S. Glover, Mr. G. Salinger, Mr. J. Horne, Mr. Howland, Mr. Trevethick, Mr. E. P. Chapman, Mr. W. Hill, Colonel Skene, Mr. Haiman, Mrs. and Miss Hervey, Col. J. K. Clubley, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Capt. Hon. A. and Mrs. Greville, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. Sett, Mr. H. Burne, Miss Macgregor, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Savage, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Mitchell Innes, Mr. G. S. Browne, Mr. Waller, Syed Ali Khan, Mr. Gahagan, Miss Pringle. *From Ismailia:* Mr. R. Knight. *From Port Said:* Mr. W. J. Galloway.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Foote, Misses Foote, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Capt. H. C. and Mrs. Dunlop and family, Mr. Cazes, Mr. Jas. Dixon, Mr. Leman, Mrs. and Miss Hare, Mr. Norman Franks, Mr. H. Aste, Miss Jay, Miss Robertson, Mr. S. W. Hare, two Misses Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony, Mr. Lee, Mr. Lee, jun., Mr. Serfaty, Mr. and Mrs. Connell, Miss Calder, Miss Watt, Mr. R. G. Bradshaw, Mrs. Jeans and child, Miss Smith, Miss McGregor, Mr. Seyfert, Mr. Weickert. Mr. Adams, Mrs. Drake Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bellingham, Mr. Blake, Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Peel Mr. Christopher Markham, Miss Markham, Mr. Ascoli, Mr. Robarts, Mr. Cornwell, Mr. R. Reid, Mr. A. K. Stuart, Mr. Belisha.

For Marseilles: Mr. K. Peck, Mr. Pitt Taylor, Mr. Wemyss Reid, Mr. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Beazley, Mr. P. Bright, Mr. and Miss Collingridge, Mr. Lloyd.

For Ismailia: Mrs. and two Misses Parker, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. N. Woodworth, Capt. Beauchamp, Mrs. Walsh and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. Gelat. *From Marseilles:* Mrs. Quirk and infant, Major Quirk, Mr. H. R. Manton, Lieut.-Col. Irwin.

For Madras *(via Bombay):* Mrs. Sydney Smith, Lieut. S. A. Pearse, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. H. Stanley, Mrs. W. S. Haig, Mr. Inkster, Mr. Paddock. *From Marseilles:* Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Col. and Mrs. Stevenson and child.

For Port Said: Mrs. Nassif. *From Marseilles:* Major and Mrs. H. C. Sclater, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Lieut. Heaven.

For Kurrachee: Mr. M. Condon, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Warlow.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Electra*, sailed Oct. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Marisca and child, Mr. and Mrs. Morin and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Autunovich, Mr. Petersman, Mr. Zizinia, Mr. N. Radovich, Mr. and Mrs. O. Mayer and children, Mr. Rapport, Mr. R. Deprezzi, Mr. C. Nadaja, Mr. and Mrs. Gladlich and children, Mr. and Mrs. Franzath and child, Mr. and Mrs. Martinolich and child, Mrs. Gallunbesti and children, Rev. and Mrs. Pohlman, Rev. Carlsson, Mr. Telcher, Mr. Bruenfeld, Mr. Dal Suena, Rev. Reusaa and Miss Ostergreen, Mr. A. Rosenberg.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Drummond*, from Calcutta, Sept. 14.

For London: Miss Rigg, Mrs. Sproule, Mr. M. A. Kerin, Mr. A. Lonman. *From Madras:* Mr. Jas. Tiddy, Mr. J. Saunders, Mrs. Rae and infant, Rev. B. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Richard Walters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rogers, Mr. K. C. Naydu. *From Colombo:* Mr. J. Marks.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Oct. 25.

For Marseilles: Mr. F. Roberts, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. C. H. Mein, Mr. B. V. Rajwade.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. J. Orman, Nov. 1.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Partridge and infant, Mrs. Childers and infant, Capt. J. E. de V. Tattersall.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. Gadd, Nov. 8.

For London: Mr. C. A. Daniell and Miss Daniell.
For Marseilles: Mrs. Woodburn.

Per s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, Nov. 15.

For London: Mrs. Durand and infant.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	29 Oct.
Euphrates..	—	—	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	—	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

MR. ROCKHILL, the adventurous American who thought to reach Lhassa in the disguise of a Chinaman, seems to have fared rather badly at the moment of success. When within thirty days' journey of Lhassa he was summarily turned back, all his heavy baggage being impounded. He reached China after suffering great hardship.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—No change occurred on Saturday in this interest. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5¾ to 5⅞, Nundydroog 15-16 to 1 1-16, Indian Consolidated 3s. 6d. to 4s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 9s. to 10s., Ooregum Ordinary 1⅞ to 2, ditto Preference 43s. to 45s., Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 5s. to 5s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold Fields of Mysore 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		103½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond		97	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		104	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan		107	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	5 pr.ct.	955
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr.ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	all	6 pr.ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct.	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	100	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	265
Bellary	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	16	100
Colaba	1,880	25	410
Dhollera Ginning	all	12	100
East India	1,000	130	1,120
Fort	8,500	100	1,475
French	all	60	535
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	410
Mercantile	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co.	400	20	465
Munmar M.	all	40	205
New Berar	500	35	550
New Indian	125	10	80
Prince of Wales	400	30	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120	1,150
Sind	750	50	475
Volkart	all	75	6,5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	800
Alliance Spinning	all	30	545
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	890
Anglo-Indian	100	3	91
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	730
Central India	500	45	1,210
Coorla Mills	1,000	40	450
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	950
Empress Co.	all	25	660
Framjee Petit	1,000	25	540
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20	130
Hindustan	1,000	35	800
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	25	780
Imperial Cotton	500	25	530
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	950
James Greaves	500	25	660
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	45	920
Khandeish	1,000	50	600
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	25	610
Leopold	100	5	149
Madras United	1,000	100	2,025
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,190
Mazagon	250	5	122½
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	75	1,610
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	675
Oriental	625	15	390
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	60
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,300
Soonderdas	1,000	30	400
Southern India	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	297½
Victoria Mills	1,000	65	850
Western India	1,000	25	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,680-15	5 pr.ct.	2,550
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	—	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	78
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,550
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping	800	75
Kemp & Co.	175	365
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,100	1,950
Treacher and Co.	90	1,240
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—September 28.

P.c.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs.	98 12	to —
4½ of 1870 (1885)		— 0	to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1898)		102 4	to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)		102 4	to —
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)		—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	101	0	to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	101	0	to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	101	8	to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	101	8	to 104 0
4½ of 1882 (1902)	98	8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	997½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India	£12½	165 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	25 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	185 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	109 to 104
Bengal Coal	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	15½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	5½ to —
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	425	375 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	66 to 66
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	87 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	128 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	90 to 91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	138 to 139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal	250	170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	69 to 70
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	191 to —
Gourepore	100	124 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel	100	81 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	119 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	91 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	72 to 73
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	100 to 101
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	81 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	86 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	105 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	70 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	53 to 54
Do. contributory	80	38 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	88 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	35 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	82 to 83
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	50 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	84 to 86
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)	100	49 to 50
Eastern Cachar	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	39 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	82 to —
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	63 to 63
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	220 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	48 to 50
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbullí and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong)	100	Liquidation.
Teeodarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	185 to —
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

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	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	100½ to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	106¾ to 107¼
4 Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
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6 Do. 1895-96	110 to 115
4 Do.	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government	107 to 109

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PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	121 to 123
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	131 to 135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	128 to 132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm.	—	95	to 97
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs.	5	5½	to 5⅝
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	179	to 181
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24⅛	to 24⅜
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	24½	to 24⅝
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	27½	to 28
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112	to 114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	172	to 174
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146	to 148
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137	to 139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129	to 131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to —
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	109	to 111
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½	to 24⅝
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953	5	27½	to 28
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131	to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	114	to 116
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Agra	all	8½	to 8⅝
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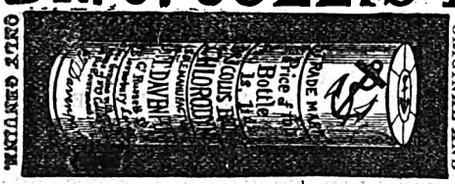
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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 11th Oct.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 9th Oct.; and from Calcutta to the 9th Oct.

H.E. THE VICEROY was to leave Simla on Oct. 22nd for a frontier tour of a little over a month's duration. His Excellency will visit Pinjore, Rawal Pindi, Kohat, Peshawur, Attock, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta, and Lahore, and will arrive in Calcutta on Nov. 30th. The Viceregal party accompanying his Excellency will include the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Colonel Ardagh, C.B., Private Secretary: Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary; Surgeon-Major Fenn, and Captain the Hon. C. Harbord, A.D.C. During portions of the tour his Excellency will be accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief and three staff officers, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and one staff officer, Mr. H. S. Barnes, officiating Foreign Secretary, Captain Streatfeild, and Mr. G. P. Brasier-Creagh, A.D.C.'s.

IN the Legislative Council at Simla, Oct. 3rd, General Chesney moved that the passing of the Cantonment Bill might be postponed till the next meeting. Mr. Scoble also moved to postpone the passing of the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill, as certain communications, expected from Bombay, had not arrived.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Oct. 10 the Cantonment Bill was to be passed, and the Official Secrets Bill introduced.

AN extra meeting of the Legislative Council was expected to be called for Oct. 21st, the day before the Viceroy was to leave Simla, as several Bills were not far enough advanced to be passed on Oct. 17.

A DESPATCH goes home to the Secretary of State shortly regarding the taxation of beer in India. A duty of an anna a gallon is the maximum that the Government of India are prepared to think of.

INSPECTING VETERINARY SURGEON RUSSELL succeeds Principal Veterinary Surgeon Oliphant as chief of the Department in India.

REPORTS from the different Local Governments regarding the measures to be adopted for securing increased efficiency in the police are coming in but slowly. No action in the matter will therefore be taken until the cold weather session of Government.

THE Government of India have expressed high appreciation of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's work in Burma, as recorded in a report which the Chief Commissio ner recently submitted.

THE Punjab Government have sanctioned a project for improving the water supply in the Khyber by utilising a perennial spring at Shipola, four miles from Lundi Kotal. The work will be completed this cold weather.

THE Secretary of State's orders on the Public Service Commission's Report have at last been received in India—it is just three years since the Resolution appointing the Commission was issued—and are now in circulation among the members of the Executive Council in the ordinary course of routine. The despatch lays down that there is to be no legislation, it being considered possible to do all that is desired in the way of extending the employment of Natives of India in Government service under the existing law.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR will visit Mandalay during his stay in Upper Burma. A public meeting has been held at Rangoon to consider the organisation of a fitting reception for his Royal Highness, Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, the Chief Commissioner, presiding.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with Lady Lyall and staff, has left Simla for Lahore.

MR. HARVEY JAMES proceeds shortly on two months' privilege leave, Mr. Macpherson acting as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

WHEN Mr. Woodburn, the Chief Secretary to the N.W.P. Government, took leave last spring it was generally understood that on returning in the autumn he would take the Commissionership coming vacant by the retirement of Mr. Daniell. It is now settled that Mr. Woodburn will remain on in the Secretariat for the present.

MR. LUMSDEN, on return from privilege leave, enters the Board of Revenue, which, by Mr. Quinton's departure for Assam, loses both its members almost simultaneously. Mr. J. C. Robertson and Mr. Lumsden will constitute the Board through the winter, when Mr. Robertson's retirement will make a fresh vacancy. The place has been offered to Mr. J. R. Reid, if his health should allow him to decide on returning to India. The succession to the Benares Commissionership is still unsettled.

COLONEL GATACRE, Deputy Quartmaster-General, commands the Mandalay Brigade during Brigadier-General Wolseley's absence on six months' leave. Lieut.-Colonel Elles, R.A., late Secretary to the Defence Committee, will act for Colonel Gatacre; Colonel Elles is due back from England at the end of the month. Major Ridgeway has taken over charge meanwhile from Colonel Gatacre, who starts at once for Burma.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. STRAHAN officiates for Colonel Sconce as Deputy Surveyor-General, Major Gore acting for Colonel Strahan. Lieutenant Renny Tailyour will be in charge of the survey party with the Chin expedition column starting from Gungaw.

CAPTAIN W. J. BIRD will probably act in the Military Department during Captain Barrow's absence on the Siam frontier.

CAPTAIN DURAND left Gilgit for Chitral on the 17th September. There is no truth in the statement of Native correspondents across the frontier that he or any of his party have visited Badakshan.

THE latest reports from Mazar state that the Amir has been suffering from another of his sharp attacks of gout. He has now somewhat recovered, but refuses to accept the medicines prescribed by Dr. Gray or by his hakims, preferring to trust to his own recipes.

GENERAL AMIR AHMED KHAN, Agent for the Amir of Afghanistan in India, died at Simla on Oct. 8.

DURING the year ending June 30, 15,686 snakes were killed in the Punjab, and 146 persons were killed with snake-bite.

CAPTAIN MOBERLEY, R.A., Adjutant at Colabo, has been placed under arrest, and will shortly be tried by court-martial on a charge of embezzling Rs. 9,000, the property of the battery.

IT has been decided to float a company in Calcutta to carry out gold mining operations in the Sonaipet Valley, Chota Nagpore.

THE trial of the notorious dacoit Tantia Bheel was commenced at Jubbulpore on Oct. 5.

WHEN the Railway Bill comes before the Select Committee in Calcutta the question of appointing permanent Railway Commissioners for India will be reconsidered.

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THE Bengal North-Western Railway have not, as was announced, obtained the working of the Tirhoot State Railway.

THE erection of a Hindu mosque in a street in Madras, occupied chiefly by Mahomedans, was on Oct. 5 the cause of serious riots between Mahomedans and Hindus.

SUKKUR has been visited by a plague of locusts, which have destroyed the crops. Cholera is also severe.

THE Bishops of Allahabad and Lahore consecrated the new Roman Catholic Church at Simla on the 29th ult.

AN official return of the trade of British India shows last year to have been the highest on record by almost six and a-half per cent., and in the past five years to have been about sixteen per cent. in excess of the previous five. The imports of the last five years were in excess of those of the previous period by twenty-one per cent.; the increase in the exports in the same period being about twelve and a quarter.

NOTES.

FROM the intelligence received by telegram it would appear that the seditious wire pullers of the vernacular Press are again giving trouble to the Government. The statement given by the *Times* Calcutta correspondent will be found in another column, and is confirmed by a wire received on Sunday night by the *Daily News* from its correspondent in that city.

IT appears that a vernacular paper called the *Prajab Dandhri*, published at Chandernagore, has been prohibited from circulating in British India, in consequence of scurrilous and seditious writing. Its proprietor was a Native assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, and on being asked for an explanation he severed his connection with it. The Government of India have, however, directed his dismissal from the service on the ground of gross misconduct and disloyalty to the Government whose pay he was enjoying.

SOME time ago, it may be remembered, a Bengali Babú made Chandernagore his headquarters for the purpose of issuing therefrom a weekly newspaper printed in English, and filled with gross abuse of the British Government and of English officials in India. The enterprising sedition-monger failed, however, to get subscribers enough to pay his printing bill, and after attempting to make money by a lottery, which looked very much like a swindle, the whole affair, we believe, collapsed. The present enterprise of spreading sedition in the vernacular seems, however, to be more serious; but surely under our arrangements with the French Government it ought to be an easy matter to prevent British Native subjects from availing themselves of the little French territory of Chandernagore, in order to attempt making mischief against us in any way.

THE Mahommedans of Lahore are keeping pace with the enlightenment of the day in India as regards foolish customs and prejudices. It is telegraphed that they have just held a meeting to take steps to reform the present system, under which they are forced to incur extravagant outlays on marriage and funeral ceremonies—an extravagance which has been known to plunge whole families into debt for years. The Hindus, it is to be hoped, will try and imitate their rival religionists in this wise economy.

ANOTHER telegram tells of another Native community being alive to their own interests. The Bombay mill hands have held a meeting, and resolved to petition the Viceroy regarding holidays and hours of labour. They ask for complete rest every Sunday, and for half an-hour's break at noon every working day. They further demand that work should commence at half-past six and cease at sunset, that the wages for each month be paid not later than the 15th of the following month, and that workmen injured in mills should receive full wages until recovery, and if maimed for life should have a suitable provision made for them. Similar proposals were submitted to the Factory Commission some years ago, and the Bombay Government recommended their adoption.

OUR Allahabad contemporary the *Pioneer* has some very sensible remarks regarding the discontent which is being felt in several quarters by officers on the matter of privilege leave:—"At present an officer's leave begins from the day on which he is struck off duty in his station, and this without the least consideration as to whether he is within five hours or five days of the port of departure for Europe. He may have only two months in which to visit Europe, and if he chances to be in Burma, or on the confines of Assam, or at some distant point on the North-West Frontier, he must needs sacrifice many days 'out of the sixty' in journeying to and from Bombay or Karachi. The officer who is quartered at or near these seaport towns can start for home straight away, and so time his return as to lose little or nothing of his leave. What is now asked is that privilege leave should begin to count only from the actual day of sailing, and should end with the arrival again in port. This would be only a small concession, and as great liberality is shown in the matter of "joining time" when civil officers are transferred from one post to another there can be nothing extraordinary in changing the present regulations. The new rule should apply to all departments, civil as well as military, Bombay and Karachi being made the ports from which the leave should count. If a Sunday mail departure is decided upon yet another day will be lost in the case of Bombay, as many must needs arrive on Saturday to transact their business with their agents or bankers. The case seems a strong one, and as the State would really suffer but little in pocket the concession might well be granted."

IT is very sad to hear of another military scandal in India in connection with the alleged embezzlement of public money. A court-martial will sit for the trial of Captain Moberley, commanding the battery of Royal Artillery at Colaba, on this serious charge, on the return of Colonel Shortland, who has been recalled from furlough in England, as his evidence is required. A Bombay correspondent says that so far as have yet been elicited the following are the facts of the case:—As Adjutant Captain Moberley had charge of the battery accounts, and these, when Colonel Shortland proceeded home on three months' leave, were passed as correct, showing, as expected, a balance of Rs. 12,000 in the Bank of Bombay. When Major Stopford took over the command the accounts were submitted to him in the ordinary way, and he asked to see the bank book, as it had not been produced Captain Moberley asserted that it was at the bank. Major Stopford wrote, asking that it be at once returned, the reply being that it had been sent to Captain Moberley several days before. On the book being examined, it was found that there was a balance only of Rs. 3,000. A court of inquiry was held, and it was decided to charge the adjutant with embezzling Rs. 9,000. Captain Moberley was then placed under arrest, and Colonel Shortland recalled. No explanation as to the cause of the deficit has been as yet made known. There is no falsification of accounts, and Captain Moberley is spoken of as a steady officer, not addicted to either gambling or betting. The greatest sympathy is felt for his wife and child, who are now in Bombay.

WE learn by telegram that at the annual meeting of the "Murree Brewery Company, Limited," held at Murree on the 19th inst., a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared. This will be satisfactory intelligence to many of our readers who are interested in the above flourishing concern.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 27.

The Simla season, which has been almost unprecedentedly gay, has now virtually closed with the departure of Lord and Lady Lansdowne. On Tuesday last an address was delivered by the municipality at Rawul Pindi. On Thursday the president presented the station with a free library, open to all classes, to be called the Lansdowne Library, in commemoration of the Viceroy's visit.

The Viceroy, in the course of his reply, congratulated the municipality upon the good feeling existing between the military forces and the civil population, and upon the successful endeavours of the municipality to secure an abundant supply of pure water for this large and important military station. He desired to express his sincere appreciation of the compliment of naming the free library after him.

The Imperial Legislative Council held its last Simla meeting on Thursday, when the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills were passed and the reports of the Select Committees on the Central Provinces Municipal and Village Sanitation Bills were presented. The Council then adjourned *sine die*, to reassemble in Calcutta. Most of the Government offices close at the end of the month and reopen some time in November.

The despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the report of the Public Service Commission have been published, but apparently excite very slight public interest. Both the European and Native Press have passed them over without comment. Lord Cross adopts certain of the recommendations. The age of candidates is raised to twenty-three. The terms "covenanted" and "uncovenanted" are converted into "Civil Service" and "Provincial Civil Service"; simultaneous examinations in India and England are disapproved. No legislation will be required to carry out the intended changes.

A portion of the Native Press has bitterly attacked Lord Lansdowne for his recent speech in Council on the occasion of the passing of the Official Secrets Act. Certain of these articles are not only intemperate, but most insolent in tone. For some time past a considerable traffic in the sale of State secrets and confidential documents has prevailed, and, in any event, to put an end to the systematic corruption of Government clerks by those wrongfully trading in the purchase of confidential State documents, some form of legislation in India would have become indispensable; but in the present case the Government were in no way responsible, as the English Act equally applied to India, and its conversion into an Indian Act was merely formal and technical. But here again, as in the case of the corrupt Bombay officials, the championship by the Native Press of the moral turpitude of this gross breach of primary and honourable official obligation, and the shameless approval of the successful results of these corrupt practices appear to evidence a condition of public morality which must have struck Lord Lansdowne almost in the light of a revelation, more especially in view of the clamorous agitation maintained by the Press for increased Native official preferment and enlarged political privileges.

The Native Press generally has been growing very intemperate in tone, and has become wantonly hostile in its acrid criticism of Government. In a recent case, so scurrilous and seditious were a series of articles contained in a certain Native Paper published at Chandernagore, but owned by a Native Government official employed in the Education Department, that the Government of India have been forced to intervene, and have instructed the Bengal Government to dismiss the proprietor from the Government service, and have interdicted the paper from entering India. The Government letter states that these articles were of such a character that, if the paper had been published in British India, the editor would have been liable to prosecution under the Penal Code; that this newspaper is used for the purpose of publishing scurrilous attacks on the Government which the proprietor serves, and for promoting sedition; that he has been guilty of gross misconduct and disloyalty to the Government whose pay he draws, has contravened the standing orders, and must be dismissed.

The Mahomedans, in emulation of the recent Rajpoot marriage reforms, held a large meeting at Delhi on Thursday to discuss the existing ruinous custom of incurring heavy expenditure on marriages and funerals, which causes perpetual indebtedness.

A large meeting of Native mill hands has been held at Bombay to memorialise the Government of India on the subject of remedial legislation; they desire shorter working hours and other concessions.

General Roberts and the Duke of Connaught have inspected the Bombay harbour defences. On Thursday they visited the new forts at Mahaloxmi and Colaba and the island batteries; a day was devoted to gunnery practice at floating targets.

The Borebundar Railway has been opened for goods traffic.

Lord Reay will visit Kathiawar in December to open the Vankaner Rajkote section of the Moroi Railway. At the same time the Duke of Connaught will present colours to the 24th Bombay Infantry.

It is stated that the Nizam proposes spending £200,000 in entertaining Prince Albert Victor during his visit to Hyderabad. There will be a military review of 9,000 men of all arms.

Mr. Ney Elias, the able and experienced chief of the Siam Commission, is now in Calcutta completing the preparations for the expedition. He will travel through a wild country, where it will be impossible to procure supplies, and it will be requisite, therefore, to travel with a larger baggage-train than would be otherwise necessary. The Shan levies will supply an escort of sixty men. The Siamese Commissioners meet the British Commission on the frontier. Rather serious pretensions have been put forward by Siam as to the allegiance of certain tribes claiming British protection. Mr. Elias possesses wide Mongolian experience, and is especially qualified to conduct successfully the present delicate mission.

A Madras paper reports an alleged mutiny of a Native regiment of Trichinopoly, and states that the matter is being investigated under orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hindoo Re-marriage Association of Madras contests the correctness of the recent decision of the Native Judge, holding that existing custom must overrule the law, and have resolved to support an appeal and to agitate for remedial legislation.

The religious animosities in Madras have taken a new phase. The magistrate at Trichinopoly has been engaged in hearing a charge against a number of Hindoos of having deliberately wounded the religious feelings of certain Native Christians by performing a drama in which Christianity was obscenely ridiculed.

The Pathan who recently shot Lieutenant Harris near Chaman has confessed, but expresses great satisfaction at having killed a British officer.

The Shendus' threatened attack has not yet been delivered. It is uncertain what direction it may take. Colonel Tregear's force has been further strengthened by the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Ghoorkas. This will enable him to despatch a strong column to the north to punish Sukpilal's sons.

BURMA.

RANGOON, OCT. 26.

The Mingoon Prince, who recently escaped from Pondicherry, is the son of Mindoon Min, a former King of Burma, who died in 1879. The Prince, when young, rebelled against his father, and was driven from Upper Burma, taking refuge in Lower Burma. Here he plotted against the British authorities, by whom he was subsequently expelled from Burma. Since then he has existed as a pensioned hanger-on of the French at Chandernagore and Pondicherry. If he now makes good his way to the Shan States he will probably give some trouble. There are still many adherents of the old dynasty who have not yet given up hopes of successful resistance, and the presence of a prince of the blood will encourage and unite these and other elements of disaffection which are at present kept down, but are not eliminated.

The local Government have been engaged for some time past, under instructions from Lord Lansdowne, in considering the advisability of releasing the prisoners sentenced for dacoity committed during the period after the annexation. More than 500 have, in fact, been released. Mr. MacDonnell, who has given this permit special attention, hopes it will be possible to largely increase this number.

A successful reconnoissance against the Chins was carried out on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. by Captain Bolton, with 150 of the 42nd Goorkhas. Several of the enemy were killed. Many houses were burned, and a quantity of grain was destroyed.

The Tashon Chins, acting fully up to the arrangement with us, have seized the Saggilian and Ourbyin Chiefs, and refused to release them till the captives have been surrendered. The result is that the captives are being sent in, seventeen out of the supposed total of 100 having been brought in in two days.

The police charged with causing death by torturing a villager in Kyauksai have been found guilty. One constable has been sentenced to transportation for life, and another to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The Burmese inspector has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment only. This is only one of many instances of police oppression and corruption all over the country. The police in Rangoon are now charged with making groundless arrests for the purpose of extorting money, and meetings have been held by the Native community demanding reform. The leading European firms are memorialising on the same subject. Searching

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inquiry, followed by thorough reorganisation, is believed to be necessary. The police do not make up for their high-handedness by efficiency; for criminals not caught in the act are seldom detected at all.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES.

(Pioneer.)

The new Regimental Institutes, which owe their origin to the present Commander-in-Chief in India, have been placed on as sound a basis as possible, and a special section of Army Regulations has been devoted to them tentatively. In this it is officially notified that "in order to promote the comfort and provide for the rational amusement of the non-commissioned officers and men a regimental institute is to be maintained in every British Regiment, battery and depôt, and temporarily, when possible, in every detachment of British troops whose strength is equal to a company." The institute includes all existing institutions which are devoted to recreation purposes: and, most important of all, the canteen and "coffee shop" have been absorbed into it. It is divided into five branches, the refreshment department, library, reading and recreation rooms, Army Temperance Association room, and Theatre. The management of each institute is to be entrusted to a committee appointed by the Commanding Officer, a major or senior captain being president, and two subalterns members. These are to be specially selected, and one member is to be placed in charge of the refreshment branch and another is to attend solely to the library and recreation rooms. Sub-committees of three non-commissioned officers will assist each officer, but will have no concern with money payments or contracts. The institute committees are to be made to understand that their duties are extremely important, the main object being to promote orderly conduct and good behaviour among the men by providing them with rational and attractive amusements. The bad characters in a regiment or battery may be absolutely excluded from any or all of the branches on occasion of misconduct, a punishment which should be highly effective. The Adjutant-General, speaking in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, states further that "every endeavour should be used to suppress the use of profane and obscene language, and, without drawing the reins of discipline more tightly than is necessary, to make the institute a means of raising the tone of the less orderly characters in the regiment to that of their well-conducted comrades." The Government have made grants of money to ensure the various rooms being made comfortable, and thus to secure the popularity of the institutions as now reorganised. The reforms which are being carried out are based on the assumption that the individual soldier is, as a rule, willing and anxious to take his recreation in a rational and sensible manner, and his co-operation is the first essential to make the scheme a success. Sobriety and steadiness undoubtedly tend to create that self-respect which it is desirable to secure among the rank-and-file, and the standard of conduct has the best chance of rising when the men see that a high premium is placed upon good behaviour.

LORD REAY'S UNFORTUNATE ADMINISTRATION.

(Pioneer.)

We are ready to believe that Lord Reay is personally a man of benevolent instincts, high aims, and actuated by a sincere desire to do good. But these qualities are not enough for a Governor. Lord Reay is anything but a man of business. He very rarely holds meetings of his Executive Council; seldom or never sees any of his Secretaries, one alone excepted; and, suspicious as weak men generally are, he is for ever seeking counsel on public matters from the editors of Native newspapers and from private and often very far from disinterested persons. Not satisfied with disposing of questions as they arise, his restless spirit tempts him to meddle with every branch of the administration. The pledges given to graded officers by the Secretary of State are broken, and officers of inferior calibre supersede the specially selected University men; while the salaries of appointments are so hacked about that at the present moment a suitable officer cannot be found to take charge of the most important educational institution in Bombay—the Elphinstone College. And, strange to say, Sir Raymond West, who ought to have some traditionary ideas of how a Presidency should be governed, has allowed his genius for special pleading and manœuvring to master him, and apparently rather abets Lord Reay instead of endeavouring to keep his chief steady; while as for the Revenue Members of Council, they seem, from all we hear of them, to have become mere ciphers. Work in Bombay therefore is now work against the grain. There is a general feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction, coupled with a total want of respect for the Government: such a feeling in fact as saps all healthy cheeriness for work and damps the energies of the most zealous. The loser is the public, for whose sake the departments exist and whose interests must suffer if its servants become disheartened and careless. And now that Lord Reay, towards the end of his career, has, with apparent willingness, accepted the "indeliable grace," to use Sir Raymond West's language, of eating his own words and breaking his own promises to men who, however blameworthy, were induced by his express promise of pardon to incriminate themselves, the disgust, for no milder term applies, is general and expressed without any pretence at concealment. When the Secretary of State's orders arrived there were two courses open to Lord Reay. One was to obey orders and throw the blame on his superior; the second, and honourable course, was to resign. His faults would then have been forgotten in the chivalrous effort to atone for the wrong he had unwittingly done. Apparently he has done neither, but has adopted a middle course satisfactory to neither the public, nor the mamlutdars, nor the services: and the end of it all is still far to see. Six months hence Lord Reay will go home carrying with him the reputation of an amiable and well meaning man, but a thoroughly mischievous and withal a dishonoured Governor. "The evil that men do lives after them." Lord Dufferin did much to repair Lord Ripon's follies. It will take a long time and an able successor to repair Lord Reay's.

A CASE OF CONFLICTING EVIDENCE

(Pioneer.)

An interesting example has just come to hand from Central India of that kind of litigation so common in India in which enmity and malice combine with "strong conflicting evidence" on both sides, until the grain of truth is so completely wrapped up and hidden away that it requires the wisdom of a Solomon to find it. The facts of this typical case are briefly these. Acting on the information of an Inspector in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, the Political Assistant at Goona surrounded a small village with 100 sowars of the Central India Horse, expecting to find it full of dacoits and booty. The report had grossly exaggerated facts. Kanti is a wretched village in the Raghogarh State with, fifteen or twenty inhabitants all told. Half-a-dozen of the men, however, and all the cattle were seized and taken away; and the Inspector was left with a handful of men and an elephant to make further inquiries in the neighbourhood. So far there can be no doubt as to what took place; what happened afterwards is open to conjecture. According to the prosecution, the Inspector, with whom were two officials of the Gurrah State, after going a little way came back and entered the house of the leading inhabitant of the village, one Piara Bhil, during his absence and dug up the floor and appropriated Rs. 1,700. Not content with this, they ordered some chamars with them to fire the village, and actually burnt down two houses. Twenty-one witnesses came forward and swore to these facts, and came out of a searching cross-examination without being shaken on the main points. The Sub-Inspector on his side told a wonderful story. After visiting some neighbouring villages he proceeded towards Kanti, where fifty armed men appeared threatening mischief. Deeming it unsafe to proceed he made a detour, taking in his route several other villages, [with the result that, after marching four or five hours, he arrived at a spot only three miles distant from his original starting-point. As for the dacoity alleged to have been done by him he did not go near the village; and as for the mischief caused by fire, it was done by Piara Bhil himself with the intention of laying the blame on the Police Inspector with whom he had cause to be angry. Although this story was sworn to by an equal number of witnesses, which included persons who said they were present when Piara Bhil committed the arson, the Magistrate, naturally enough, perhaps, refused to credit such an improbable tale, and convicted all six prisoners, giving them terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from seven years to six months, for burning the houses, though on the charge of dacoity there was not enough evidence to warrant a conviction. The prisoners naturally enough appealed from the sentence, and Mr. Henvey, in a singularly able judgment, has pointed out the gross improbabilities of both stories. It was admitted that the Inspector of Police had never even seen Piara Bhil until that day. Why, then, should he entertain such strong animosity against him as to set fire to houses in his village, especially in the presence of a number of men who might at any moment denounce him? Why, too, should he spare Piara Bhil's own house? Again, those of the witnesses for the prosecution who proved the order being given for the firing of the houses, unfortunately to their side, overdid their part, and got entangled in the important question of when and where the order was given. In the end Mr. Henvey decided that neither side had told the truth. Although the story of the defence was too improbable to be believed, it was not enough to prove the guilt of the prisoners, nor the truth of what the prosecution had said. In the end the appeal was granted, and

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all the accused set at liberty. The whole case reminds one of the story of the Judge who found himself constrained to sum up in these words to the jury:—"If you believe the evidence of the prosecution you will find the prisoner guilty; if, on the other hand, you believe the defendant, you will acquit him; but if, like myself, you believe neither, then you will have to consider your verdict."

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

(*Pioneer.*)

A man who is deemed fit by his superiors to be in independent charge of a police station, and to hold a position of responsibility, must be a man of some tact, intelligence, and discretion, and better acquainted with the affairs of the circle of which he is in charge than anybody else, and consequently best able to judge whether an inquiry is necessary or not, and if he does commit an error of judgment it can be rectified by those who supervise his work and action. Moreover, he is an officer on whom it has been necessary to confer enormous powers, and it seems somewhat ridiculous that he should be bound by any rule to waste his time and energies in making useless and objectless inquiries against his own discretion and the wishes of complainants, and to the detriment of other and more important investigations, success in which would act as a deterrent to the criminal classes. To make our meaning clear it is necessary to explain that under the Penal Code a house-breaking has been committed, if a hole large enough to admit a person's hand has been dug through, and under the rules an investigation must be made by a police officer, regardless of the features of the case and irrespective of the desire of the complainant to have an inquiry or of the discretion of the station officer whether an inquiry should or should not be made. Such cases are very numerous, and if to them be added all the house-breaking cases in which property of a trifling value is stolen, the number would probably be found to exceed one-third of the total number of offences reported, and especially in those districts where theft by burglary is a very common offence. . . . The reluctance of the people to aid the police is only too well known. There are several reasons for this, but perhaps the strongest amongst them will be found to be the unnecessary and unsolicited interference of the police. And if failure in these inquiries has given a momentum to the criminal it has likewise convinced the villager of the in utility of police action. Again these investigations are a source of extreme annoyance to those who have had a small hole dug through their house wall or who have even suffered the loss of a few articles of clothing or a few seers of grain. The inevitable report must be made, and will be followed by a harassing and useless inquiry. No tradesman or agriculturist who had suffered such a petty loss would be desirous of a police investigation, knowing full well that the interruption caused to his business will merely involve a further loss, and great inconvenience besides. It would be only reasonable, therefore, to respect the wishes of the complainant. The station officer is after all a mortal, though a badly paid one, and since circumstances have made him policeman, a policeman he must remain or starve. Therefore the rule of percentages compels him by fair means or foul to produce a good return and retain his grade. He is well aware that he is judged by figures and not by the measures of success obtained by him in dealing with the crime which mostly affects the welfare of the people in his circle, and he works accordingly. He cannot be judged by the latter test because he has no freedom of action, and if the rules in force have deprived him of this they have also provided him with a cloak under which he may reasonably hide his shortcomings. The remedy is simple—give him his freedom, make him responsible, and the cloak will disappear.

MAJOR CREIGHTON.

(*Times of India.*)

As our readers will have observed, the sentence passed by the court-martial at Secunderabad on Major Creighton, Paymaster 7th Hussars, is almost identical with that passed last year on the officer who was tried in this Presidency on charges somewhat similar. In both, a year's imprisonment, cashiering out of the Service, and a heavy fine—which is nothing but a form—are the essential parts of a sentence, heavy indeed, but almost inevitable. If fraudulent misappropriation is proved against an officer imprisonment follows as a matter of course, and, however much one may regret the ruin that overwhelms the culprit, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the severity is imperative. But there is one matter which the conclusion of the Creighton court-martial brings forcibly to mind. Captain Kreyer's case has not yet been disposed of, and that officer is still awaiting the decision of the Secretary of State for India. We need hardly go over the facts of Capt. Kreyer's case, which are tolerably well known. Suffice it to say that he was Adjutant of the 17th Bombay Infantry during the time Colonel Bulkley was in command; that he was home on furlough when the exposure in that regiment took place; that about a year ago he was ordered out from England under arrest; and that charges were twice framed against him with a view to bringing him to trial by court-martial, but were on both occasions abandoned. Thereafter, the whole case was referred home to the Secretary of State for India, on whose decision the retention or otherwise of Captain Kreyer in the Army depends. Now about this officer's guilt or innocence we pass no opinion whatever. The fact that he was not brought to trial seems all in his favour, since to frame charges against an officer, and then to abandon them before trial, would appear to show that the charges could not be substantiated. But even Captain Kreyer has been seriously to blame in the past; it must be owned that keeping him in suspense for such a long time is in itself a very severe punishment. Of course the mere fact that a case has to be referred home means a certain amount of delay; but in Captain Kreyer's case the strain appears to have been unduly prolonged. A curious feature in the business is, that while this officer's fate has been awaiting the decision of the Secretary of State, he has been gazetted as promoted from Lieutenant to Captain, and is thus designated in the "Army List." We can only express a hope once more that the matter will soon be decided one way or another, since to keep an officer in suspense for so many weary months is in itself about as severe a punishment as could be devised.

BENGAL.

(*Oct.* 9.)

THE Alliance Bank of Simla, one of the most prosperous in India, is extending its branches to Bengal. Mr. Langdon has arrived in Calcutta to open a branch there on the 14th inst. The premises taken for the bank are in the Old Exchange Buildings.

THE prospects of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association this year seem to be excellent, as far as the local meetings are concerned, as a considerable increase in the number of competitions, both British and Native, is already declared.

THE statement that the Bengal North-Western Railway have obtained the working of the Tirhoot State Railway is said to be premature; but the Secretary of State has, it is understood, reopened communications with the company regarding the terms on which such an arrangement may be concluded.

THE construction of a proposed central road in Calcutta is hindered by one Jain temple and two Hindoo temples situated in the way of the road, as there is great opposition against the demolition of these temples. The Municipality has, however, not yet given in, but is considering over the matter.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has started on his trip into the hills from Naini Tal. It was at one time probable that he might be called to Mussoorie by the illness of Colonel Blood; but Colonel Blood is doing so well that the chances of Sir Auckland Colvin being detained are now very small.

A RECENT rise of the price of quinine in the Lower Provinces has given rise to complaints which are as seriously and almost as widely made as if the rise had been in the price of rice or salt. The fact seems to confirm the statement that every third native of Bengal is a sufferer from malarious fever.

THE Economic Museum, Calcutta, has completed and despatched the first instalment of important Indian fibres required by the India Office for presentation to the Museums of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and Edinburgh, and to the Chamber of Commerce at Dundee and Manchester.

MADRAS.

(*Oct.* 9.)

MR. JUSTICE MUTHUSWAMI AIYAR, in an able judgment in a Hindoo widow-remarriage case remarked:—"It must be remembered that the Hindoo law, which the Courts are bound to administer, is the law as received by the Hindoo community, and not as it stood in the Vedic or Smriti period of their history, and that no other conception of Hindoo law to be administered by the courts is either judicial or rational."

FOR some time past ill-feeling has existed between the Hindus and Mahomedans residing and trading in Godown-street, Black-town, Madras, in consequence of the erection of a mosque in the street. The Hindus have protested strongly against its erection, but the Mahomedans undertook not to interfere with Hindu processions passing along the mosque. Recently, however, the Mahomedans stopped a Hindu marriage procession and assaulted the Hindus; the result being a case in the Magistrate's court. For nearly a hundred years the Hindus of the neighbouring temple have passed down the street annually on Dasara day, Oct. 4. The Mahomedans that morning, through a solicitor, petitioned the police authorities that the Hindus might be directed to cease playing music on passing the mosque. They assured the

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police they had no intention of creating a disturbance. The police declined to interfere, as the procession had for many years passed undisturbed. The police tried to prevent a disturbance. The managers of the temple were willing to allow the procession to pass by another street instead, but a great majority of the Hindus refused to submit to the Mahomedan wishes. The procession therefore entered the street about ten o'clock at night, but hundreds of Mahomedans had assembled in the covered roofs and verandahs in the vicinity of the mosque, near which the Deputy Commissioner of Police was posted with fifty policemen armed with sticks. On the procession arriving within a hundred yards of the mosque, the Mahomedans simultaneously made a sudden and determined rush to get at the front of the procession. The police intervened and a fight ensued. The Mahomedans used sticks, clubs, stones, chilly-powder, chatties full of fire and other missiles, and for a short time drove the police back. The latter rallied and drove the Mahomedans into their mosque, and kept them there till the procession passed. The military were summoned, and are inforcement of police arrived. After the procession had passed, it was found that some Mahomedans were escaping over the walls, roofs, and the back of the mosque. Then the police burst the door of the mosque, entered and captured over 100 prisoners, making with those arrested before 157. The prisoners belong to all parts of the city. No deaths are reported, but several persons are severely injured. The police showed admirable pluck in the engagement.

BOMBAY.

(*Oct.* 11.)

Surgeon B. B. Grayfoot acts as Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay until further orders.

The services of Mr. R. A. Gamble, C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., Staff Corps, Political Agent, Cutch, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Major C. W. H. Sealy has been appointed Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, and to act as First Assistant till further orders.

The following telegram has been received from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated 5th inst:—"Quarantine removed on arrivals from Bombay."

The P. and O. Company have received telegrams from their agents at Suez and Aden intimating that quarantine has been removed at those places against arrivals from Bombay.

At the *Oothumna* or third day ceremony performed on Monday in memory of the late Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Rs. 12,000 were subscribed by his relations towards charitable purposes.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji has filed in the High Court an action for libel against the proprietors of the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, a daily Gujerati paper, assessing damages at Rs. 20,000.

There has been an abundant fall of rain throughout the Deccan, and in Bijapore (where a drought is annually dreaded) the rainfall has been considerably above the average. In Bijapore itself upwards of fourteen inches of rain fell during September, and in one day during that month two inches and thirty-four cents were registered. The ryots ought to be contented, and revenue officials should have no cause for anxiety.

The following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports:—Rain during week good, and beneficial to crops and fodder throughout Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Rutnagherry; moderate or slight in other districts of Presidency proper. More rain needed in one taluka of Khandeish, and parts of Gujerat, Nasik, Tanna, and Kolaba. Standing crops damaged by locusts almost throughout Sind, and in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandeish and Baroda. Cotton blighted in parts of Hyderabad, and bajri damaged by excessive rain in one taluka of Poona. Crops otherwise good, except in one taluka of Khandeish. Sowing of late crops retarded by excessive rain in parts of Ahmednugger and Dharwar, progressing in other districts. Fodder scarce in parts of Dharwar.

Lord and Lady Reay arrived at Agra on Saturday at noon, and were received by Mr. Alan Cadell, the Commissioner; Mr. Finlay, the magistrate; Colonels Saportas, Brough, and Stoddart, and others. The visitors inspected the Central Prison, and were much interested in the carpets being made by the Burmese prisoners, who, in the short time they have been here, have not only learnt how to weave, but likewise to be carpet-readers. Sir John Tyler and Dr. Brander, the Superintendent, showed Lord and Lady Reay round the prison. The day was concluded with a drive through the city and a visit to the Taj. Sunday was a quiet day for Lord Reay and Lady Reay; the former attended divine service, but the latter was slightly indisposed. His Excellency with Mr. Finlay, and, together with Lady Reay, started by the 1 P.M. train for Gwalior, where they spend the day.

The Bombay Committee of the National Congress have obtained permission from Mr. Premchand Roychand for the free use of his land, admeasuring about twenty-nine thousand square yards, in Love Lane, Byculla, for the purpose of holding the meeting of the Congress in December next. Mr. Premchand is the lessee of the vacant piece of ground, Sir Albert Sassoon being the owner of the property. The committee, we hear, are also endeavouring to obtain the use of another vacant piece of land, extending over twenty-four thousand square yards, adjoining the last-named property, and belonging to the Shravak Temple. It is said that marquees will be erected, and tents pitched for the holding of the Congress meeting, and accommodating the numerous guests who are expected from all parts of India. The committee also intend to rent a few bungalows in the neighbourhood for the use of their guests.

The late Archbishop Porter.—A funeral service in connection with the late Most Rev. Dr. George Porter, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, was celebrated on Saturday morning, Oct. 5th, in the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperanca, at Kalbadevi, before a very large congregation by the Most Rev. Dr. Da Costa, Archbishop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun, assisted by the Vicar-General, the Rev. H. Dalhoff, S.J., in charge of the Archdiocese, the Rev. J. Jurgaus, S.J., Superior of the Mission, Rev. Father Hoene, S.J., Rev. Father Fibus, S.J., Rev. Father McDonough, S.J., Rev. Father Schmidt, S.J., Rev. Father Bishoff, S.J., Rev. Father Mayr, S.J., Rev. Father Hamilton, S.J., Rev. Father Waldman, S.J., Rev. Father Fischer, S.J., Rev. Father Wells, S.J., Rev. Father Fonseca, Vicar of the Cathedral, Rev. Father Pereira, Vicar of Mazagon, Rev. Father Soares, Vicar of Girgaum, Rev. Father D'Cruz, Rev. Father De Souza, and numerous other clergymen. There was a very large congregation of bath European and Portuguese community. The service commenced at 7 A.M. with the chanting of psalms by the whole of the clergy, seated in two rows on either side of a catafalque erected in the centre of the chalice, draped in black, with the mitre and crozier of the deceased Archbishop placed on the top. The altars and church were also draped in black. After the chanting of the psalms there came the Pontificial Requiem High Mass by the Rev. Dr. Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun, assisted by Father Schmidt and Fonseca as deacons. At the end of the mass the Rev. Father J. Hamilton, S.J., preached an eloquent sermon, giving a brief history of the life of the deceased, characterising the many good traits in his character, prominent among which was his conscientious and strict regard for the rigid discharge of his duties. After the oration, the office of the dead was sung by the Rev. Dr. Da Costa, assisted by the Rev. Father Dalhoff, S.J., Rev. Father Jurgans, Rev. Father Pereira, and Rev. Father De Souza, together with the other clergy, and the choir. The band of St. Mary's College, under the leadership of the Rev. Father Waldman, S.J., paraded at the entrance to the Cathedral and played a selection of solemn music. The children of the Clare-road, Byculla, Fort, and the Cavel Convent Schools with their tutors, the nuns of the Clare-road Convent, were present decorated with their ribbons of "Children of Mary." Among others present were noticed Captain W. Crowder, Messrs. T. A. Walshe, M. Tighe, Fernandes, M. Guidera, Higgins, N. DeGa, L. De Souza, and several others. The service concluded at 10 A.M.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Oct.* 9.)

This week's crop report of the Punjab states that heavy damage to crops has been done by locusts in the Dera Ismail Khan district.

The Lahore paper says the Natives of Delhi are about to start a vernacular newspaper there, in which all the particulars of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 will be published in detail. The object of this new enterprise will be to explain the present and past relations of the Natives with the British in India. It is, however, dangerous ground for vernacular journalism, even after thirty years.

A proposal to re-establish a Wards' Institution at Lucknow has been favourably received by the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. A grant of land has been made for the proposed building, which is to be known as the "Colvin Institute." The British Indian Association of the Provinces has made a generous grant of Rs. 60,000 towards the building fund.

The officer in charge of the Rawal Pindi Treasury has been authorised to advance to the officer commanding the station the sum of Rs. 400 on account of travelling expenses for Captain W. B. D. Fenton, Ordnance Department, who, it will be remembered, became insane while out hunting in Kashmir. The unfortunate officer is proceeding to the lunatic asylum, Colaba, *en route* home on one year's medical certificate.

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THE consecration of the new Roman Catholic Church at Simla on Sunday, the 29th September, by the Bishops of Allahabad and Lahore drew an immense crowd of people to witness the ceremony. The Bishop of Allahabad, the Rev. Dr. Pesei, preached the sermon, in which he thanked all those who had contributed towards the erection of the church. Farmer's Mass was sung by a specially trained choir to organ and orchestral accompaniment.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla will probably double its capital, bringing the amount up to ten lakhs. The matter is not yet finally arranged, but it is believed that the proposal is to issue the new shares to present shareholders at a fifty per cent. premium, applying the premium to reserve, and only calling up half the amount at present.

AN adjourned meeting of the Egerton Mills was held at Simla, Oct. 8, at which the result of the Calcutta debenture-holders' meeting of the 5th inst. was read. The following were the terms proposed to the debenture-holders for accepting the offer of the Cawnpore Mills, that the interest be reduced to 5 or 6 per cent., and repayment of the debentures postponed for five years. The reply of the debenture-holders was considered unsatisfactory, as the above terms were not unconditionally accepted, though they were willing to continue negotiations. The meeting resolved that the directors should not oppose the Native creditors' petition to the Court at Gurdaspur, which was to come on hearing on the 14th inst. The directors have been empowered to continue the negotiations with the debenture-holders, as the liquidation proceedings can be stayed if a satisfactory arrangement is arrived at. In the event of liquidation there is every hope that the creditors will be paid in full, while the shareholders will probably receive little or nothing.

BURMA.

(*Oct.* 6.)

THE *Rangoon Times* Shwebo correspondent wires the suspension of Mr. Buchanan, the sub-divisional officer of that district. He and Lieutenant Thatcher, of the Hampshire Regiment, are charged with assaulting some villagers. One man, who is said to have beeh beaten by or with the knowledge of these officers, is reported to have died three days afterwards. An inquest was held, but it was not established that the assault was the cause of death, and it was stated that the man had gone about his ordinary avocations in the interval. The Chief Commissioner has directed a thorough inquiry by the district magistrate.

A LONG note is published by the Chief Commissioner of Burma on the progress made in the pacification of Upper Burma from April, 1887, to August, 1889. Commenting on this the Governor-General in Council at Simla is of opinion that the record of progress is in a high degree creditable to Sir Charles Crosthwaite's administration. His Excellency desires to take the opportunity of publicly expressing his appreciation of the ability, energy and consideration which the Chief Commissioner has brought to bear on one of the most difficult tasks which had fallen to the lot of any administrator in India in recent years, and his approbation of the unwearied attention which he devoted to every branch of the administration. His Excellency feels assured, now that the return of the peaceful inhabitants of the country to their daily pursuits has been rendered possible by the suppression or surrender of almost all the principal leaders of organised crime, the revenues of Upper Burma will rapidly develop. He has particularly noticed with much satisfaction the measures the Chief Commissioner has in contemplation for some reduction of the most serious burden on the revenues, namely, the cost of military police. While his Excellency welcomes any measure of economy, he has no wish to press any curtailment of the force available for the maintenance of order.

THE following in a complete list of the officers forming the Siam Boundary Commission:—Mr. Ney Elias, in charge of the Mission; Mr. J. G. Scott, Superintendent of the Shan States, First Assistant Commissioner; Mr. J. W. Arthur, Vice-Consul at Chunjmai, Second Assistant Commissioner; Major E. G. Barrow, officer in charge of escort, transport, &c.; Captain F. J. Pink, assistant to Major Barrow; Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., in charge of the survey party: and Dr. J. K. Close, in medical charge. A forest officer on the Burma establishment may be attached later on if needed.

WE have been asked to state that from and after January 1, 1890, candidates elected as members of the East India United Club, 14, St. James's-square, will be allowed the option of paying either the present entrance fee of £31, and the annual subscription of £8 8s., or of paying £10 10s. annual fee without entrance fee.

TAKING MONEY FROM NATIVES.

It has long been a standing order of the Government of India that no officer of Government shall ask or accept pecuniary aid or subscriptions from Native Chiefs or officials of Native States in pursuance of public objects except with the previous sanction of Government. This ruling, however, has just recently been extended so as to include applications for or acceptance of assistance towards private or semi-public objects. We must say that we think this latter ruling rather a step in the wrong direction, for it will often forbid a public servant to do that which he is called upon to do by the usages of society. If the Native gentleman is not to give his money to semi-public social undertakings through the public servant, it is as much as to say he shall not give it at all; for we know of very few movements in India, whether private or public, which are not headed by public servants. Nearly all the stewards, committee-men, and hononary secretaries of our race meetings, gymkhanas, hunts, regattas, exhibitions and shows in India, are public servants who, by this ruling, are prohibited from accepting the usual subscriptions from Native Chiefs towards a semi-public amusement, recreation, or pleasure which the Native gentleman enjoys in common with the European. In fact, a public servant is debarred from selling to a Native chief a ticket of admission to an amateur performance given in aid of some deserving charitable object, or from receiving a donation towards a rifle meeting for the Native army, without going through the cumbersome formalities of obtaining the sanction of Government. On the other hand, the question is, will the Native Chiefs or officials care to move in society, and partake of its amusements and pleasures, without sharing its expenses? We think not, and it is treating them like children to suppose they will.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

INCREASE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

It will be remembered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing his Budget in April last, said that the revenue derived from tea, though large, was disappointing, and gave as the reason that Indian tea was, to a great extent, superseding China tea. This is clearly demonstrated by a consular report recently issued, which refers to the imports of India and Ceylon. From this it appears that while as lately as 1873 the imports of tea-growers in Ceylon amounted to no more than 23 lbs., by 1885 they had reached 3,750,000 lbs. Last year they rose to 20,500,000 lbs., and it is estimated that by the close of the present year they will have reached the astonishing total of 40,000,000 lbs. In the production of Indian tea the advance is no less remarkable, as shown by the statistics of the last twenty years. In 1868 the imports were, in round numbers, 8,000,000 lbs.; in 1878 they were 36,000,000 lbs.; and in 1888 they were 92,000,000 lbs. The estimate for 1889 is 105,000,000 lbs. This vast increase of British production is at the expense of the Chinese tea-grower, whose part in ministering to English consumption is a vanishing quantity. The above estimates appear likely to be fulfilled, as the first seven months of the present year the total imports of Assam and Indian tea amounted to 32,557,000 lbs., as compared with 30,922,000 lbs. in the same period last year, and the total imports of Ceylon tea were 19,136,000 lbs., against 10,881,000 lbs. last year.

CHARGES AGAINST A GOORKHA OFFICER.

At a general court-martial assembled at Dehra Dun on the 5th of August, Subedar Hurkissen Khuttre, of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st charge: Dishonestly misappropriating money, the property of Government, entrusted to his charge on the public account; in that, at Dehra Dun, on or about the 17th December, 1888, he dishonestly misappropriated to his own use the sum of Rs. 472-14-6 the property of Government, which had been entrusted to his charge on the public account for safe custody and deposit in the regimental treasure-chest. 2nd charge: Such disgraceful conduct as is mentioned in Indian Article of War 64, with intent to defraud; in that, at Dehra Dun, during the month of December, 1888, with intend to defraud, he dishonestly misappropriated to his own use the following sums which had been committed to his care for safe custody and deposit in the regimental treasure-chest, that is to say, Rs. 114-9-6 or thereabouts, the property of Captain Lewis Montgomery Murray Hall, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment; Rs. 381-0-4 or thereabouts, the property of Lieutenant Bertram Strachey, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment; Rs. 30-1-6 or thereabouts, of the Adjutants' fund, the property of the Adjutant, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment. The Court found the prisoner, "Not Guilty" of all the charges. This judgment was d August 9th. The following revised finding is dated Aug. 28th

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—"The Court having attentively considered the observations of the convening authority (which observations have been most carefully translated and explained to the Court and also discussed by them) respectfully adhere to their finding of "Not Guilty" of all the charges. The finding was "confirmed, but not approved," by the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Subedar Hurkissen Khuttre was ordered to be released from arrest.

THE TROOPS OF NATIVE STATES.

The ensuing cold weather will witness, it is believed, a rapid improvement in the troops which have been selected in the Native States to share in the defence of the North-West Frontier. It should be remembered that before the men can be armed with Snider rifles and drilled on the plan which obtains in the Native Army, it is necessary to equip them properly. to furnish them with serviceable uniforms and good accoutrements, to put them, in short, on the footing of real soldiers, and make them feel that they are meant for use and not for ornament. Hitherto the "armies" of the Native States have, with few exceptions, been scarcely trained at all, and the men in the ranks have been permitted to serve on to an age when they were absolutely useless. The difficulty about pensions was really at the root of this. The system in vogue in our own army could scarcely be applied to the thousands of men in nominal military employment under this or that Chief. The expenditure in maintaining these armies at the strength sanctioned by the Government of India was so great that a regular pension list was almost out of the question. The Sepoy was sure of his daily food at least, and he was content to live on in the ranks to the end of his days, instead of serving for that pension which is a certainty in the Indian Army. The reorganised troops, on the contrary, will always have to be kept in a high state of efficiency, regular recruitment in their case being absolutely necessary, as they may be called upon at any time to proceed on active service. One of the most important duties of the Inspecting Officers hereafter will be to see that the Sepoys in the picked regiments are of good physique, that the weak and sickly are weeded out, and that the term of service is confined within reasonable limits. The material that has now to be worked up is undoubtedly good, and there is plenty of it, so that at the outset the 20,000 troops provided by the feudatory States are likely to be good all round, but the difficulty will be to maintain the standard of excellence now fixed. It is a good sign that both Native officers and men are showing much interest and even enthusiasm in the work which they are called upon to do.

LADIES FOR HADES.

The *Madras Mail* has received the following ingenious letter from the Rev. C. H. Chard, the Chaplain of the Penal Settlement of Port Blair :—

"Would you allow me to draw attention to an advertisement in your columns calling for candidates for the posts of Middle School Mistress, and also of Upper Primary School Teacher, for the very interesting Subordinates School at Port Blair in the Andamans. Your readers may be pardoned if they know nothing of these lovely islands beyond the fact of their being the Indian Penal Settlement. Their ignorance is widely shared, and if we may judge from the exclamation of pleased surprise with which the new-comer invariably greets these 'Isles of the blest' imagination has pictured them quite otherwise even as a fitting abode for the *âmes damnes* under restraint here. Let me assure any possible candidates (as my six years' connection with Port Blair as Chaplain enables me to do with the authority of experience) that our 'lines are cast in pleasant places' here. While you are stewing in the plains of India, we are being fanned by cool sea breezes, and if we have no cold weather to boast of, neither have we any epidemics to dread. Living is not quite so cheap as in Madras, nor are servants, but compared with Burma and some parts of India both are cheapness itself, whilst an excellent co-operative store affords even a *bon vivant* all that he could desire! The only drawback is the difficulty of communication with dear Chinnapatnam. This, however, is soon to be remedied; in a month or two there is to be a monthly mail service between Madras and the Andamans, when we shall be within four days' reach of Madras. Allow me to assure any ladies who feel disposed to offer themselves for these posts, that the children here are the dearest little creatures imaginable, and that amongst the parents it would be entirely their own fault if they did not form during their stay in these beautiful islands the happiest friendships of their life. Will those who desire further particulars be good enough to communicate with the Rev. J. Black, Chaplain, Vepery."

The "dearest little creatures" referred to so affectionately by the Chaplain are the offspring of unhung murderers incorrigible burglars, and habitual offenders of sorts. Transportation to the Andamans carries with it a proud privilege for the Aryan, for it secures to him the opportunity, after the comparatively short endurance of what is called hard labour, of taking to himself a wife from among the female convicts irrespective of Lutchmee and pecanninies left behind in India. The place is, so far as Nature is concerned, a heaven on earth, "but only man is vile," and as the exotic population is composed of convicts and their guardians, and the indigenous population consists of diminutive folk who go about as nude as Adam and Eve before the fall, it is not too much to say that if there be a Hades on earth, "it is there! it is there!" But it is proverbial that there is no accounting for tastes, and our correspondent has not only lived some 2,550 days and nights in Port Blair, without blowing out his brains, cutting his throat, or imbibing laudanum, but positively revels in his surroundings, and invites ladies of culture also to cast in their lot in the "pleasant places" of the Andamans. Those ladies may count on merry gambols with the children aforesaid, and it will be their own fault if they do not yield to the exquisite influence of an atmosphere of crime, and form "the happiest friendships of their lives" with "lifers."

THE *MAY FLOWER* AND OTHER *MAY FLOWERS*.

Anglo-Indian readers will be as much interested as American ones in the following letter sent by Sir George Birdwood to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"It is pain and grief to me to expose a picturesque and sentimental error—for there are, indeed, many things we know to be false, in which it is for our spiritual good to believe—yet, I am moved to correct the mistake regarding the *May Flower*, into which Sir Edwin Arnold has fallen in the fine peroration of the second of the two lectures delivered by him before the University of Harvard, and reported in this morning's *Daily Telegraph*, and this partly because the error, while interesting, is of no great humanising virtue, and partly because I am in a large measure responsible for it.

"Sir Edwin, addressing his distinguished audience, asks, 'Do you know that the *May Flower*, which brought your ancestors hither, went down in Indian waters off Masulipatam?' The *suggestio falsi* in this interrogation originated in the following manner:

"In 1878 I reported on the supplementary miscellaneous 'old records' of the India Office, and as whenever I put in my thumb I pulled out a plum, instead of contenting myself with a cut-and-dried official description of them for the mere purposes of classification, I put all the plums I found in them into my report, which, on account of its general interest, was published by Her Majesty's printers for general circulation. Among one of the biggest of these plums, as I then thought, was the following extract from the 'D.P. (damaged papers) bundle":—'May 6, 1659.—Account of goods laden at Gambroon on the *May Flower*, bound for Metchlipatam (*i.e.*, Masulipatam).' On this extract I ask: 'Could this have been the same ship as the Pilgrim Fathers' *May Flower*?' On the report going out to India, it was there discovered that a company's ship of the name of *May Flower* had, about the same date, foundered in 'the Bay' (*i.e.*, of Bengal), and on the supposition, based merely on my question that the two were identical numerous newspaper articles appeared connecting the foundered *May Flower* with the immortal ship of the Pilgrim Fathers. Again, the late Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, of the publishing house of Henry Stevens and Son, London, an enthusiastically patriotic American—or United Statist, should I not rather write it?—became deeply interested in my extract and question about the company's *May Flower*, and being convinced that she was the same *May Flower* as that of the Pilgrim Fathers, determined to publish every document in the India Office, naming the sacro-sanct vessel. This resolution led to his publishing, as a commencement, the first volume of the Court minutes of the East India Company, extending over the years 1599 to 1603, simply because a ship called *May Flower* is constantly referred to in it. By the time that the volume was ready for publication I had begun to have serious misgivings of the identity of any of the *May Flower's* belonging to the Company with *the May Flower*, and in the introduction to Mr. Steven's volume relegated my reference to the subject to a foot note. Soon after its issue I was satisfied that there was no connection between them; and in reviewing 'The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies'—as Mr. Stevens named his book—in the *Athenæum* for October 15, 1887, I remarked:—'Mr. Stevens was allured into his patriotic undertaking by the romantic fancy that the *May Flower* mentioned in this volume as one of the ships inspected for the company's "first voyage" to India was the veritable *May Flower* that carried the Pilgrim Fathers to America. "May Flower" was a common name for a ship in those days, and the one examined for the

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company in 1600, and the other possessed by the company in 1669, which is believed to have subsequently foundered in the Bay of Bengal, must both have been larger ships than the little craft of the Pilgrim Fathers. The *May Flower* of 1600 must, moreover, have ceased to exist in 1620, and that of 1620 long before 1659. Only ships built of Indian teak could have kept the sea from 1600 to 1659, like those used by the Phœnicians at Tylos, which Theophrastus tells us had continued sailing for 300 years."

Miscellaneous.

—:o:—

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were dull. Mysore declined 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5⅝ to 5¾, Nundydroog ¾ to ⅞, Indian Consolidated 3s. 6d. to 4s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 1 13-16 to 1 15-16, ditto Preference 43s. to 45s., Devala-Moyar 3s. to 3s. 6d, Nine Reefs 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-East Mysore 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 6d. to 2s., Gold Fields of Mysore 14s. to 16s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

A HYDERABAD paper is informed that Sir Asman Jah, K.C.I.E., is having erected a large hall at Ajmere near the tomb of a celebrated and much-venerated Mahomedan Saint at an expense of something like Rs. 30,000. Several thousands of pilgrims yearly resort to the shrine of the saint, and for these there is at present no place where they can meet. The Minister is also having built a monster iron cooking apparatus, sufficient to feed many hundreds of persons at one time, at a further cost of about Rs. 6,000.

LORD CONNEMARA landed at Calcutta on the 25th ult., after a pleasant voyage. He was received by Captain Currie on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a guard of honour of the 3rd Bengal N.I. met him at the landing ghat. He proceeded the same day to Darjeeling, where he was met by Sir Stewart Bayley at the station, and by a guard of honour of the Volunteers. He then rode, accompanied by some of the Mounted Infantry, to the Lieutenant-Governor's house, at the entrance to which was a guard of honour of British troops. Among those present to meet him were the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, General Auchinleck, and the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal. The *Englishman* says that Lord Connemara, on arrival in Calcutta, was looking none the worse for his recent experience of the plains in summer. The short sea trip from Madras must then have done wonders, for it was the general remark in Madras when he embarked that he looked anything but well. Lord Connemara is to spend a day with Mr. Justice Straight, at Allahabad, when on his way from Calcutta to Simla.

THE last news to hand of the Russian expedition to Tibet makes no mention of the party having been stopped by the Chinese, as was reported some time ago in the telegrams; but if any such opposition had been experienced it would not follow that the Russian officers should feel bound to make mention of it in reports sent home for publication. The letter is dated on the 7th July from Yarkand, which place the expedition had reached three days previously. Their route across Kashgaria is spoken of as one never previously followed by Europeans. The whole party had suffered greatly from the intense heat, which has evidently been something extraordinary this year all over Central Asia, and Colonel Paivtsoff talks of a retreat to the hills bordering the route to Kotan to enable animals and men to recover from its effects. On arrival at Kotan the Colonel undertakes to submit a report on the doings of the expedition after leaving Yarkand, but there is no allusion to any further advance into Tibetan territory.

LAST year Mr. Charles Rivett-Carnac, of the Accounts Department, was deputed to make inquiries into the system of accounts prevailing in the Benares and Behar Opium Agencies. After some months of laborious investigation he found in many respects totally different systems in vogue in the two Agencies. His recommendations for the introduction of a uniform system have met with the approval of the Government of India; and the Bengal Government, acting under instructions of the Government of India, have just appointed a Commission to make a Handbook of Accounts and Procedure, with a view to assimilate, so far as local circumstances allow, the practice of the two Agencies. The Commission will consist of two officers of the Opium Department, with the Member of the Board of Revenue as President. Mr. G. M. Gregory, of the Benares Agency and Mr John Christian, of the Patna Agency, are the Opium officers selected for this duty, with Mr. John Beames as their President. The Commission will begin its work after the Puja holidays.

THE Sunday mail question has, writes the *Pioneer*, for the first time brought the interests of India into direct collision with those of the great English colonies in Australasia, and we can well imagine that the Colonial Office, the Secretary of State for India, and the Postmaster-General in England relish but little the triangular duel into which they have been forced. The difficulty arose in the first place from the strong Sabbatarian feeling in Australia, a feeling which we in this country had certainly no knowledge of until it suddenly declared itself in connection with the present controversy. This point was rather overlooked by the speakers at the recent meeting in Bombay, but it is really the most important that has to be considered. Sir Charles Sargent was bold enough to say that it was not asking Australia too much to waive its objection to run trains on Sunday once a fortnight, but he apparently forgot that under the old contract the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria actually preferred to lose a day rather than sacrifice the Saturday half-holiday or the Sunday as a day of rest. No trains, we believe, are run on Sundays in Australia, and this alone proves how strong the Sabbatarian feeling is among the colonists. The most is sure to be made of this fact by the Colonial Office, and anything that Lord Cross may urge as to the feeling in Bombay will scarcely act as a counterpoise. As for the position of the Postmaster-General it is one which no one will envy him. He has already made every concession he can to India and Australia by arranging for the arrival of the mails in England as late in the week as possible, and has thereby caused discontent among the commercial firms in the great provincial towns; and now he has to decide whether it is possible to link the Australian and Indian mail services once a fortnight at Aden or Suez without interfering with the observance of Sunday in Sydney and Melbourne, or in Bombay. He may possibly regret that, in making the new Indian contract with the P. and O. Company, he did not listen to public opinion, and insist upon faster steamers being employed; but it is too late in the day now to change the terms of that agreement. Taken altogether, the difficulty seems about as awkward a one as could possibly have been devised, and we shall be curious to see how Parliament will deal with it if the matter is not settled before next February.

A MELANCHOLY accident befell a young officer, Lieutenant E. B. Farquharson, of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, somewhere during the night of September 26th. It seems that he and Captain Bayliss of the same regiment were returning together to Allahabad from leave to Darjeeling, and should have reached their destination by the 10.17 A.M. train on Friday. The latter woke up at four o'clock that morning and found his companion missing, and in spite of inquiries made nothing further was heard of Mr. Farquharson, till late in the day, when intimation was received that he had been picked up by a goods train on the line of railway near Beheea—so that he must have fallen out about half-past one—and taken to Arrah. No one except Mr. Farquharson could possibly clear away the mystery in which the incident is shrouded; and he, we are sorry to say, died on Sunday afternoon. The theory is that while in a semi-somnolent state he was jerked through one of the large windows in the bath-room compartment of his carriage; should this prove to be the case, nothing short of a miracle can have saved him from being cut to pieces. As it is, he received severe injuries to his head (producing concussion of the brain) and other parts of his body, while some of the fingers of his right hand were so terribly mangled as to necessitate amputation. Mr. Farquharson was to have just succeeded to the Adjutancy of his regiment.

THE Russians are said to be not only proceeding with their railway from Charjui along the left bank of the Oxus to Kerki, but to be contemplating the building of an entirely new line in a different direction. This is to run from Samarkand due southwards to Sherabad, and thence to one or other of the ferries on the Oxus north of Balkh. It would pass through Bokhara territory only, but would give a *point d'appui* whence Afghan Turkistan could be threatened very effectively. From Samarkand to Sherabad is less than two hundred miles, while from that village to the river is about twenty-six miles. Mazar-i-Sharif, which the Amir Abdur Rahman is making a cantonment of some importance, lies thirty miles south of the Oxus, so it will be within easy striking distance of the railway terminus. We cannot say if this Samarkand-Sherabad line has been actually commenced, but its strategic importance is so great that the Russians are not likely to delay very long over its construction. It would enable a force drawn from Samarkand and Tashkend to move down into the Oxus Valley in two or three days, and the passage of the river would present no great difficulties, particularly if a second force were co-operating from the direction of Kerki. The Trans-Caspian Railway has been so rapidly built by General Annenkoff that we should not be surprised if within a year this extension from Samarkand is completed. The country to be traversed is mountainous in parts, but not sufficiently difficult to check the enterprise of European engineers.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be Inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1889.

HILL CORRESPONDENTS.

The "silly season" on the hills of India is over for the present year, and the occupation of those "gentlemen" (and ladies) "of the Press" who act as "our own correspondents" on the delectable mountains is—for an interval—at an end. We feel very grateful for this, and a similar feeling ought to be prevalent amongst all Anglo-Indian readers here who, when the Overland Mail comes in, are in the habit of trying to discover, in the "Summaries" prepared by our contemporaries at the Presidencies and Allahabad for home consumption, some more solid information about India, its progress and its peoples, than that which week after week during the summer is sent to England from the seats of Governments on the hills. Our good friends who, with scissors and paste pot, cater in Indian sub-editorial sanctums for our edification in this country, work, we feel certain, with the best and kindest intentions towards us, and have no doubt in their own minds that in sending us what has been so pleasing to themselves—their hill correspondents' letters—they are giving us delight also. It is easy to understand how the hard worked man of press or cutcherry, labouring through weary hours of heat in the plains, finds the long details of how his friends on the hills are spending their hours pleasant and sustaining mental food; and it is right and proper no doubt that the editor of his particular journal should continue to supply him with as much of the article as his digestion will stand. If one cannot get to the mountain the best thing to do is to get the mountain brought to one's self, and this is what, no doubt, our own correspondents on the hills endeavour to do for the benefit of the unfortunate toilers in the plains. These latter may be influenced by envy, hatred, and jealousy more than by amiable feelings in reading how their fellows are enjoying themselves in all manner of delights in high altitudes, but they eagerly read the accounts, and therefore the mountain correspondents are a necessity. And the sojourners on the mountains are themselves made more happy by reading of their own gay doings—of the balls, picnics, flower shows, tennis matches, and other methods which they devise whereby to kill the time—which must be killed, somehow, on mountain as on plain. But when the wants and wishes of both sides—those "above" and those "below"—are thus provided for, why is it thought necessary in "Overland Summaries" to send the tales of pleasure in their entirety to England? Does any reader in England care for such news here? Can even Bayswater delight in stale *Gup*—that word which in India signifies the gossip and scandals which are characteristics of the hills as eternal as themselves? If any say "yes," then have we offended, in perhaps too hastily expressing our delight that the day of the hill correspondent is for a little time no more. But in justification of ourselves we would have it remembered that, whereas the home reader who does not care to read the mountain literature, may at his own will skip it or pass it by, no such sweet privilege is ours. A stern journalistic sense of duty compels us to go through the many columns, in order to find, if possible, something serious, profitable, or of good report to justify that annual exodus from work and worry in the plains which the Governments in India—one and all—declare to be necessary to their successful carrying out of British rule there. But what do we find? Anglo-Indian papers, supposed to be "Overland Summaries" of Indian intelligence for English readers, but the chief information being the fast life and frivolities of the hill stations, to tell which to us no less than dozens of long and close columns of type are given! Lest we should be thought guilty of exaggeration, we reprinted a sample of this hill correspondence last week, which was all taken up with an account of amateur theatricals at Simla, where we are told of one of the lady performers: "The folds of her nightcap are as irresistible as the manner in which she sings, and the shower of bouquets and the treble *encore* with which she is greeted proves conclusively that a Simla audience can, after all, enjoy a hearty laugh." Here is a verse of a song, composed and sung by an A.D.C., which was received with "shrieks of laughter":—

> Calcutta papers still remark the Exodus is wrong,
> It may be so, but yet we are going particularly strong,
> They swear we never work at all, and tho' it is grotesque,
> In fact, official life up here is nothing but burlesque.

—a truth, perhaps, which the singer and audience did not altogether realise.

After this song we are informed that "an amusing scene followed, which prepared the audience for the topical duet"—of which here followeth a specimen:—

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Some people say that Simla folk are up to curious games,
Do you think so?
No, I'm certain they're mistaken.
But there's Mrs. ——?
No, you really mustn't mention names,
Don't you think so?
No, you might be quite mistaken!
Still there's Mrs. What-ye-call-em flirts with Mr. So and So
While *he* is grilling in the regions down below.
But if any one should hint at it or say I told you so,
You can tell them—
What?
They must be quite mistaken!

We learn from the mountain scribe that "a Simla audience, as all actors who have ever succeeded or failed on the local boards, is a truly critical and severe one," but on this occasion their "taste was bit," and the efforts of the performers was "thoroughly successful." It is, however, trying to one's temper to read, after wading through three long columns of the above kind of stuff, that the writer "regrets he has not sufficient time or space to describe at length the performance of each actor."

This was the last straw on the editorial camel, and we succumbed; but we are recovering at the reflection that, until next hot weather at least, there will be no more amateur mountain theatricals to describe. The pen of the hill correspondent will be at rest—for a time.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 5.)

JACKSON—The services of Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

HOLIDAY—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. M. Holiday as consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, vice Mr. G. Ruckert.

CREAGH—The services of Major O'M. Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps, commandant of the Merwara Battalion, are on his return from furlough replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

KENSINGTON, Mr. A., is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce during the absence of Mr. E. Lawrence on privilege leave.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

POWELL, Lieut. N. J. H., East Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), Jan. 24, 1888.

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. A. F., Border Regiment, officiating squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, Feb. 21, 1888.

LAING, Lieut. F. C., Border Regiment, wing officer 39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Feb. 21, 1888.

EDWARDS, Lieut. H. C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, March 17, 1888.

HOGG, Lieut. T. C. M. T., Connaught Rangers, officiating wing officer 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, March 22, 1888.

CLARKE, Second Lieut. A. C. S., Border Regiment, officiating squadron officer 18th Bengal Lancers, March 2, 1888.

STANTON, Second Lieut. H. L., King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating wing officer 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, March 9, 1888.

HENNESSY, Second Lieut. J. P. C., South Wales Borderers, officiating wing officer 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, March 22, 1888.

CLARKE, Second Lieut., will rank as lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from March 2, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

STANTON, Second Lieut., will rank as lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from March 9, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

HENNESSY, Second Lieut., will rank as lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from March 22, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being being struck off duty:—

HOWELL, Lieut.-Colonel H., Bengal S.C., 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced Nov. 16, 1888.

MANSEL, Major C. G., Bengal S.C., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 22nd year, commenced July 8.

FASKEN, Captain G. G. M., Bengal S.C., 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 16th year, commenced June 13.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain G. W., Bengal S.C., 14th Bengal Lancers, for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced Sept. 21, 1889.

SWANSTON, Lieut. C. O., Bengal S.C., 18th Bengal Lancers, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced May 9.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted furlough out of India:—

INGLIS, Conductor J., barrackmaster, first class, M.W. Department (m.c.), for 180 days.

THOMPSON, Apothecary W., 2nd grade (m.c.), for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Sept. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

RYVES, Colonel H. E., second in command 13th Bengal Lancers, to be commandant, vice Macnaghten, deceased.

MACMULLEN, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., squadron commander 13th Bengal Lancers, to be second in command, vice Ryves.

DEANE, Major G. W., squadron commander 13th Bengal Lancers, to to move up in succession, vice Macmullen.

GWATKIN, Captain F. S., squadron commander 13th Bengal Lancers, to move up in grade succession, vice Deane, and to remain seconded for employment on the staff.

ATKINSON, Captain F. G., squadron commander 13th Bengal Lancers, to move up in grade succession, vice Gwatkin.

BALFOUR, Captain J. H., squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Atkinson.

HERBERT, Lieut. D., 13th Bengal Lancers, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Balfour.

SULLIVAN, Lieut. E. L., Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 36th Sikhs, on probation.

SHONE, Major W. T., D.S.O., R.E., on return to India, is temporarily posted to the headquarters of inspector-general of Military Works.

MONCUR—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain J. D. Moncur, 1st Dragoon Guards, is extended to Dec. 31.

DALY, Surgeon J. H., to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

SPRATT, Major E. J. H., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for five months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 2.)

SEN, Mr. A. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Cuttack.

WARD, Mr. R. L., assistant superintendent of police, Darjiling, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Bogra, as a temporary measure.

CASTLE, Mr. R., assistant superintendent of police, in charge, Patna City, is transferred to Murshidabad.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. R. S., assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, is transferred to Patna.

HUME—The services of Colonel W. W. Hume, B.S.C., district superintendent of police, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

JOUBERT, Surgeon-Major C. H., officiating professor of midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed leave for six months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 3.)

KENSINGTON—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, officiating deputy commissioner, Umballa, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

ROE, Mr. C. E. G., officiating district superintendent of police, Hoshiarpur, is transferred in his substantive capacity to the Amritsar District.

SCRATCHLEY, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Chenab Canal division, to the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 5.)

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor N.W. Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotion:—

GOOD, Mr. W., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent, vice Major L. F. Boileau, R.E., transferred.

THORNHILL, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the charge of the Mainpuri division, Lower Ganges Canal.

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BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Sept. 28.)

Fanshawe, Mr. R. A. L., district superintendent of police, on his return from privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as deputy inspector-general of civil police during the absence of Mr. J. Dixon.

Beale—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. R. Beale, extra assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Pegu district.

Angus, Major J., of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate at Toungoo.

FURLOUGHS.

Moore—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. R. Moore, extra assistant commissioner.

Fraser—Furlough for one year and ten months is granted to Mr. J. S. D. Fraser, assistant commissioner.

Dixon—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. J. Dixon, deputy inspector-general of civil police.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 1.)

The following gentlemen are permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service, from the dates set opposite their names:—

Wilson, Mr. W., Oct. 1.

Kelsall, Mr. J., Nov. 2.

Heming, Lieut.-Colonel D., is granted general leave in India, on private affairs, for six months.

Handley—Mr. Justice Shepherd, having been appointed by Her Majesty in succession of Mr. Justice Kernan, retired, and a vacancy still existing in the office of a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. Handley to officiate as a judge of the said Court.

Wodehouse, Major A. P., commandant of Poonamalee, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate of that station.

Kilgour, Colonel F., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Colonel R. G. Jenkins.

Hodgson, Lieut.-Colonel G. R., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton.

Thomas, Mr. T. E., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Colonel F. Kilgour.

Meredith, Mr. J., to act as superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Colonel C. J. T. Whitlock.

La Touche, Colonel W. P., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed superintendent, Army Clothing.

Johnson, Lieut. T. S., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., is permitted to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Transport Department.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps:—

Dunolly, Lieut. K. J. G., Essex Regiment, wing officer, sub pro tem., 5th Madras Infantry.

Ross, Lieut. J. W., South Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry.

Priestley, 2nd Lieut. C. E. N., Welsh Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Madras Lancers.

Oakes, 2nd Lieut. G. R., Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 28th Madras Infantry.

Bruce, 2nd Lieut. F., Welsh Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

Savi, 2nd Lieut. R. J. T., Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 31st Light Infantry.

Mockler, 2nd Lieut. G. H. G., Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 20th Madras Infantry.

Adams, Surgeon C., Indian Medical Service, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced June 24.

Bell—The service of Colonel W. J. Bell, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Johnson—The services of Lieut. T. S. Johnson, Staff Corps, 31st Madras Light Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 10.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Salmon, Colonel W. A., to act as political agent, Cutch, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I.

Goodfellow, Colonel G. R., C.I.E., to act as political agent, Mahi Kantha, pending Colonel Scott's return.

Holland, Mr. W. J., acting district superintendent of police, is allowed leave, on p.a., for six months.

MILITARY.

Montgomery, Lieut. T. R. A. G., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain.

FURLOUGHS.

Broome, Lieut. G. S., Staff corps, wing officer and adjutant 29th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on p.a., for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, eighth year, commenced May 10.

Sexton, Lieut. J. J. O'B., Staff Corps, wing officer 10th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on urgent p.a., for six months, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, fourth year commenced Aug. 25.

Kennedy, Commander W., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Harrison, Captain D. C. W., Staff Corps, district staff officer, 2nd class, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 15th year, commenced Feb. 11.

Taylor, Captain J. D. O., Staff Corps, attached 6th Punjab Infantry for one year; pension service, 12th year, commenced May 1, 1882.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Oct. 4.)

FURLOUGHS.

Wood, 2nd Lieut. A. V. L., 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Logan, Lieut. F. C. L., North Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), to remain in England, in extension, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

October 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain C. Herbert, S.C.; Captain C. H. Westmorland, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel E. Swinton-Skinner, S.C.; Captain H. D'U. Keary, S.C.; Lieut. G. G. M. Hudson, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Captain M. T. Lyde, S.C.; Lieut. C. A. Brown, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. G. Thomson (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Captain M. T. Lyde (Bo.S.C.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade-Surgeon J. Bennett, M.D., six months; Lieut.-Colonel R. Bartholomew, Cav., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Clerk, Inf., three months; Surgeon-Major T. Mayne, two months; Colonel C. S. Steward, Cav., thirty-one days.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel E. Mockler, Inf., six months; Lieut. R. P. Colomb, S.C., three months; Lieut. C. H. C. Heyman, S.C., ten days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Harrison (Cov.), one week's extraordinary leave; J. S. L. Long, six months' m.c.; E. F. Jacob, two weeks' furlough, and to return; A. Grant, four months' m.c.; C. R. Marriott (Cov.), five days' furlough; H. W. Smith, six weeks' furlough.

Madras Estab.—R. Hood, six months' m.c.

Bombay Estab.—H. J. Landon, three months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain C. F. G. Young, S.C.; Captain F. P. Hutchinson, S.C.; Lieut. E. E. Couper, S.C.; Colonel H. W. J. Senior, S.C.; Captain E. J. Medley, S.C.; Major W. H. Browne, S.C.; Major C. W. Muir, C.I.E., S.C.; Lieut. W. A. Cuppage, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. H. Yate, S.C.; Surgeon-Major W. E. Johnson; Lieut. A. H. Kellie, S.C.; Lieut. R. H. Dawson, S.C.; Captain G. J. Shaw, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. Hay, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. W. Court, T. R. Wyer, W. A. S. Lake, Captain M. J. Meade (B.S.C.), R. H. G. Irvine.

Bombay Estab.—R. G. Oxenham.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

Downing—Oct. 17, at 174, Amhurst-road, Hackney Downs, the wife of Captain D. F. Downing, Royal Artillery, of a son.

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HASTINGS—Oct. 19, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of Captain Warren Hastings, B.S.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRIDGES—ROSKELL—Oct. 15, at the Church of the English Martyrs, Preston, James Emile Bridges, of the Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law, to Marianne Roskell, of Stokyn, Holywell, daughter of the late John Roskell, and granddaughter of the late George Roskell, of Flint, J.P.

EDMISTON—DOUGLAS—Oct. 23, at 8, Buckingham-terrace, Edinburgh, W. Laurence Edmiston, of Kotagherry, Madras, to Mima, widow of Major George Malcolm Douglas, and daughter of the late James Jamieson, Park-gardens, Glasgow.

WATSON—CHASE—Oct. 17, at the British Legation, Darmstadt, Gilbert Watson, son of the late R. Watson, of Victoria-park, Ayrshire, to Eva Gordon, eldest daughter of H. M. Chase, Bengal Civil Service.

WILLMER—ROGERS—Sept. 24, at Montclair, New Jersey, United States of America, Amy, daughter of Charles K. Willmer, to Charles K. Rogers, eldest son of the late Longdon M. Rogers, H.E.I.C.S., of Laurel Bank, Bromley, Kent.

DEATHS.

FULLER—Oct. 14, at Wimborne, Herbert Knowles Fuller, M.B., Indian Medical Service, aged 32.

GILBERT—Oct. 18, at 4, Imperial-terrace, Great Malvern, Ann, widow of Lieut. William Gilbert, 48th Regiment, aged 87.

HARRIS—Oct. 11, Archie M. A. Harris, Lieut. Royal Engineers, eldest son of the late Major J. Harris, formerly of St. John's Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight. Shot near Quetta, Indian Frontier, by a Pathan robber, aged 23.

HOLROYD—Oct. 16, at Lindfield, Sussex, Lucy, widow of Henry Holroyd, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Calcutta.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIE—Sept. 30, at Nathiagalli, the wife of Archibald Christie, B.C.S., of a son.

CRESSWELL—Sept. 23, at Akyab, Burma, the wife of Major Cresswell, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

FRASER—Oct. 5, at Dharwar, the wife of Stuart M. Fraser, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

GORDON—Sept. 27, at Bellary, the wife of Laurie Gordon, Solicitor, of a daughter,

HICKMAN—Sept. 28, at Murree, the wife of Major Stopford Hickman, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

HIGGINSON—Sept. 28, at Benares, the wife of Fred. W. Higginson, F.R.C.S.I., of a son.

MITCHELL—Oct. 3, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. M. Mitchell, Salt and Abkari Revenue, of a daughter.

MONTANARO—Oct. 5, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieut. A. F. Montanaro, R.A., of a daughter.

PATERSON—Sept. 27, at Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev. R. McCheyne Paterson (Church of Scotland Mission, Gujrat, Punjab), of a son.

ROBERTS—Sept. 29, at Puri, the wife of H. V. H. Roberts, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

RAITT—Sept. 25, at Saugor, the wife of Lieut. H. G. B. Raitt, B.S.C., of a daughter.

SAMPSON—Oct. 8, at Argyll-road, Bombay, the wife of M. E. Sampson, Inspector, Bombay Port Trust, Victoria and Prince's Docks, of a son.

SHEARS—Oct. 6, at Cuddalore, Ann Florence, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor G. Shears, S.I. Railway V.R. Corps, of a daughter.

THOMSON—Oct. 4, at Agra, the wife of F. Livingstone Thomson, M.A., Professor, Agra College, of a son.

WILLIAMS—Oct. 11, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Henry Clissold Williams, C.S., Inspector-General of Police, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

WINCKLER—Sept. 28, at Bellary, the wife of A. Winckler, Medical Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLOETE—BAGNELL—Oct. 2, at Kirkes Church, Poona, Evelyn Henry Rivers Josias Cloete, Lieut. Royal Horse Artillery, only son of the late General Sir Abraham Cloete, K.C.B., to Selena Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. H. W. Bagnell, Rector of Nuffield, Oxon.

HEMMING—MACNAGHTEN—Oct. 2, at Christ Church, Simla, Edward Hughes Hemming, Captain, R.E. second son of G. W. Hemming, Q.C., to Blanche Alice, eldest daughter of Colonel A. W. Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry.

DEATHS.

ANSCOMB—Sept. 23, at Quetta, May Constance, the child of Captain and Mrs. A. M. Anscomb, Beluchistan Volunteers, aged 1.

ANSCOMB—Sept. 24, at Quetta, Amy Taverner, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. M. Anscomb, Beluchistan Volunteers, aged 8.

FARQUHARSON—Sept. 29, at Arrah, from the effects of a fall from a train in motion, Lieut E. B. Farquharson, 1st Battalion the East Surrey Regiment, aged 24.

MONTANARO—Oct. 5, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the infant daughter of Lieut. A. F. Montanaro, R.A.

NOYES—Sept. 13, at Dacca, Captain Charles Rede Noyes.

O'CONNOR—Oct. 2, at Roorkee, Rose, the wife of Lieut. M. O'Connor, late of the Remount Depôt, Saharanpore.

WILLIAMS—Sept. 21, at Calcutta, Florence, the wife of T. M. Williams, Commander, B.I.S.N. Company, Limited.

COLONEL THULLIER, Surveyor-General, has arrived at Simla. The question of removing draughtsmen and offices from Dehra to Simla will be settled in a few days.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief left Simla on the 1st Oct. on his tour to the hill cantonments in the neighbourhood, and halted at Kukkur Hathi for the night. On the 2nd he reached Subathu, inspected the Wiltshire Regiment and visited the barracks, hospitals, and regimental institutes, Lady Roberts also visiting the hospitals and married quarters. In the afternoon there were regimental sports and games, and Lady Roberts distributed toys to the soldiers' children, who are occasionally given a treat of this kind. On the 3rd Kasauli was reached, the Sanawar Asylum being visited on the way. The party put up at the "Home" at Kasauli, which is a bright and comfortable house. On the morning of the 4th the depôt was inspected, and in the afternoon a march was made to Dhurmpore. On the 5th the Royal Scots Fusiliers were inspected at Dagshai, and the headquarters of the 2nd Queen's at Solon. After dinner his Excellency and Lady Roberts left for Simla, arriving at midnight. Colonel Murray, A.A.G., and Major Cowan, A.D.C., were the staff officers of the party. The troops at all the stations were found in excellent health and condition, and preparations had already begun for the march down to the plains.

THERE will be a vacancy in the ranks of the Brigadiers at the Muridki Camp of Exercise, as Colonel Hammond, Commandant of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, who was to have had one of the brigades, proceeds home shortly, on medical certificate.

THE rumour that the 17th Lancers are to change places with the 5th Lancers at Mhow in December is unfounded. The 5th Lancers, as all along arranged, relieve the 8th Hussars at Meerut, who proceed to England. The 5th will probably not be sorry to leave their first Indian station, where they have suffered so heavily from typhoid.

MAJOR COWAN, Aide-de- Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, writes to the *Pioneer* to correct a mistake in the report of his Excellency's speech at the Simla Rifle Meeting, which, as it is of some consequence to the sense of the passage in which it occurs, requires correction. "There are occasions," said Sir Frederick Roberts, "when the most stubborn valour must perforce succumb to the superior shooting of an otherwise inferior enemy; but there is *no* occasion when a courageous and well-disciplined force can help its energies being stimulated and its *morale* raised by the consciousness of its possessing a superior technical education—that is to say, its being able to put more bullets into a specified object in a shorter time than its adversary." The unfortunate omission of the pregnant *no* made his Excellency's meaning rather obscure in the *Pioneer's* report.

GENERAL LUCK, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has reported that the lancer regiments were more proficient in the use of their weapon than those regiments armed only with the sword, few of which go in as a whole for what is known as *nezabazi*. In noticing this the Inspector-General said that every encouragement was offered to the sowar to perfect himself in the use of his carbine, but Government left it to the liberality of officers to encourage him to practise with the principal weapons, the lance or sword. The new prizes now to be competed for should undoubtedly cause the Native cavalry soldier to become a better swordsman or lancer, according to the weapon with which he is armed.

CAPTAIN H. M. JONES, V.C., has in all probability taken Simla *en route* to consult the Viceroy regarding India's relations with Siam before taking up his appointment. Captain Jones is a retired military officer, who won the V.C. in the Crimea, and who has since served in the consular and diplomatic capacities in various parts of the world. It may be hoped he will go to Siam thoroughly in touch with the views of the Government of India, and that the settlement of the present frontier difficulties will be facilitated by the knowledge and experience which Captain Jones brings with him. He will have no easy task, as just now things are not in the most satisfactory state, and require early adjustment.

THE supply of maps of the surrounding country to all fortifications in India, for use in ascertaining the ranges of the guns mounted therein, has been ordered. The map record office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, will supply Bengal; but in Madras and Bombay the maps will be obtained under the orders of Government. In cases where maps of the surrounding country are not available for issue, officers in charge of fort armaments will have to apply to the local revenue officers for the information required.

CAPTIAN MOBERLEY, Adjutant of the Royal Artillery at Bombay, has been placed under arrest in connection with the military accounts of Colaba, and will be tried by a court-martial for embezzlement.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SHORTLAND, commanding the Royal Artillery, who has taken ninety days' privilege leave to

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England, has been directed to return in order to assist in the investigation.

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

The annual inspection of the 2nd Punjab Volunteers Rifles took place on Oct. 5, Brigadier-General Galbraith, C.B., commanding the Sirhind District, being the inspecting officer. The corps number 314 officers and men, and of these 223 were present, only 36 being absent without leave. The volunteers assembled near the Public Works Offices, and were marched down to Annandale by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, commanding. They were there formed up in line, and General Galbraith, accompanied by Captain Buckland, District Staff Officer, and Captain Eardley-Wilmot, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, was received on arrival with a general salute. The corps marched past first in column, and then in quarter-column, afterwards passing in double-time. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker then put them through some battalion movements, and the Major and a few other officers, at the General's request, also showed their knowledge of drill. The movements were well executed, considering what little practice the men have in battalion drill. One company then took up a defensive position and the remainder attacked across the open, flanking parties working well on either hand. The sham action was conducted with much spirit. A squad of ten men, chosen at haphazard from the rank, than fired volleys at 800 yards. The shooting was good—42·50 per cent. of hits being scored at half-size volley firing target. General Galbraith afterwards addressed the corps, and expressed himself well pleased with their smart appearance and the manner in which they had gone through their drill. Volunteers, he said, had a good many difficulties to contend with, and they therefore deserved all the more credit for the sacrifices they made in discharging their duties. He dwelt upon the importance of attaining efficiency in musketry, in which Volunteers should always excel. The drill of the corps was much better than he had expected, and the men marched vigorously and well together. Referring to Lieut.-Colonel Walker's approaching departure to England, he said he was sure they would all share with him the desire to see their commanding officer back among them next year. The parade then broke up, the Volunteers sitting down to an *al fresco* lunch provided on the ground.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

FEEBLENESS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—At length we have received a trustworthy account of the Rohtuk riots on the 7th of last month.

I solicit your attention to page 405 of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 2nd inst.

The first thing we learn is that the well-intentioned measures of a former Viceroy may endanger the existence of millions of property belonging to Natives and Englishmen; the attempt to Riponise India, to govern it as Yorkshire is governed, has wholly failed.

"Neither Native magistrates nor members of the Municipal Committee were of any assistance either in reporting on the general state of affairs, or in attempting to restore the *entente cordiale* which had previously existed between Hindus and Mohamedans."

The next thing to be taken to heart is the fact that the never satisfied ambition of Secretaries and other Officials at Simla to absorb all the patronage of the Indian Empire, leads to uncertainty, imbecility, and feebleness in governing.

Had Major Rennick, the District Officer, been invested with full powers, no riot would, I think, have taken place; the assault "on the 7th September was made almost entirely by Jats from villages, who are, as a rule, ignorant, but well disposed."

The instigators were mainly burneahs (shopkeepers), and if Major Rennick had been empowered to summon them to attend on him, the rascals would have been quaking in or out of their shoes.

Kindly write an article on this subject, by which you may save many lives and much property.—Your obedient servant,

October 22nd. T.

Mr. Caine's cultivation of tobacco in Madras has been so successful that the Madras Government is importing some tobacco seed from Sumatra and British North Borneo for a trial.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mrs. James and Miss Butler, Rev. R. P. Burnett, Mr. Corsar, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. A. Lawson, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Miss Woolley, Mr. D. F. de Vitre, Mr. Cotsworth, Mr. A. E. Martineau, Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Slothert and two infants, Mr. H. R. Morgan, two Misses Le Geyt, Miss Grant Chevasse, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. Newton, Rev. C. B. Newton, Mrs. J. Duke and infant, Mr. Montresor, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. J. Baron, Mr. Crittell, Mr. Spencer Charrington, M.P., Mr. Montgomerie, Miss Hunter, Mr. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Miss Stainer, Dr. and Mrs. Warness, Miss Rogers, Miss Sherman, Miss Harris, Miss Jamieson. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. A. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ormiston, Brigade-General H. Collett, C.B., Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Ferris, Lady White and child, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and child, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Mackay, Mr. J. E. Howard, Mr. H. F. Silcock, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Mr. W. Holmes, Mr. Milne, Mr. Webb, Col. Nicolay, Mr. Roxoe, Major Evans Gordon, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. H. Grove, Mr. C. L. Sweet, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Hunter, Mr. H. H. Swann, Mr. Hawke, Mr. J. B. Johnston, Mr. Marriott, Mr. W. C. Noade. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Cotton, Mr. Brooks.

For Port Said: General Charles Baker Pasha, Mr. C. Ashmore Baker, Colonel Kelly Bey, Mrs. Royle and child, Miss Jenkins.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. H. Greenfield, Major H. P. Okeden, Miss Greaves, Mr. Elsworth and three children, Mrs. and Miss Uppleby, Mr. Uppleby, Mr. C. Ryder, Major G. B. Allen.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Marseilles*: Mr. Jas. Peat.

For Marseilles: Miss Dykes, Miss Pilleau, Miss M. B. Brown, Mrs. Powyss, Miss Mellersh, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Threlfall, Miss Culley.

For Ismailia: Mr. A. Beeston, Mr. F. Beeston, Dr. Bousé, Mr. Lashan, Dr. Longmore two Misses Thomson, Lady Milton, Miss Acklin, Mrs. A. Reid and two children, Miss McGavin, Capt. Carstairs, Mr. Blanche, Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

For Colombo: Mr. A. E. Gibson.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Collingridge, Rev. M. Pavey, Rev. A. E. Goodman, Mrs. and Miss Sharp, Miss Lazarus, Miss Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Lindquest, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss E. M. Hall, Rev. W. Wallace, Rev. E. A. Douglas, Rev. A. J. Shields, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. L. R. Fraser, Mr. C. Beckford, Mr. and Mrs. Danby, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Nelson, Capt. J. Taylor, Mrs. Dunsmuir and two children, Mr. C. Taylor, Miss M. Jackson, Mr. W. Gaitskell, Miss Waters, Mr. W. M. Hudson, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and infant, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Weatherley, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss E. W. Richardson, Miss Hunter, Mr. Kingsley, Mrs. Neville Rolfe and infant, Miss Wilson, Mr. Holt, Mr. N. David, Miss Sowerby, Mr. Heawood, Miss E. Pike, Mrs. Gaskin, Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., Mr. Walker, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Harnsby, Mr. Phillipson, Mr. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark, Mr. F. W. Perman, Mr. W. Thomson.

For Ismailia: Lord Dunsany, Mr. T. Lambert.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Lane, Rev. T. J. and Mrs. Pickford and child, Rev. J. W. Hall, Mr. J. M. Fraser, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Fox, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Cumberland, Col. Parry Okeden. *From Naples:* Rev. R. and Mrs. Tebb, Mr. E. C. Skrine, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Smellie and child.

For Bombay: *From Naples*: Mr. Justice Hill and Mrs. Hill.

For Madras: Mr. P. W. Church, Rev. F. B. Gwinn, Rev. F. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Mockett, Rev. A. N. Storrs, Miss E. C. Vines, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. Robertson, Rev. W. E. Douglas, Mrs. and Miss Ritchie, Mrs. D. Brockman and child.

For Naples: Major and Mrs. Cockayne Frith, Mr. Frith, jun., Mr. J. H. James, two Misses Riding, Mrs. H. Onslow.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. R. Cosens, Lieut. P. Weatherley, Mr. Harkin.

For Aden: Mr. Fawckner.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 31; from Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Broadhead.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich, Rev. F. Montgomery, Mr. Ferard, Mr. Kingcome, Mr. W. Lang. *From Venice:* Dr. N Vaishnav.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Challis.

For Alexandria: Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smyth, Mr. E. H. Day, Mrs. Baldi and child, Capt. Raufee, Mr. C. S. Paddon, Dr. Blackner, Lieut. Ridley, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Trevethick, Mrs. Eckersley, Mr. Bather, Mr. Duckenson, Mr. Layman. *From Brindisi:* Capt. Pennyman, Lieut. E. J. Dent, Capt. H. Wigram, Mr. Paddon, Mr. Thos. Peacock, Mr. M. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Rev. and Mrs. Williams, La Comtesse de Montjoye and daughter, Capt. Ternan, Mr. Tolomeo, Miss Bristow, Miss Partridge, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Mr. Miller, Mr. Schlagee. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. de Smet, Mr. Corlis, Mrs. and Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey,

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Mr. and Mrs. L. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. G. Muller and infant, Mrs. and Miss Peckmann, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Nicholls, Dr. and Mrs. Engle and three children, Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. and Mrs. Anastasia and family.

For Malta: Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Pearson and child, Mr. W. H. Ellis, Mr. F. Hodges.

For Colombo: General Lord Chelmsford, Miss Henderson, Mr. S. P. Sayser, Mr. and Mrs. Beyfus and child, Mr. Taylor. *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. C. Mendis.

For Madras *(via Bombay):* Mr. J. Peat. *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. B. Fortune. *From Venice:* Brig.-Surg. C. Sibthorpe.

For Brindisi: Mr. McNicoll, Mr. J. Stone.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8; from Brindisi, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Canon Wilberforce, Mrs. and Miss Wilberforce, Mr. R. Enthoven, Rev. James and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. Fairlie Muir, Miss Helen Muir, Capt. F. H. Yate, Colonel Shortland, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Jackson, Miss Pike, Miss Murphy, Miss Clark, Miss J. Taylor, Mr. F. W. Cowderry, Mr. Duncan Fry, Mr. Batchelor, Major Yate Mr. Blood, Mr. W. H. Niven, Mr. F. Holloway, Mr. N. Outram, Mr. Drew, Sir James Corry, Bart., M.P., Mr. E D. Petter, Mr. A. M. Pearce, Mrs. Faithfull, Mrs. Broskway, Mrs. E. Gray, Miss Walthew, Miss Newton, Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. Durrant, Mr. F. Sessions, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. E. J. Drew. *From Brindisi:* Major F. Barrow, Col. Waterhouse, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell, Lord Chelsea, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch, Mr. James Halliday, Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Kirby, Rev. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. G. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Miss Langworthy, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. E. Cargill, Mr. W. M. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. C. Morel, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Rajah Shiam Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Hollis, Mr. McLagan, Mr. L. Shuka, Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Horne, Mr. P. Sims, Mr. Badcock. *From Ismailia:* Mr. and Miss Lynch. *From Aden:* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Col. Cavage, Col. Greig, Col. Jopp, Capt. Ferguson.

For Aden: Mr. H. E Barrett, Miss Donald.

For Gibraltar: Capt. Buckley, Mr. W. W. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Fulton and two children, Capt. W. Fulton, Lieut.-Col. Stephens, Mr. W. J. Wilkins, Mr. Bellagh.

For Malta: Mr. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gale, Mrs. Rivers and infant, Miss Reid, Mrs. Sherrard and two children, Mrs. Oakes, Miss F. Byron, Mrs. and two Misses Campbell Young, Mrs. C. Anson, Mrs. Godding and infant, Miss Colston, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Pelham, Mr. F. Wootton Isaacson, M.P., and son, Mr. Dalison, Mr. Style.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Silver, Mr. Angelo, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Hakim, Miss Inglis. *From Brindisi:* Mr. P. Thummles, Mr. Findlay.

For Ismailia: Hon. W. Byron, Mr. G. A. and Miss Byron, Mr. W. Paul, Mr. Hornstein, Mr. Ketanck.

For Brindisi: Misses Davids (2), Mrs. Ibbetson.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Nov. 14; from Marseilles, Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. M. Beth, Mrs. Glendinning and infant, Lady Metcalfe, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Long, Mr. E. Bibby, Mrs. R. King and infant, Capt. E. A. Young, Miss Taylor, Mr. G. C. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Rev. Mr. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Leightowler, Miss Lynch, Lady Thompson and infant, Mrs. and Miss Rosario, Mrs. Ten Brocke and infant. *From Marseilles:* Mr. Rose, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. B. Oldfield, Mr. F. Peacock, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. J. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton and child, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr G. W. Walker, Mr. H. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Craigie, Dr. and Mrs. Evers, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Mr. H. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Miller, Mr. A. T. Shaw. *From Ismailia:* Mr. E. D. Cohen. *From Port Said:* Two Messrs. Bloomfield.

For Port Said: Sergt.-Maj. Gooding, Sir L. Jones Parry.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jones Williams.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Gibbs and child, General Brine.

For Marseilles: Two Misses Smith Dorrien, Lady and Miss Delamere.

For Madras *(via Bombay):* Two Misses Robertson.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 14; from Naples, Nov. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Hudson, Mrs. Joll, Miss Sergent, Mrs. A. K. Dougall and two infants, Mr. J. E. K. Boyd, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. R. S. Trivin, Mr. F. G. Hickson, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mr. Temple, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Samuel, Mr. F. C. Trench, Mr. and Mrs. Creatin, Miss Harley, Miss Beatson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bellagh, Mr. T. Young, Mrs. Mears and child, Mr. C. F. Wing, Mr. A. A. Lyall, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Cadge. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Bestie, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. J. E. Orr, two Misses Campbell, Mr. C. Gairdner.

For Madras: Mrs. Phillips, Rev. Mr. Marter, Rev. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. Walton, Miss Walton, Rev. W. Longman, Mr. A. Thompson, Miss Barclay, Mr. F. Miller. *From Port Said:* Mr. Thummles.

For Gibraltar: Sir Henry and Lady Drummond Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. E. G. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. de Sauty and two children.

For Bombay: Mr. Seymour Keay and two children.

For Colombo: Mr. Brown, Mrs. Waldock and two children, Mr. Waldock, jun., Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bovill and infant, Mrs. George Vanderspar and child, Hon. G. A. Lascelles.

For Naples: Mr. J. A., Mrs. and Miss Bennett.

For Ismailia: Mr. B. Lemere.

For Port Said: Mrs. Dixon.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Nov. 15; from Brindisi, Nov. 25.

For Alexandria: Coles Pasha, Mrs. Coles and family, Mr. and Mrs. Delaforce, Capt. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Diblay, Miss Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Helpman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Joseph, Miss B. Alston, Mrs. Garston, Mrs. Eckersley. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. Hewat, Mr. R. Lamb. *From Venice:* Mrs. Wingate, Lady Wingate, two Misses Wingate, Col. Sir John and Miss Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. and Miss Muir, Mr. J. M. and two Misses Cook, Miss Warre, Mr. Baglioni, Rev. E. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bewley, Mr. Moll, Hon. C. F. and Mrs. Berkeley, Dr. Warthington, Mr. J. Marshall, Capt. G. Brown.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Angel-Scott, Mr. Fitzherbert. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Miss McIlwraith.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Bower and family.

For Colombo: Mr. W. E. Master. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Symes, Mr. F. Walker.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Verschoyle, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jardine.

For Malta: Mr. Besley, Rev. J. D. Addison, Mrs. Moody, Mr. Bodham.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Nov. 21; from Brindisi, Dec. 2.

For Bombay: Surg. A. H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillwray, Mr. A. H. Straker, Capt. and Mrs. Angel Scott, Col. E. Maude, Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Mr. G. Beaumont, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Judd and child, Mrs. and the Misses Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Rev. W. and two Misses Field, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. R. Prior, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Miss Merriman, Miss Stewart, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers, Mr. Curnow, Mr. Boxall, Mrs. F. Field, Mr. G. Harvey. *From Brindisi:* Hon. and Mrs. Rampini, Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. C. Lidstone, Mr. Kulemkampff, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Ball, Miss Badcock, Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott, Maj. G. Eliott, Mr. J. C. R. Johnston, Mr. Allbless, Mr. Vazifdar, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. and Miss Elton, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Capt. Fenton, Mr. Alison, Sir R. Harvey, Mr. Weightman, Mr. Clayton, Messrs. F. and D. Prestage. *From Ismailia:* Mrs. and Miss Muir, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Rev. E. F. Brown.

For Malta: Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lieut. Fitton, Mr. Fitzherbert, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. G. C. Benson, Capt. Brown, Mr. Dowell, Lieut. J. H. Southey, Mrs. Croxon and child, Mr. H. Schofield, Capt. Linsay Caird, Mr. and Mrs. de Teissier, Capt. Hemphill, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Selwyn and party, Miss Kerrick, Sir R. and Lady Thomson, Misses Thompson, Rev. G. and Mrs. Henslow, Mrs. Walters.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Puletzer.

For Gibraltar: Mr. McLean, Hon. J. Cumming Bruce, Mr. D. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Ryden, Capt. and Mrs. Wiggins, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. R. Bankes.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Nov. 28; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Staines, Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Hosil and infant, Mrs. G. A. Strover and child, Lady Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jessop. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Liddiard and child, Mr. Massaontis, Mr. Lutrari, Mr. and Miss Jackson. *From Port Said:* Mr. Wendell.

For Bombay: Dr. W. Kaye, Lieut.-Col. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodd, Mr. Eagleson, Miss Glover, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine. *From Naples:* Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Aitken.

For Gibraltar: Capt. H. Elliot.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, Nov. 28; from Brindisi, Dec. 9.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Langenberg.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. W. de C. Ireland, Sir W. Wedderburn.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Clanchy, Miss Johnson, Miss Higgins, Miss M. J. Tomkins, Miss Bain, Mr. Pauncefote, Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Moss and family, Miss Caillard. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Maris, Miss Hays. *From Venice:* Lady St. John, Hon. Miss S. St. John, Hon. Miss M. St. John, Mr. Judd, Mrs. Senior.

For Malta: Two Misses Thursby, Miss Mackenzie.

For Gibraltar: Miss Stow.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 6; from Brindisi, Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. H. R. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray and infant, Mr. Baumbach, Rev. S. L. Lye, Mr. H. Buckland, Rev. Chas. Gore, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Ditmas, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burges, Surg. A. Silcock and friend. *From Brindisi:* Dr. Parker, Mr. H. R. Stephen, Mr. Agelastro, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Major W. H. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. E. Gibson, Mr. H. Cayley, Mr. Micrulachi, Dr. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Boydell, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. E. Rule. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Lambrinudi, Mr. Brandt. *From Port Said:* Mr. Pulitzer.

For Ismailia: Mrs. and Miss McLellan. *From Brindisi:* Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Furneaux.

For Madras *(via Bombay)*: Mr. and Mrs. O. K. MacCullum and two children, Miss Ritchie.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Dec. 12; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fraser and infant, Lieut.-Col. R. L. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and child. *From Naples:* Mr. A. C. White.

For Bombay: Mr. R. L. Campbell.

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S.s. *Parramatta*, from London Dec. 12; from Brindisi, Dec. 23.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. H. B. Beresford, Mr. B. Scott.
For Malta: Mr. R. de Chichester, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bather, Mr. McN. and two Misses Love.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant.
For Alexandria: Capt. and Miss Way. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Miss Blackley, Mr. Antoni.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Jessoe, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Singer.
For Port Said: Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes.
For Bombay: *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Christian.
For Ismailia: Miss Browne.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Shaw Stewart and party.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Nov. 2.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child, Mrs. H. A. Graves, Mrs. Angus, Mr. J. Phillips.
For Bombay: Capt. J. Stewart, Mrs. Wallace, Capt. R. H. Brown.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.
For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Broadhead and infant, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Renny and child.
For Madras: Col. and Mrs. C. D. A. Straker, Capt. J. H. Verschoyle, Mr. Williams, Mr. H. Fischer, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Mrs. Arthur Chamier, Miss Sell, Miss Kember, Miss Thomas, Miss Norman, Rev. E. Sell, Miss E. Rogers.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Taylor, Miss Watson, Mr. S. N. J. Risley, Mrs. Burke and two infants.
For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. Cox, Mrs. Mitchell and family, Miss Barrett, Mr. G. D. Oswell, Mrs. and two Misses Morey, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Harrison, Mr. F. Rowe, Mr. H. Robinson, Lady Victoria Freke, Miss G. M. Bayly, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Miss Holmes, Mr. Freke, Mr. Percy Freke, Mr. C. C. Chambers.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Dec. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Stally and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hearsey, Miss Hearsey, Miss Roberts, Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Mr. A. J. Pugh, Miss Pugh, Mr. A. C. Hills, Miss Hills, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. C. Hazen, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Miss L. H. Bruce, Miss C. H. Bruce, Master H. M. Bruce, Master G. H. Bruce, Miss Gault, Miss Cameron, Rev. Mr. Finlayson, Mrs. Midwinter and child, Rev. and Mrs. Shillidy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons, Miss Connel, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. H. Molesworth, Mr. G. Molesworth, Misses Cooke, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Chas. Gordon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Dec. 12.

For Bombay: *From Port Said*: Miss Grace McKinnon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Miss Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Miss Maloney, Mrs. Newall, child, and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M. Marrett, Miss Marrett, Mrs. Gordon, two Misses Ross, Miss H. M. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cotgrave and child, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant, Mr. J. Traill.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Maisey and three children, Mrs. and Miss Mercer, Master Mercer, Miss Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Rev. H. J. Abigail, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss Sharp, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Rev. D. S. McKenzie, Miss Edgley, Miss West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Miss Worsfold, Mr. E. S. Jacob, Capt. H. S. Sparling, Mrs. A. H. Benton and infant, Miss Amy Rose, Miss Hall, Mrs. Haden Cope and infant, Mr. Maples, Miss Cotton, Mrs. Robinson, Miss A. Robinson, Miss Lemoin, Mrs. Mackenzie. *From Marseilles*: Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wauton, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Capt. H. Dennys, Miss Wooldridge, Major J. Leach, R.A., Mrs. Leach, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore, Mr. W. J. A. Bird.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E. E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. McMullin, Mr. Watson and four children, Miss Evans, Mr. S. B. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Sparkes and three children, Capt. Parr Campbell, two Misses Parr Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Devine, two children, two Misses Devine, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Tippetts and child, Miss Tippetts, Mrs. Platton and child, Lieut. L. E. Cooper.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.

For Colombo, Madras and Calcutta: Miss Clayton, Mr. Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Leviet, Mrs. Julius, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Anderson, Miss Best, Mrs. Sevick's maid, Mrs. Gatliff, Mr. F. Gatliff, Mr. G. Hope Laurie, Mr. Percy Adlard, Mr. L. Oliver, Mr. A. W. Winterbotham, Mr. G. Jukes, Miss Lillie Yates, Miss King, Mrs. Simpson and infant, Dr. Day, Mrs. Day, Mr. W. Snowdoune, Mrs. W. Snowdoune, Miss L. English.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. I. Reeves, at Bombay, Oct. 6.

From London: Mr. T. Kennard, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. Yeo, Mr. G. C. Wand, Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. F. A. Walker, Mr. P. Flower, Mr. Gleadon, Miss Haig, Mr. Oates, Miss Tarraut, Lieut. C. W. Field, Mr. T. Hume, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. H. A. Patman, Miss Beardmore, Mr. Cross, Dr. Wolseley, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. Hall, Mr. G. G. S. Morris, Capt. Thomson, Mr. Reedman, Mr. A. E. Searle, Dr. and Mrs. Chaylor, Mr. Connew. *From Brindisi*: Lieut. G. Birdwood, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. Melton, Mr. G. N. Cave, Col. H. W. Webster, Col. Sir R. G. and Lady Saudeman, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Home, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. N. G. Benson, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir A. Croft, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Hassan, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. A. Gamini, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donaldson, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. Mellor, Mr. C. Fasson, Mr. W. A. Dring, Mr. H. Joll, Mr. Kimber, Col. Wylie, Deputy Surgeon-General and Miss Costello, Mr. A. Moll, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. Chirnside, Major W. Johnson, Mr. Beaham, Mr. H. G. Ryde, Mr. B. Samuel, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. McCormack, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Bomford, Brig.-Gen. W. Bugden, Mr. and Mrs. Farrant, Mr. G. J. Bagram, Mr. Criper, Mr. J. Nahata, Mr. J. Dudboria, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. F. B. Powell, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Morres, Capt. G. L. Thompson, Mr. J. E. Cubitt, Mr. Riddock, Mr. Breckes, Mr. Alone. *From Port Said*: Mr. Wm. Cullin. *From Ismailia*: Col. Ross. *From Suez*: Mr. Hooper.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, at Brindisi, Oct. 13.

From Bombay: Mrs. Colley and child, Mr. H. Peters, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phelps, Col. G. Jackson, Mr. A. Dick, Mr. A. Archibald, Mr. E. Rule, Surgeon-Major Scully, Mr. Basil Scott, Surgeon A. Silcock, Maj. R. C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomson, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. S. Barrett, Mr. Mahomed Beg, Capt. T. Haughton, Mr. H. Routledge, Mr. A. Allen, Mr. Beydell, Mr. W. Young, Mrs. Lewis, Lady A. Fitzgerald and two children, Mrs. Oliver. *For London*: Mrs. and Miss Saunders, Mr. G. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and family, Mr. Laskari, Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Moorkerjee, Mr. A. Redfern, Mrs. Darling and son, Mrs. Patch and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Fielding, Mrs. Oliver and two children, Miss Pritchard, Rev. and Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. W. Burton, Mr. G. Pinder, Mr. J. Reed, Mr. J. F. Cheyne, Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. W. C. Lewis, Mr. C. H. Weeks, Mr. W. Mackie, Miss Bissell, Mr. T. Perryman. *From Ismailia*: Mr. H. A. Bey. *From Port Said*: Mr. Bonnett.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. M. de Horne, at Marseilles, Oct. 15.

From Colombo: Mr. D. Skrine. *For London*: Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Scott.
From Bombay: Mrs. Beauclerk, Mrs. Rolls and infant, Mr. Galton. *For London*: Mr. H. A. Dickie, Capt. Westmorel, Mr. and Mrs. Van Jagen, Mr. Sargant, Capt. R. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Eddis, Mrs. Crighton.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Khios*, at Tilbury, Oct. 17.

From Calcutta: Miss Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. M. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mrs. Griffey, Mr. H. J. Stayner, Mr. W. Parlby.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O.s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, from Bombay, Oct. 11.

For London: Mr. C. F. Marston, Mr. G. E. Murray, Mr. E. C. Platt, Mr. C. Billington, Mrs. P. Malcolm.
For Brindisi: Mrs. Le Messurier, Justice and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. C. R. Mayo, Mr. Yusuf Beg, Miss H. Bouchier, M.D., Rev. J. W. Jackson.
For Marseilles: Mr. J. E. Caithness, Mr. E. C. Apostolides Lazaretti, Rev. T. E. Slater, Mr. Adair Craigie, Mr. W. A. Kennedy, Col. A. W. Foord, Lieut. Foord, Mr. J. H. Cook, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. E. H. Phillips, Mr. Fraukish.
For Aden: Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfit, from Bombay, Oct. 18.

For London: Col. A. Bredin, Mr. Percy G. Scott, Mrs. Parker

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Jervis, Mrs. G. J. Joseph, Mrs. Mungavin and infant, Master W. Green, Mrs. Nugent.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Farrer, Mr. R. P. Hart, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Huggett.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Oct. 25.

For Marseilles: Mr. F. Roberts, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. C. H. Mein, Mr. B. V. Rajwade, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bernard.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. Alderton, from London, Oct. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 4.

For Bombay: Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Thorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Fendall, Col. G. T. and Mrs. Skipwith and infant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Quinn, Mr. G. Zizinia, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and child, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. G. W. Thomas, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Bell, Mr. Dupuis, Mr. Howard, Mr. Cox, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Gabbett, Mr. T. Sutherland, Mr. Sen, Mr. Holms, Miss Fraser, Mr. Wodehouse, Col. and Mrs. Pretyman, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and family, Mr. P. D. Agnew, Dr. Kidd, Mr. S. Bromhead, Mrs. Wedderburn, Capt. A. E. Leslie, Mr. M. C. Tweedie, Mrs. A. E. Leslie, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. Patterson, Colonel Ewart, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge, Mrs. Coury, Mrs. Elliott and child, Mr. Kurmat Ali, Capt. Glennie, Rev. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr. C. Watson, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Brockman and child, Mrs. Rendle. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Rich, Mr. Acatos, Col. and Miss Powlett, Mr. J. F. and Miss Lumsden, Mr. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Maj. G. W. Martin, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Hood, Mr. C. J. Weber, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Rev. H. A. Midwinter, Mr. G. A. Ketteridge, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Mr. C. N. Clifton, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Laing, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. F. D. E. Innes, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. Schoen, Mr. F. Atlay, Capt. B. Creagh, Mr. Barrett, Mr. N. H. Johnson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elliott, Mrs. C. H. Luard, Mr. L. Andrews, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. Rich, Miss Macadam, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Zalicki, Mr. Rawlinson. *From Malta:* Miss McLeod. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Rodocanaki, Capt. G. Adye.

For Port Said: Miss Leigh, Miss Townsend, Mr. Shute. *From Brindisi:* Lieut. D'Aguilar, Miss Cavendish, Miss Austen.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Duke and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Miss A. Johnson, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Mr. D. Pennant, Major Whalley, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and child, Mr. and Miss Cresswell, Miss Peacock, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Cowell, Miss Gouzalls, Mr. L. C. D. Jenner, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Seager, Col. and Mrs. Papillon, Miss Graves, Capt. Kirkcudbright, Mr. Hills, Mr. Hancock.

For Malta: Mrs. Summat, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Gaiger, Miss Tite, Mrs. and Miss Corston, Mrs. and Miss Manuel, Miss Doddridge, Mr. and Mrs. Waterer, Miss Downey, Col. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. Dorwood, Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. Dent, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Jennings, Miss Oug, Capt. Banon, Mr. Worthington, Miss Gregory, Capt. Weston, Col. Davis, Mr. Townsend, Col. Thornhill, Miss Cotesworth.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Tait and two children, Miss Samuelson, Miss Culling. *From Brindisi:* Mr. L. E. Clark, Mr. Knapp.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. H. M. Baines. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Williams.

For Aden: Lieut. Ward.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Murray*, from Liverpool, Oct. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. Lyall, Mr. Ashburner, Mr. H. G. Chase, Mr. Jno. Mosley and family, Mr. F. R. Boder, Mrs. L. Woodward, Mrs. J. Zealy and child, Mr. Schmidt, Captain Powell, Mr. John Mackay, Mr. S. M. McCausland, Mr. W. Parker, Mrs. Whittel and family, Mrs. Bevillo.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool, Oct. 22.

For Colombo: Lieut. H. J. and Mrs. Bremner and child, Miss Ogilvie, Miss Lindsay, Mr. H. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and ayah, Mr. W. W. Swier, Mr. J. Walker.

For Madras: Rev. J. Norman and Mrs. Macrae, Mr. C. C. Hirst, Miss Macartney, Mrs. G. W. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. J. D. Hardmann, Mr. Bear, Miss Hamilton, Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. A. J. K. and Mrs. Walker, Rev. L. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Millar.

For Calcutta: Mr. Maxwell Laurie, Miss K. Lynn, Mrs. Hadengue, Mr. J. B. Warwick, Mrs. Acton, child, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. P. Farley and two children, Mrs. Mackinlay, Miss Bearne, Mr. H. R. Mortimer, Mr. J. Headley, Mr. John Bruce, Mr. Bonthron, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Law, Miss Wright.

For Suez: Miss Croft, Mrs. Struthers and child.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Cambridge*, Capt. J. Marr, from Liverpool, Oct. 22.

For Calcutta: Miss K. Adamson, Mr. R. Alston, Mr. R. Andrew, Miss Archibald, Miss Armstrong, Mr. R. Bardsley, Miss Battersby, Mr. H. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Chichester, Mr. Chrystal, Mrs. Coard, Mrs. Daw, Mr. A. M. Davidson, Mr. J. B. Feilmann, Miss Hindmarsh, Major and Mrs. Jenkins and son, Rev. A. and Mrs. Jewson, Miss L. Jewson, Mr. F. St. Aubyn King, Miss Lennox, Mr. F. G. Loch, Dr. J. M. Macphail, Mrs. Moorhead and infant, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. D. G. Russell, Mr. T. Taylor, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. P. Vickers, Mrs. Weatherley and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, Oct. 25.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Crosman, Mr. A. T. Hockly, Mrs. Beadon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strange, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. A. W. Wiggins, Miss Kitchin, Miss Mawson, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Mrs. S. C. Baines, Mr. R. C. Baines, Mr. L. Morshead, Mrs. E. M. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hill, Miss Taylor, Miss W. Coates, Miss Browne, Miss R. A. Brown, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Campbell, Mrs. Young, Miss Pirie, Miss H. Macnair, Miss Prideaux, Mr. F. Butler, Mr. J. Grant, jun., Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. A. Hennesey, Mr. C. Meadows, Mr. F. R. Rawlins, Mr. R. Leslie, Miss Baines, Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. J. McAcatamney, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. James Murray, Mr. W. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Wernicke, Miss G. Rack, Capt. and Mrs. Bulkeley, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. A. Nilson, Mr. Brieback, Mr. MacInnes.

For Madras: Surg. and Mrs. B. W. Bannerman, Mr. M. H. Pratt, Miss Kough, Mrs. Blenkinsop, Mr. and Mrs. E. Loventhal, Miss E. Deane, Mr. G. G. Matthews, Mr. F. F. Smaile, Mr. T. Patient, Mr. R. H. Hughes, Mr. Palmer.

For Colombo: Mrs. Shand, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and two children Mr. A. H. Sharp, Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Huntley Skrine and friend, Miss Agnes Seton, Mr. A. Fletcher, Mr. A. Prideaux, Mr. Horsburgh.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, sailed Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wyville Thomson, Dr. Stevenson, Miss Bristed, Mr. S. M. Squire, Mr. E. Read, Mr. L. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Sparling, two children, and ayah. Miss Booth, Major Newall, Mrs. Pedzosa, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Coates, Mrs. Creighton.

For Port Said: Miss Grace McKinnon.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. J. Orman, Nov. 1.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Partridge and infant, Mrs. Childers and infant, Capt. J. E. de V. Tattersall, Mrs. Harrison and three children, Mr. J. Ranken.

For Brindisi: Lieut. H. D. Watson.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. Gadd, Nov. 8.

For London: Mr. C. A. Daniell and Miss Daniell.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Woodburn.

Per s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, Nov. 15.

For London: Mrs. Durand and infant, Mr. Nicholson.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	29 Oct.
Euphrates..	—	—	—	31 Oct.	2 Nov.	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	—	—	—	29 Oct.	7 Nov.
Crocodile	—	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98¾	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		103½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		97	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		104	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		107	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	955
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	100
Colaba	1,380	...	25	...	410
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,120
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,475
French	all	...	60	...	585
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	410
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	465
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	205
New Berar	500	...	35	...	550
New Indian	125	...	10	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	475
Volkart...	all	...	75	...	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	300
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	545
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	390
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	91
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	730
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,210
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	450
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	950
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	540
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	130
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	800
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	25	...	730
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	530
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	950
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	660
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	920
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	600
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	610
Leopold	100	...	5	...	149
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,025
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,190
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	122½
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,610
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	675
Oriental	625	...	15	...	390
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,300
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	400
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	125
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	297½
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	35	...	350
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,550
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	78
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,550
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	365
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,950
Treacher and Co.	90	1,240
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—September 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c. 4 Promissory Notes	Rs.	98 12	to —
4½ of 1870 (1885)		— 0	to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)		102 4	to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		102 4	to —
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)		—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	101	0	to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	101	0	to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	101	8	to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	101	8	to 104 0
4½ of 1882 (1902)	93	8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	164	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	997½	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	125	to	—
Mussoorie	100	105	to	106
National of India...	£12½	165	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	25	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	185	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	103	to	104
Bengal Coal	100	1,800	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s.6d.	15½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	375	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	66	to	66
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	167	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90	to	91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138	to	139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	170	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	69	to	70
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	191	to	—
Gouropore	100	124	to	125
Great Eastern Hotel	100	81	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	119	to	—
India General Steam Navigation	100	91	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	72	to	73
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	150	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	100	to	101
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198	to	200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65	to	—
Riverside Press	100	79	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	81	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	86	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	105	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	70	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	53	to	54
Do. contributory	80	38	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	88	to	—
Central Cachar	200	100	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32	to	33
Chota Nagpore	100	25	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Darjiling	100	140	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	50	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	84	to	86
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	49	to	50
Eastern Cachar	100	30	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	39	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam.)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	27	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	82	to	—
Indian Terai	500	100	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100		par	
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66	to	63
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85	to	—
Do. contributory	200	65	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	48	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	105	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	10	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32	to	33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)... ...	100	48	to	50
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	103	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	53	4-5 disct.		
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61	to	62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72	to	73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	103	103	to	105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	185	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—October 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...		1	to	100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931		106¾	to	107¼
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...		—	to	—
4 India Enfaced Paper		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1885		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1893		—	to	—
4½ Ceylon, 1882		107	to	109
4 Do. 1886-90		105	to	107
4½ Mauritius, 1881		105	to	107
6 Do. 1895-96		110	to	115
4 Do.		102	to	104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...		107	to	109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	121	to	123
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	131	to	135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122	to	124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102	to	105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	129	to	132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	95	to	97
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½	to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	179	to	181
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24	to	24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24	to	24⅝
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	27½	to	28
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	111	to	113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	171	to	172
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	145	to	147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137	to	139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129	to	131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	109	to	111
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24	to	24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27½	to	28
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131	to	133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114	to	116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119	to	121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	116	to	118

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited,...	all	13¾	to	14
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15	to	15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106	to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	108	to	110
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	13½	to	13⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102	to	104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	100	to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	42	to	44

BANKS

Agra	all	8½	to	8¾
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	28	to	29
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	24	to	25
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	54	to	55

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Aganoor, S. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 7, '89.
Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom., Judl., 2 yrs., Apr. 14, '88.
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 10 mos., May 10, '89.
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '89.
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14 dys., Feb. 15, '89.
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comr., Punj., 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Andrews, G. A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Annesley, F. C., Burma Police, 15 mos., Feb., '89.
Apurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 5, '89.

Babington, Lieut.-Col. S., Bo.S.C., Bom. Police, 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 17 mos., July 18, '88.
Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., to Dec. 16, '89.
Baker, E. C. S., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Baker, E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13 dys., Sept. 25, '88.
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Barratt, C. H., P.W. Dept., Punjab, to Oct. 25, '89.
Barrow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., Aug. 31, '89.
Barrow, R. P., Co. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 19, '89.
Barry, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
Bartlett, H. F., Ben Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Barton, R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89.
Baudry, G. E., Mad. Police, 14 mos., Dec. 3, '88.
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 12 mos.
Beatty, C. A. B., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Bensley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 25, '89.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos., May 10, '89.
Besaic, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
Bianchi, L. F., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.
Biddulph, F. H. S., Ben. Secretariat.
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben. Political, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., May 1, '88.
Bird, H. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 10 mos., Jan. 18, '89.
Bishop, I. M. M., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Blair, R. W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judcl., to Apr. 1, '89.
Boase, J. T., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., July, 4, '89.
Boddy, Capt. O. V., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos. 80 dys., Dec. 1, '88.
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Booth, W., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., May 25, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 21 mos, Mar. 14, '88.
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Bremer, A. G. N., Ben. Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 13, '89.
Brereton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 9 mos.
Brereton, H. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., May 17, '89.
Bright, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Apr. 12, '89.
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., May 3, '89.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Broun, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Comr., 18½ mos., April 20, '88.
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Bullock, F. D. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 ms., Apr. 1, '89
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comn., Ben. Cov., 12 mos. Jan. 23, '89.
Buon-Murdock, Capt. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 4 mos. 17 days, July 9, '89.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
Burney, R. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Burton, Comdr. R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 25 mos., Mar. 28, '88.

Cadge, Surg.-Major W. H., N.W.P. Prison Dept., 15 mos., Sept. 21, '88.
Calder, S. A. McD., Mad. Rev., 6 mos., June 29, '89.
Calnan, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D, N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos. 2 dys., June 4, '89.
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos. Nov. 22, '88.
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Campbell, R. L., Ben. P.W.D.
Cantopher, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.
Carrel, E. M., Bo. Excise, 8 mos., May 17, '89.
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 12 mos.
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '89.
Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rv. & Gen., 44 ms., Ap. 16, '86.
Chambers, F., Bo. Meteorological Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '88

Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89.
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Cherry, J. W., Mad. Forest, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., to Sept. 17, '89.
Christie, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 23, '89.
Clarke, H. S. S., Ben. Police.
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '89.
Clendening, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Cloete, H. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Clogstoun, H. F., Mad. Cov., Acct. Genl., India, to Dec. 23, '89.
Close, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Cole, C. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Commr., 12 mos.
Condon, M., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 28, '89.
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '88.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Cooke, F. J., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. & O. Ass. Com., 4 mos. 15 dys., July 2, '89.
Corder, A. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Corkery, H., Bo. Police, 8 mos., May 3, '89.
Court, F. W., Ben. Police.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 28 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.
Cradock, H. E., Ben. Police, 3 mos., Ap. 1, '89.
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 24 mos. June 12, '88.
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Crooke, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Cumming, R. C.
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Currie, Col. F., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 6 mos., Apr. 19, '89

Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 29 dys., Mar. 6, '89.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 33 mos., June 28, '87.
Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 18 mos., Jan. 18, '88.
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Nov. 24, '88.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.
Day, C. E, Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judcl., 7 mos., to Dec. 2, '89.
Deighton, K., N.W.P. & O. Educl., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
De Brath, S., Bon. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.
De la Courneuve, S. H. T, Burma Commn., 20 mos., June 24, '89.
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89
De la Cherois, Capt. D. L., Burma Police, 12 mos., Sept. 30, '88.
Devenish, J. A., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 12, '89.
Ditmas, Rev. and Gen. F. W., Ma., 6 mos., July 2, '89.
Dodd, A. J., Ben. Marine. 12 mos., May 10, '89.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 39 mos., July 27, '86.
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comr., 22 ms., July 24, '88
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comn., 22 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
Duke, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.

Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '88.
Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 21 mos., Feb. 17, 88.
Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Edge, W. L., Ren. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 19, '89.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '89.
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Elliot, A., Ben. Opium Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sur., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Elliott, J., Ben. Educl., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Elliott, E. C., Ma. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 1, '89.
Elliot, E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 4 mos.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Ewart, Col. C. H., B.S.C., Ben. Police, 6 ms., May 17, '89.
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.

Fagan, A. M., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 12, '89.
Faichnie, A. G., C.P., P.O., 8 mos.
Fendall, J. L., Ben. Postal Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '88.
Ferard, H. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos.
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. May 15, '88.
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Forbes, W. W., Burma Police, 15 mos., Aug. 9, '88.
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.
Fraser, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys., May 17, '89.
Fuller, Surg. H. K., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 26, '88.
Fuller, J. B., Ben. Cov., C. P. Comr., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '89.

Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '89.
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad Ass. Com., 12 mos., July 9, '89.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Gilbert, W. N., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 89.
Goodburn, C., Ben. P. O., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Goodricke, G. M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 20, '88
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '89.
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 10, '88.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos. & 10 dys., Dec. 1, '87
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 5, '88.

Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Green, E. F., Bo. Police, 3 mos., July 8, '89.
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Groves, G. B., Ben. Postal Dept.

Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Hamilton, Comp. R.E., C. P., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Handcock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Hankin, A. C., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Harriott, G. M., 24 mos.
Harrison, C. L., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 24 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 19½ mos., Apr. 3, '88.
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 194 dys. Nov. 17, '88.
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.
Healey, H. J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Hearle, N., N.W.P. & O. Comr. Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Heath, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos. 6 dys., Feb. 15, '89.
Henderson, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. Cov., Mad. P. W. D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.
Henderson, J. P., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., July 8, '88.
Henderson, W. G. A., Surg.-Maj., Bom. Medl., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '88.
Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 18 mos., Aug. 28, '88.
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '89.
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 15, '89.
Herbert, Capt. C., B.S.C., Col. Ass., India, 18 mos., Sept. 10, '89.
Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, 89.
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89.
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, 87.
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 9, '89.
Hill, A. P., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.
Hill, Lt.-Col. J., R.E., India Survey, 19 mos., May 18, '88.
Hill, S. A., Ben. Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 9, '89.
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 13, '89,
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 24 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Hoerule, O., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 28, '88.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Hogg, Sir F. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Dir.-Gen. of P. O., 3 mos. 7 dys., Apr. 7, '89.
Holbrook, C., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., June 12, '89.
Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Commr., 18½ mos., May 4, '88.
Holmwood, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 15, '89.
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Feb. 3, '89.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 15 mos., Dec. 28, '88.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Howell, M. S., C.J.C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judcl., 9 mos., Mar. 20½ '89.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 30 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commn., 21 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Hullah, A., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 13 mos. and 11 days. Oct. 19, '88.
Humphreys, E. C., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., May 1, '88
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Hynes, G. J., Burma P.O., 3 mos., May 1, '89.

Inglis, T., Ben: Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89
Innes, T. E. D., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
Irvine, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Irvine, R. H. G., Ben. Police, 6 mos., June 25, '89.

Jacob, E. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Jacob, S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secret., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
James, G. A., Ben. Tel., 12 mos., Nov., 15, '88.
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., May 10, '88.
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos;, May 23 '89.
Jones, O. R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., India, 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Jordon, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 12 mos., Aug. 2, '89.

Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 12 mos., Feb. 14, '89.
Kaye, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 6 mos., May 10, '89.
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Kemp, F. E., Ben. Police, 4 mos., Feb. 21, '89.
Kennedy, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos.
Kenyon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dep., 16 mos., July 10, '89.
Kilvert, F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Aug. 6, '89.
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 24, '88.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '89.
Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.
Knight, R., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Sept. 11, '89.
Knowlys, H. B.
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Nov, 28, '88.

Laing, J. J., N.W.P. & P. Police, 9 mos., May 22, '89.
Lake, W. A. E., Burma Police, 8 mos., Apr. 16, '89.
Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 13, '89
Landon, H. J., Bo. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 4, '89.
Lane, W., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Sept. 3, '89.
Lang, R. D. M., N.W.P. & O., 10 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Larminie, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar 16, '89.

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Lash, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Laughlin, R. C., Ben. Teleg. Dept., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
Learmouth, A. C. L., P.W.Dept., Punj., 18mos., Apr. 15, '88. May 24, '88.
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.
Lee-Warner, W., Bo. Cov., Bom. Sect., 12 mos. 10 dys., Mar. 15, '89.
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.
Lloyd, Maj. R. O., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos & 11 days, Dec. 1, '88.
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.
Long, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 8, '89.
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 18 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 44 mos., July 26, '85.
Ludlam, A. F., Punj. Fincl., 24 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys., Apr. 8, '89.
Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 13, '88
Lyde, Capt. M. T., Bo. S.C., Bo. Political, 6 mos., July 12, '89.
Lyle, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 300 dys. Jan. 6, '89.

Macaulay, C. P. L., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept., 7 mos., May 10, '89.
Macdonald, W., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
MacEwen, R. S. T., Ben Judl., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
MacIvor, C. V., Bom. P.W.D., 7 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Mackenzie, A. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Mackenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Macmillan, M., Bo. Educl., to Mar. 31, '90.
Macorichy, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 19 mos., May 18, '88.
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., 24 dys., May 10, '89.
Madge, P. M., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., Sept. 7, '88.
Malet, A. A. G., Mad. P. W. D., 15 mos., Sept. 10, '89.
Manisty, G. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl. 8 mos. 7 days, Aug. 17, '89.
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Marriott, C. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Dec. 21, '88.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 15 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comn., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Masters, W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 30, '89.
McCann, J., Finance Dept., 11 mos. 5 dys., Dec. 7, '88.
McDermott, B. K. S., Burma Com., 12 mos., July 6, '89.
McDonell, R. G., Burma Police, 6 mos., Jan. 10, '89.
McLeod, Bde.-Surg. K., M.D., Ben. Medl., 6 mos., May 1, '89.
McMinn C. W., C.P. Dy. Commr., to Dec. 31, '89.
Mead, Col. H. R., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Meade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., to D.c. 10, '89.
Menneer, R. R., Bo. P.W.D.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Millard, F. T., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., May 17, '89.
Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 18½ mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Millett, H., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D.
Mills, G. Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 25 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
Monro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Montresor, C. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 27, '83.
Morrison, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Morrieson, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. 18 dys., Mar. 20, '89.
Moule, H. F. D'O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Moung, H. la Oung, Ben. Asst. Comys. Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 17, 89.
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Muir, J. W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 7½ mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 17 mos., May 29, '88.
Mulock, W. E., Bom. Cov., 12 mos., Nov. 2, '88.
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., July 7, '89.

Nailer, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 23 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.
Neil, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 19 mos., July 18, '88.
Newcombe, A. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Newnham, W. A., 12 mos.
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182 dys., Apr. 7, '89.

Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
O'Brien, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., Nov. 18, '88.
O'Donnell, C. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Oldham, W. H., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '89
Olphert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 26, '88.
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 9½ mos., Feb. 8, '89.

Paine, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.
Pank, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Patten, T. A., Indo-European Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.
Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.
Pearson, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 14, '89.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., 18 May, '88.
Perrin, C. A., N.W. Provs., D.W.P., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Perry, Surg. F. F., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
Peterson, F. W. V., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Petterson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Pinkey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18 ms. Apr. 27, '88.
Police, Dr. J., Sind Comm., 9 mos., May 18, '89.
Pope, R. R., Asst. Comr., Assam, 21 mos., May 1, 88.
Porter, J. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 3, '89.
Power, I. O., Ben. Fin. Com. Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 22 mos., July 24, '88.
Pritchard, Lt. C. H., Bo. S.C., Asst. G.-G.'s Agent for C.I., 6 mos.
Purchase, E. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 15, '89.
Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., Ben. Medl., 6 ms., May 1, '89.

Quinn, C. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 10½ ms., Apr. 25, '89

Ratton, H. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '39.
Rattray, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.
Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., to Nov. 15, '89.
Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., to Nov. 9, '89.
Reid, J. R., Bon. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Reily, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., May 25, '89.
Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
Reynolds, G. B., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Ribbentrop, B., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.
Richard, H. J., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '89.
Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov.
Risley, H. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 7 mos., Aug. 3, '89.
Robb, Surg.-Maj. J., Bo. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 23, '88.
Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.
Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. & P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88
Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, to Oct. 29, '89.
Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 23 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rooper, P. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rose, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 3, '89.
Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. & Gn., 24 ms., Apr. 28, '88.
Rumsby, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
Ry Orugante Swarama Krishnamma, M. R., Ma. Dist. Munsip., 12 mos., July 2, '89

Sanders, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
Scott, S. P. C., Mad. Police.
Sedgefield, Surg. A. R. W., Punjab Central Jail, 6 mos., Aug. 6, '89.
Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 34 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Setterfield, Condr. J., Bombay Marine, 12 ms., Mar. 16, '89.
Shakespear, J. Y., Persian Gulf Tel., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.
Shields, H., Adjutant Genl's Office, Ben., 4 mos.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 7, '88.
Sim, H. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., '88.
Single, J. G., B. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Skipwith, Lt.-Col. G. T., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 17, '89.
Smith, C. A., Mad. P. W. D., 14 mos., Aug. 24, '89.
Smith, C. S., Mad. Consr. of Forest, 18 mos., July 14, '88.
Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Smith, L. G., Ben. Consr. of Forests, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88
Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Statey, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Aug. 19, '89.
Steedman, E. B., Ben. Cov., Punjab Agricult., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Stephen, K. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. 2 dys., June 22, '89.
Stevenson, R. E., Burma Commr.
Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 12 ms., June 4, '89.
Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos. 17 dys., Dec. 30, '87.
Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 11 ms., Mar. 22, 89
Stuart, H. R., C.P. Police, 15 mos., Oct. 25, '88.
Stuart, W. B., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 13, '89.
Sturrock, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 5, '89
Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 21 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Syad Alay Mahomed, Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Sept. 3, '89.

Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey.
Thom, R., 12 mos.
Thomas, G. E., Burma Rails., to Oct. 27, '89.
Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.
Thomson, A., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
Thomson, R. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 5 mos. 8 dys., Oct. 4, '89.
Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 3, '88.
Thomson, Surg. S. J., N.W.P. & O., 14 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Thomson, C., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos.
Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Thorburn, W. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos. 8 dys., Aug. 24, '89.
Thornhill, Rev. and Gen. G. T., Ma., 12 m s., July 9, '89.
Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Thurston, J. N. G., Burma Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 24, '88.
Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., to Nov. 23, '89.
Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Tulloch, H., Bengal Postal Dept.
Tuohy, Surg. J. F., M.D., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Asst. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89
Tuson, F. E., Ind. Tel., 17 mos., 20 June, '88.
Tweedy, G. A., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 11 mos., Mar. 1, '89.

Udny, R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Uma Shaukar Misra, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.
Unwin, A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 11 mos., Mar. 18, '89.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P. W. D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.
Vertannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87
Vincent, F. D'A., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Dec. 13, '87.
Vincent, R. H., Bo. Police, 8 mos., , '89.
Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos.

Wahab, Captain R. A., R.E., Ben. Cov., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.
Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.
Walker, S. N., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '89.
Wallace, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Ward, G. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 12 mos., Feb. 18, '89.
Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Webb, H. C., Ben. Tel. Dept.
Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 8 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 2, '89.
Wells, J. R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Aug. 31, '89.
West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 18 mos., Jan. 5, '89.
Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Western, R. W., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Western, R. W., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos., Jan 7, '89.
Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Dec. 9, '88.
White, Capt. W. W., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 19½ mos., May 24, '88.
White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Nov. 15, '89.
White, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, 88.
Whitwell Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Wickes, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 30, '89.
Wilkinson, T. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 ms., May 17, '89.
Williams, C. B., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Wilson, F. J., Mad. P.W.D., to Dec. 22, '89.
Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '88.
Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '89
Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Wood, R. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 24, '89.
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Woodburn, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.
Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Apr. 1, '88.
Woolbert, Surg. H. R., M.B., Ben. Medl., 3 mos.
Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 29 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.
Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.
Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., to Dec. 10, '89.

Young, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 4½ mos., Aug. 6, '89.
Younghusband, R. E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Sect., 11 mos., Apr. 19, '89.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 12 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.
Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
Cumine, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
Durham, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

English, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.

Gothard, Rev. G., 18 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.
Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89, Ben.

Jermyn, Rev. E., 24 mos., July 9, '89, Ben.
Johnston, Ven. Archdeacon C. F. H., 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89, Bo.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 19 mos. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '83.
Kitchen, Rev. W., 12 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.

Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '89.

Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 21 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
Morley, Rev. S., 15 mos., May 7, '89, Ma.

Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March 10, '88.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 26 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.
Olyat, Rev. W., 33 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.
Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Bon., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., 13 mos., Dec. 15, '88, Ben.
Sundys, Rev. J. S., 15 mos., Oct. 9, '88, Ben.
Sharp, Rev. J., 24 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.

Taylor, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 18, '89, Ben.
Tollemache, Rev. C. R., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '33, Ben.

Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 mos., June 13, '89, Ben.
Watkins, Rev. O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben.
Willcocks, Rev. J. O. F., 24 mos., Sept. 27, '88, Ben.
Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ma.
Wright, Rev. C. H. L., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89, Ma.

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AND

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 28, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 18th Oct.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 16th Oct.; and from Calcutta to the 16th Oct.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla on Oct. 10th General Chesney moved that the Cantonment Bill be passed as amended. Mr. Scoble explained that the rules for demarcating cantonments would be the same as hitherto, and by requiring the concurrence of the local authorities and the Supreme Government in defining cantonment limits, every reasonable safeguard had been provided. Wherever troops were located cantonment rules would, as far as possible, follow municipal rules. Cantonment rules might also be extended to neighbouring localities with the consent of the local authorities. Mr. Scoble then introduced the Bill to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information. The Bill, he said, had been passed at the last session of Parliament, and was applicable to the whole of Her Majesty's dominions; but it was desirable it should be placed on the Indian Statute Book with certain slight modifications, which were technically necessary. The Bill was passed at the meeting of Council on Oct. 17th.

The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill was also passed. The opportunity was taken on the occasion to give further expression to the views of the Government of India upon the mamlatdar question in its last strange phases.

The Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills will be passed before the end of the Simla session. The Municipal and Village Sanitation Acts, which are not urgent measures, will be left over until the Legislative Council reassembles in Calcutta in the first week in December.

In regard to the despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject of the Report of the Public Service Commission, the Government of India have now to consider how the recommendations of the Commission can be carried out within the restrictions imposed by Lord Cross. Local Governments will have to be consulted on the various points in discussion, so that no immediate action is possible. The Secretary of State has pronounced in favour of raising the age limits of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Twenty-five will be the age up to which Civilians in the future can come out to India.

The question of appointing permanent Railway Commissioners for India under the new Railway Act will probably be reconsidered when the Bill comes before the Select Committee in Calcutta.

Quite a series of resolutions are being issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department giving effect to the recommendations of Mr. Macdonald's Committee.

Mr. Robert Crosthwaite has been laid up with fever at Simla, and was unable to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council last Thursday. He has now quite recovered, and work on the Central Provinces Bills is progressing.

Colonel G. F. Pretyman, R.A., has been nominated for the command of the Agra District.

Colonel Gerard, of the Central India Horse, has been appointed to command the brigade of the Muridki Camp, left vacant by Colonel Hammond having to go home on sick leave.

The tenure of the Military Secretaryship to the Resident at Hyderabad by Major Gilchrist has been extended to the 1st November of next year.

Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is likely to join the East African Company for a term of two or three years, if his services can be spared by the Government of India.

Captain A. J. W. Allen, A.D.C. to Major-General Sir John Hudson, acts for Major Ridgeway in the Quartermaster-General's Department until the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel Elles.

No change is likely to take place in the Managership of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the statement that Major Brackenbury shortly succeeds Major Sargeaunt being based on pure rumour.

Major Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, has been deputed to Persia to buy mules for the Government. He is now at Simla receiving his final instructions.

After a minority of thirteen years Maharaja Rajindra Singh, of Patiala, a young man of eighteen, has assumed the government of his State. A durbar was held on the morning of the 10th October, at which the official communication from the Punjab Government conferring the powers of a ruling chief was read.

General Amir Ahmad, the Agent of the Amir of Afghanistan with the Government of India, died at Simla on Oct. 8th from dropsy. His body has been taken down to Kalka by his son, for interment at Sirhind. The deceased General was a man between fifty and sixty years of age, was held in much esteem by the Amir and the Government of India, and had filled his important post for the last five or six years with marked success. The Viceroy has addressed a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased.

On the night of the 11th October Lieut. A. M. A. Harris, Royal Engineers, Lieut. Rooke, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and six sowars pursued a Pathan, who had stolen a mule from the lines at Chaman. Lieut. Harris got up to the thief, fired at him, but missed, and was then shot dead. Lieut. Rooke next came up to the murderer, fired, and also missed, and the Pathan fired and wounded Lieut. Rooke in the neck. Some of the sowars then cut down and captured the ruffian, bringing him into camp. Lieut. Harris was buried on the 13th. Lieut. Owen relieves Lieut. Rooke, whose wound is progressing satisfactorily.

Tantia Bill, the famous Central Provinces outlaw, was sentenced on the 7th October, by the Sessions Court ot Jubbulpore, to be transported for life for dacoity and mutilation.

A Madrassi on Mr. Gladstone.—A well-known citizen of Madras, writing to the *Madras Mail* from London, says:—"One of the most enjoyable days I have spent since I returned home was in the House of Commons. I was fortunately present during one of the debates on the Budget, and heard all the great guns except Hartington and Churchill. Both were present, but did not speak. Gladstone was on his feet several times. His vitality and energy, both physical and mental, are really wonderful; but, in my opinion, he looks his age. His voice, too, is the voice of the octogenarian. What struck me about him more than anything was the absence of that calm and dignified repose which one would expect to see in a man occupying his distinguished position. His movements are spasmodic, and his attitudes frequently grotesque. He jumps from his seat, with arms wildly extended and coat tails flying, at intervals of five minutes; he shoots suddenly along the bench, and whispers excitedly to a colleague; he fidgets perpetually, and is constantly dodging about and getting entangled amongst his neighbours' legs; and he rushes into debate, looking very like an angry cockatoo, about twenty times an hour. Contrast all this with Dizzy's statuesque attitude, maintained for hours; his quiet and self-contained manner, his thoughtful countenance, and reticent habits; and it is not difficult to understand why, when he did speak, how much more effectual was his intervention in debate, and how much greater weight attached to his utterances than is the case with Gladstone."

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NOTES.

THERE is little news of interest from India to-day, either by wire or post. Preparations are being loyally made in all directions to give a hearty welcome to Prince Albert Victor, who is expected to land at Bombay next Saturday, which day has been proclaimed a public holiday throughout the Presidency. The Nizam proposes to spend two lacs of rupees on the ceremonial festivities at Hyderabad. It is vain to exclaim against this as an example of Oriental extravagance which will be copied by other princes of India. Money spent on támashas is not altogether money wasted —employment on such occasions is given to a great many people, the poor and needy are fed, and delight is given to all. Besides, on the 9th of November the City of London will be doing a little tomfoolery and extravagance also—so preaching economy to Native princes as some of our Radical friends are at present doing is at the moment a little out of place.

THE agitation against the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Act is reported to be spreading, and it is said that an influential section of the Brahmins wishes to carry the agitation to England, and raise the subject in Parliament. But who will undertake to represent the friends of the corrupt officials? The Bombay Government has certainly managed to get the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State for India into an awkward quandary, and the difficulty of getting out of it is no small one. Lord Lansdowne showed this in his speech at the Legislative Council at Simla on the 17th ult., when Mr. Scoble moved the passing of the Bill.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY said that the Government had never represented the measure itself as more than most hopeful. The settlement of the question was full of difficulty, and rendered it still less easy of solution by the fact that the Government of India was not called upon to intervene till the eleventh hour. All that they claimed was that the solution that had been proposed was, on the whole, the most reasonable one of which circumstances admitted, and the most just in regard to the various interests affected.

IF he criticised the criticisms made on the Government he should be inclined to say that most of them were made entirely with reference to the interests of one of the parties concerned, and that the interests of all the rest appeared to be almost ignored. The Government of India had not only to uphold the reputation of the Bombay Government, but also owed a duty to the people of this country, whose interests were largely involved in the maintenance of the purity of the public service. Those who contended that the conduct of which the dismissed officials had been guilty did not unfit them for the discharge of important judicial functions were striking a serious blow at the standard of public morality in India.

THIS is sensible enough, but it will not satisfy the Mamlatdars and their friends. It is difficulty to say what will satisfy them, but surely the following from the *Times of India* must be a *canard*:—"Under date of 7th October our Simla correspondent writes:—'I am quite right about the Mamlatdars. Not only are they to get full pay till pension time, but the pay is to be raised as they go along, just as if they were in the service and were rising from one grade to another. It remains to be seen whether Lord Cross will allow this.' Our Simla correspondent is always well posted; but this piece of news is very astonishing all the same." Very astonishing indeed!

LORD DUFFERIN did well to point out in his speech on Wednesday night, which we reproduce elsewhere, the present prosperity of India, and the brilliant commercial future that ought to await her; but we fear that, so far as the British investor is concerned, he was speaking to deaf ears. The wildest of "wild cat" schemes will be greedily taken up by shareholders provided that the locality be some out-of-the-way place, of which they know nothing, and which is difficult to get at; but India is shunned as a field for the speculator's coin. Bubble companies promoted in the Transvaal take readily. Our American cousins can always get rid of local "rubbish" in London, but sound, safe, and most promising Indian investments are passed by and neglected. This cannot surely be for ever; it has gone on long enough as it is, but we cling to the hope that before long we shall find an Indian "boom" on the Stock Exchange.

A GOVERNMENT resolution, reviewing the working of the Indian Companies Act, states that there were 910 joint-stock companies at the close of 1887, with nominal capitals amounting to 3,025 lakhs of rupees, the actual amount paid up being 2,233 lakhs. At the close of 1888 there were only 895 companies with actual capitals amounting to 2,299 lakhs. The increased capitals are due chiefly to the cotton mills.

SOME information for the use of the advocates of temperance is furnished in official papers just issued. The amount of liquor imported last year into India was more than double what it was in 1884, and the manufacture of ales in India is more than double the quantity imported. This is a somewhat startling statement, but made as it is on the strength of Government blue-books there is no disputing it. The imported liquor alone was little less than two and a-half million gallons. But Government is apparently pleased to think that the development in the last ten years is due to the importation of very light ales, foreign and English, "which people may drink without serious apprehension of the consequences." The quantity manufactured was about the same as the quantity imported.

A CURIOUS question has arisen in connection with the promotion of surgeons-major in the Indian Medical Service of the administrative rank of brigade-surgeon and of brigade-surgeons to that of deputy surgeon-general, says a contemporary. Under an old rule which had been in force for nearly a century they claimed the right to refuse promotion, the reason of this being that some of them had to vacate lucrative posts on being given a step in rank. The Government of India, after fully considering the question, have passed orders under which such officers must accept promotion in their turn, and the matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for final approval.

THE Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* and the Editor of *Truth* appear to differ as to the correctness of their information concerning the movements of Royal personages. Here is what the former says:—"*Truth* is not omniscient, though it has acquired the useful knack of writing as if it knew everything. In the number to hand by Monday's mail Mr. Labourchere thus contradicts us:—'There is no truth whatever in the statement, which has been going round the papers, that Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg were to have gone to India this winter, "but at the last hour it was decided to pospone the trip." There was nor more idea of Princess Beatrice visiting India than of her starting on a trip to Patagonia.' As a matter of fact the trip was fully decided upon. The Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg were to have come out in the cold weather, and the pleasure of welcoming them was eagerly looked forward to in high circles of Poona. But a telegram arrived which stated that the trip had been unavoidably postponed. We stated the fact the day the telegram was received in Poona. We never magined that the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg contemplated a visit to Patagonia." The Bombay editor appears to be angry. This ought to please his truthful rival here.

IN August 2,308 emigrants left Calcutta for British and Foreign Colonies. Of these 677 left for Surinam, 454 for Mauritius, 635 for Trinidad, and 542 for Demerara.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

Calcutta, Nov. 3.

The Viceroy has had a busy week. He arrived at Peshawur on Monday; the Native city was gaily decorated with triumphal arches, flags, and shawls. The Municipality presented an address, contrasting the present peace and security with the condition of life in the past. They expressed their gratitude for British rule and their profound loyalty to the Queen, and requested that these sentiments might be conveyed to Her Majesty. The Viceroy, in the course of his reply, said he was keenly regardful of the duty of defending the "marches," implied in his title of Marquis, and would take special care to convey to the Queen their loyal sentiment. Later he inspected the mission schools, where 350 boys paraded. Passages from Shakespeare were recited by some Afghan boys. The Viceroy praised their excellent rendering of the passages. In the evening his Excellency attended a ball at the club.

On Thursday morning the Viceroy, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and various members of his Staff, left to inspect the Khyber Pass. He breakfasted at Ali Masjid, thence proceeding up the Pass. The Viceroy inspected the Khyber Rifles at Jamrud, and expressed pleasure at seeing the men who had distinguished themselves in the Black Mountain campaign. Various tribal chiefs were presented. The Viceroy then rode to Pizzah, whence he could see a magnificent panorama of mountain scenery, including the Sufed Koh and the ranges of Kafiristan. The hills on either side from Jamrud to Pizzah, a distance of twenty-two miles, were lined at intervals by the Khyber levies. The road was in excellent order. At Ali Masjid Lady Lansdowne photographed several picturesque groups of various tribal chiefs and their retainers. Late in the afternoon the party returned to Peshawur. On the following morning there was a grand military parade of 6,000 troops. After the parade the Viceroy distributed orders of merit to two officers and four privates of the Khyber Rifles for distinguished service in the Black Mountain expedition.

In the course of his speech the Viceroy said that when the Government decided to send the expedition the Khyber Rifles expressed a strong desire to take part in it, and these volunteers subsequently exhibited conspicuous gallantry. In having these decorations conferred upon them, not only the individual soldiers, but the whole regiment were complimented. He was especially pleased to have the opportunity of inspecting the battalion on parade, of observing their soldierlike bearing, and of personally conferring the orders.

The Native officers, in reply, said the Khyber Rifles would serve their Queen to the death.

The Viceroy arrived at Attock on Friday.

A serious railway accident occurred at Hatras on Monday. A pointsman neglected to lock the points, with the result that an engine and brake-van and a carriage filled with women and children went off the rails. Eighteen persons were killed, and twenty-four women and children were seriously injured.

Dhuleep Singh's recent manifesto, in which he invited the Native communities of India, and in a special degree the Sikhs, to rise up, to revolt against the Queen's authority, and to contribute funds for the prosecution of civil war, has been answered in a most able and spirited manner by the Sikh community at Gujranwala. The enthusiastically loyal tone of this remarkable document tends to throw considerable light upon the special reasons which induced the leaders of the Congress agitation to abandon their previous intentions to hold a Native congress at Lahore. The writers state that Dhuleep's letter has been carefully examined and weighed, and that the whole of the Sikhs are compelled to view the letter with the utmost disgust, hatred, and contempt. The writers add:—

"We do not in the least degree sympathise with you or respect the letter. It is evident that through your misconduct you have displeased the benignant Government. We are true friends of the English Government, and are perfectly assured of its kindness, justice, peacefulness, generosity, and integrity. Your claims are the subject of universal ridicule." The letter then proceeds to draw a comparison of the misgovernment and tyranny of the past with the innumerable benefits of English administration:—

"The British Government is unequalled for justice among all earthly Governments. The British always reward those who are loyal. In 1857 we remained stanch. We have accompanied them to Malta, Egypt, Cabul, and Burma, giving ample proofs of our bravery and loyalty. In return we have received various rewards, titles, lands, promotion, medals, and pensions. The taxation is reasonable and just, and is spent alone for our benefit. On the other hand, what claim have you? No Native chief regards you or your letters. You are held in no estimation by the Native chiefs of India. If you return to India you will be grievously disappointed and put to open shame. We tell you with sincere heart we are loyal to the British and will fight against you. We have not yet forgotten your ancestors' tyrannical rule. The history of the Sikh Empire lies open; every one can read it and compare it with British administration. You have voluntarily turned your back upon the favours of the British Government. We advise you to relinquish your mad ideas and to return and sue for forgiveness. If you reject this advice, at all events abstain from disgracing our nationality by sending mischievous letters of this character."

The Tirupati Temple case is still proceeding. The case for the prosecution is nearly concluded. The court is densely crowded every day.

The Bombay memorialists have been successful, and the Sunday mail day has been abandoned.

The Duke of Connaught recently distributed prizes to the students of the Gokaldas Tejpal Schools. In the course of his speech his Royal Highness said he congratulated the authorities on being able to dispense with Government aid. Very few Indian educational institutions were independent of Government assistance. The present exception reflected considerable credit upon the sagacity and providence of the generous founder.

An important Medical Commission for the investigation of the cardiac effects of chloroform have begun experiments at Hyderabad. Dr. Brunton, representing the *Lancet*, has arrived, and is the guest of the Resident. Dr. Bonford represents the Government of India.

Prince Albert Victor is expected in Bombay on the 9th. A general holiday has been proclaimed in Bombay. The Admiral in his flagship arrives on the 7th, and will give a Royal salute on the arrival of the Prince, who will be met on landing by the Duke of Connaught and Lord Reay. A public meeting has been held at Poonah to appoint a reception committee and collect subscriptions to celebrate the Prince's visit. It was resolved to have a general illumination, and liberal subscriptions were collected. The India Steam Navigation Company have placed a steamer at Prince Albert Victor's disposal for the passage from Madras to Rangoon, and subsequently to Calcutta.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S TOUR.

(*Daily News Correspondent.*)

Calcutta, Sunday.

The Viceroy last week visited the Rohat and Khyber passes, and reviewed six thousand troops at Peshawur. His Excellency then travelled along the Indus to Attock. This week he visits the Gomal Pass and Quetta.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CHINS.

The Lushai and Syloo chiefs refuse to give up their captives, and threaten to attack Fort Lungleh. The Tashon Chins are sending in their captives, but the others are holding out.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR AGRA.

Eighteen deaths have resulted from the Hathras accident up to date, and fourteen women and children are still in hospital. The pointsman is in custody, and an inquiry is being held.

The friends of the late Captain Russell, R.A., of the Commander-in-Chief's staff, having expressed a wish to join in forming a Memorial Fund with a view to the erection of a tablet either in marble, or brass, to his memory, Colonel A. G. Hutchins, at Ootacamund, will be happy to receive subscriptions in aid of the undertaking. It is suggested that as a large number of subscribers may be expected to come forward, the subscription be limited to Rs. 15. As soon as some idea can be formed of the amount of the subscriptions, a committee of subscribers will be formed for the purpose of selecting a fitting memorial, and carrying out all details connected therewith.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—The only change in these Shares on Saturday was a rise of ⅛ in Mysore. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 5-16 to 5 7-16 ex all, Nundydroog 13s. to 15s., Indian Consolidated 3s. 6d. to 4s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 1 13-16 to 1 15-16, ditto Preference 41s. to 43s., Devala-Moyar 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d, Nine Reefs 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-East Mysore 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 6d. to 2s., Gold Fields of Mysore 12s. to 14s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

JUDICIAL DIFFICULTIES IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

An immense amount of crime goes unpunished owing to the ineradicable tendency of the Native complainant to overlay even a good case with ornamental evidence. This weakness on his part affords an easy loophole to a Judge or Magistrate who may be inclined to shirk trouble or responsibility. It is so easy, and so safe, and sounds so well to record that "palpable perjury such as this vitiates the whole case for the prosecution," or that "where so much is false it is impossible to say that anything is true." But no man who is not prepared to take the responsibility of sifting truth from falsehood and acting upon the result is fit to be a Judge in any country in the world, and least of all in India. The District Magistrate in these provinces is already far more heavily handicapped in his struggle against lawlessness than the non-regulation Deputy Commissioner; for while the latter can award any sentence not exceeding transportation or imprisonment for seven years, the former can only, like any other full-power Magistrate, inflict imprisonment for two years and fine of Rs. 1,000. The non-regulation officer is thus in an obviously stronger position than his *confrère* in the older Provinces, and if the status of the latter is to be modified at all, it should be modified in the non-regulation direction, and not in that advocated by the Congress. A weak executive, deprived of magisterial powers, would doubtless suit the criminal classes admirably, and also the great brotherhood of *vakils* whose business and incomes depend on the prevalence of crime and litigation, and the multiplication of appeals. But the population of India does not as yet consist entirely of criminals and lawyers, and with all other classes the divorce of magisterial from executive powers would be most unpopular, and for the general interests of the country most portentous. Weak administration, especially among semi-civilised peoples, is always maladministration. When Burke was appealed to to aid in strengthening the Government, he replied that he would prefer to make it wise and honest. Let us by all means lay to heart Burke's dictum, and make our Government as wise and as honest as we may. But it can never be either the one or the other unless it is also strong, a terror to evil doers and a protection to them that do well.

DR. PORTER.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The selection of Dr. Porter to fill the new See was not of his own seeking. For the soldier of the Society of Jesus to be called away from the ranks and compelled to take his seat on the episcopal chair is precisely the one misfortune which he is taught to guard against and to dread. It is his duty to put the temptation far from him, and to avoid being led into the way of it. But if the command come from the Pope, obedience is his duty, and he must obey. To him the customary *Nolo Episcopari* is the expression of something like abhorrence of a dreaded honour, which will take the soldier from the battlefield and put him in the cabinet. When it became necessary to make an Archbishop upon the creation of the new Roman Catholic hierarchy in Western India two eminent men were successively sounded by the Propaganda as to their willingness to accept the high office. One of these was Father Kerr, some time chaplain to Lord Ripon when Viceroy. Father Kerr had been an officer in the Royal Navy before his conversion to Catholicity, so that the honour proposed to be conferred upon him might have been supposed to be peculiarly tempting, for it is not every day that an officer who walks the quarter deck is made an Archbishop. But he sent in medical certificates to establish the fact that his health would not stand the Bombay climate. The same course was taken by the other ecclesiastic to whom the same proposal was made. Therefore the Chapter in Bombay was directed to forward to Rome the names of three fathers from amongst whom his Holiness would choose the Archbishop. Amongst the names submitted was that of Dr. George Porter, whose reputation was known to his brethren in Bombay. Dr. Porter being then over sixty, would have been glad to plead his age in bar of his appointment, for he had dreaded the effect of the climate upon his health at that time of life. His Holiness, Leo XIII., who did not himself shrink from a still greater burthen, imposed upon him in advanced life with impaired health, benignantly smiled and said: "Two have declined, and that is sufficient!"

THE NATIVE STATES' TROOPS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The scheme for utilising portions of the armies and other military resources of the Native States in India in the defence of the empire is now completely initiated, and the immediate control has been placed in the hands of Major H. Mellis, Bombay Staff Corps, with the official designation of "Chief Inspecting Officer of Native States' Troops." Subordinate to Major Mellis there is to be a small staff of officers who will carry out on the spot the arrangements for improving the armed forces of the States, raising reserves of transports, &c. These officers will be designated "Inspecting officers," and they will instruct and supervise, but never command, the troops of Native States, nor reside permanently in any single State. No approach to the old system of contingents is to be permitted—the selected bodies being recruited and officered as far as possible from the States concerned, and the control of the forces remaining wholly in the hands of their own Chiefs. Of course we cannot expect to see very grand results just at present; but, in the course of the next three or four years, it is not unlikely that we shall be able to witness the unique spectacle of Imperial and Native States' troops brigaded together at our camps of exercise. We believe that the present arrangements, however, are subject to revision at the end of the next year; and, in the event of the movement not expanding to the proportions anticipated, it is probable that the Government of India will be unable to see its way to continue an establishment of inspecting officers. Still, we have not much fear of this occurring, for, as we have said before, the scheme is a good one, and is, moreover, based on the voluntary offers of military aid already received from the majority of the Native States.

THE JUTE TRADE.

(Englishman.)

The members of the Jute Manufacturers' Association are to be congratulated on the fact that their discretion, if not disunion, has led them to postpone for a time the serious considerations of the proposal to raised minimum selling rates. We say "disunion" advisedly, for it is an open secret that in one quarter at least there is evinced a strong disinclination to pursue the road along which the more eager spirits of the Association have lately been hurrying. It is not necessary to investigate here the cause of the most recent manifestation of restiveness; we are content to note with satisfaction that it has secured a much-needed space for breathing and reflection for those who were being dragged along at a pace which allowed little time for either. In any case the proposal to raise "paper" rates considerably, accompanied as it was, we understand, by the suggestion that rates for "open" ports should be fixed from week to week, would have sufficed to startle into a re-examination of their position all whose apprehension of the laws which regulate supply and demand had not been dulled by the "demoralising influence" of extreme prosperity. The facility with which prices have, during the past three years, been kept at a highly profitable level has, no doubt, had much to do with persuading those responsible for the latest development of the situation that they can be so maintained indefinitely, without disadvantage to the industry itself, or to the many branches of Indian trade directly or indirectly connected with it. From this view—so unsound, and, in its present application, so dangerous—we have from time to time dissented, in the interests of all concerned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA

(Indian Daily News.)

Another decade nearly has passed since we last set out the public debt of India and its annual progress from 1857-8—or the period when the Imperial Government of England took over the administration of the British possessions in India from the East India Company. The large accretions of fresh debt yearly since then, with the growing interest charges on the Indian revenues, might well attract a more deeply-seated interest amongst the people of England than has hitherto been the case. The fast-growing charges on account of interest have now attained proportions which may well give rise to serious misgivings as to future financial prospects and the welfare of over 250 millions of people. Such misgivings, however, apparently find no place in the political considerations of those who administer the affairs of the empire. Comparisons are still often drawn between the volume of the national debt, the revenues and the fiscal burdens of the people of England and similar relations in this country. We have urged before, and repeat, that the cases are not on economic parallel—as the wealth and condition of the inhabitants of the two countries bear no relative proportion. The labour capital value of the two countries is on an entirely different base, as well as all those economic elements of production—minerals and manufactures—which have rendered England the wealthiest nation of the world. A percentage of individual taxation in England, which may be safely levied from the people without absolutely sapping their productive forces, would be ruinous to the inhabitants of India at this time. The numerical difference in the population of the two countries does not in any way tend to compensate for

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this, as the absolutely poor or untaxable classes in India are infinitely more numerous than ever has been, or can be, the case in England.

THE KHYBER WATER SUPPLY.

(Pioneer.)

The improvement in the Khyber water-supply, which the Punjab Government has sanctioned, will serve still further to strengthen the friendly relations between the tribes in the Pass and our Political Officers. In times of drought the limited amount of land which is under cultivation between Jamrud and Landi Khanna becomes absolutely sterile for the time being, as there are no means of irrigating it. The people have no reserves of food-grain upon which to fall back, for all over Afghanistan it is the custom to grow only crops sufficient to meet annual wants and, as our troops discovered in 1878-80, even the most fertile districts do not boast of granaries. The Pass Afridis have to lay out comparative large sums of money in purchasing food supplies at Peshawur when their own crops fail, and they will accordingly be grateful for even a small increase in their water-supply even though but a few villages may be affected by it. Hereafter, when our influence has extended to the valleys about the Khyber, more extensive improvements may be carried out, when engineering skill is exerted to utilise the perennial streams which are known to exist. The good effects which will follow measures of this kind are likely to be permanent, and the Afridi clans may gradually be won over in a body to recognise that the Indian Government is not a hostile power, though it has great military resources at its command. The tribesmen have already come to see that it is to their immediate advantage to have their country under the sure protection of British officials, as thereby they are safe from molestation at the hands of their old rulers, the Afghans, and they would, we believe, accept willingly enough a further development of our frontier policy. This would be in the thorough opening out of their hills and valleys by means of alternative roads and a line of railway, projects for which have been under consideration for some time past, though no scheme has been finally matured. It is satisfactory to know that more attention is being paid to the Khyber line of advance into Afghanistan by the military authorities, and with the tribesmen in their present contented frame of mind there should be no difficulty in making the northern section of the scientific frontier as secure as that in the Kandahar direction. We have a good military road even now in existence to the borders of the Ameer's territory at Landi Khanda, a fortified post has been built on Landi Kotal, the water-supply along the route is being looked after, and hereafter we may see the railway winding through the hills just as it does in the Hurnai and Bolan gorges.

EVILS OF THE "DHAI" SYSTEM.

(Englishman.)

Infanticide in India has long been supposed to be a thing of the past. Do not the pupils of our Indian schools learn in their histories how this practice, along with that of *suttee*, was abolished under the beneficent administration of Lord William Bentinck; and do we not complacently regard its extinction as one of the landmarks in the progress of this country towards Western civilization and enlightenment? It is true that now and again, as in the case of *suttee*, sporadic instances of the crime may occur, and temporarily rouse in us feelings of horror and questions as to the whereabouts of the police. But we soon quiet down again in the conviction that the phenomenon, as a regular custom of the country, has ceased to exist. It will, therefore, perhaps surprise our readers to hear that this is not the case; and that a form of infanticide (for we can call it by no other name) does still survive and flourish in India under the very eye of our highly benevolent and paternal Government. We allude to the continual and extensive killing off of Native infants that prevails in all parts of the country, as a consequence of their mothers being employed as wet-nurses by the European community. This evil has existed among us, almost unchallenged, for years, and it has gone on increasing with the growth of the European population of India, till we believe the time has come to speak out upon the subject in the name of our common humanity, and to call the attention of the Government of this country to what we cannot help regarding as a serious blot on its administration.

For it is a notorious fact, of which proof could be multiplied if proofs were needed, that, in the large majority of instances, the engagement of a Native woman as wet-nurse to a European child involves the speedy death of her own infant, who falls a victim to the other's need. In a few cases, perhaps, this is inevitable, but, as a rule, the sacrifice is quite an unnecessary one, and is brought about through the criminal carelessness, or worse than carelessness, of the child's relatives. Usually the father, especially if the infant is a girl, prefers that it should not survive, since the cost of its proper nursing is so much deducted from the gains which accrue from the employment of the mother. He therefore neglects it, handing it over to the care of some woman of his acquaintance, probably with the understanding that the sooner it is got out of the way the better; and so the poor little creature quickly pines away, and in a week's time the news comes that it is dead. Often, of course, the great mortality among these children is the result of ignorance as well as neglect; but the fact remains that, in the large majority of instances, the employment of a Native woman as a *dhai* is the death-warrant of her own child. This state of things has, in fact, become so common all over India that the death of the Native baby is looked upon almost as a matter of course by all parties concerned, and dismissed with a passing sigh. One is fain to cry with Othello, "Oh, the pity of it, the pity of it, Iago!" Is there, then, no remedy for this evil? Are hundreds of innocent children to be unnecessarily sacrificed in this way, year by year, "and nothing said?" What are our missionary bodies, so often the leaders in the cause of philanthropy, doing in this matter? Will they, too, pass by on the other side?

Public opinion in India has hitherto been silent on this subject, partly because little is generally known about it, and partly because few have imagined how widespread is the condition of things that we have described. That something ought to be done, few, we think, will deny; and this is eminently a matter in which Government may be appealed to to interfere, since its intervention would be on behalf of those who are notoriously unable to help themselves. What is required is a short Act providing for the registration of all Native wet-nurses, and for the supervision of their infants (with a view to their proper nourishment) by the nearest Civil Surgeon; such supervision being exercised either directly by that officer himself or indirectly through his subordinates. Some such plan is, we believe, already in existence in the Agra district, where is to be found a considerable colony of Native *dhais* under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who receives a fee from those who engage their services, and who sees that proper provision is made for their infants. Here, consequently, much less mortality occurs among them, though the machinery employed is, as far as we are aware, of an entirely private and unofficial character. But this is a quite exceptional state of things, and in, we believe, all other Indian stations a very different system, or rather no system at all, prevails. Take Darjiling, for instance. There, whenever a *dhai* is required, the *malli* at the local Sanitarium is the purveyor of the article, and has any number of suitable or unsuitable hill women within call in the bazaar and its neighbourhood. The whole arrangement, such as it is, is in his hands; little or nothing is known as to the antecedents of the women themselves; and as regards the fate of their deserted offspring, that is nobody's business. "They perish, and no man layeth it to heart."

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Englishman.)

Officers of the Public Works Department, whose interests are bound up in the fifty-five years' rule, have some cause for alarm at the latest procedure of the Government of India respecting the Secretaryship of the Public Works Department. A despatch, it is said, has been sent home recommending that, with a view of securing greater continuity in the administration of the Department, the holder of this appointment shall remain in office for five years. Now, if it is necessary for the secretary to the Government of India to remain in office for five years what is to be said about Secretaries to the Local Governments and Administrations? Surely continuity of administration is just as necessary in Lahore and Allahabad as it is in Simla and Calcutta, and the application of the principle to all the Secretariats would involve practically an extension of service to a majority of the officers affected by the fifty-five years' rule. No doubt it will be urged that the Heads of the Administrations are responsible for the continuity of their Public Works policy, but in this view the existence of the Public Works member would seem to have been overlooked when the despatch above referred was decided on. The present Public Works Secretary was appointed in April, 1887, and consequently his five years' tenure of the post will expire in April, 1892, while Sir Charles Elliott, the Public Works Member, assumed office on the 6th of January, 1888, and will leave the Council early in 1893. If, therefore, Colonel Pemberton remains for five years the two officers will retire within a few months of one another, and there will be a new member of Council and a new Secretary, and any hope of continuity of policy may be considered at an an end. The present proposed extension of service is particularly inopportune. Sir Charles Elliott may be confidently trusted to carry out his own policy, and if a new Secretary

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were at once appointed he would be much more likely to advocate a continuance of the Hon. Member's programme with which he would be so thoroughly familiar than a stranger who has been associated with him for a few months only. We are not finding fault with the desire of Government to ensure a continuous policy; in fact, we should be glad to see more stress laid on this principle in Government undertakings, especially in the management of the State Railways. In the case of the North-Western Railway, Colonel Conway Gordon was Manager or Director for about a year and a-half only. Colonel Wallace, his successor, has held the appointment for two and a-half years; and now, we hear, it is proposed that he should succeed Colonel Gordon as Director-General of Railways, and that Colonel Sargeaunt, who took over the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway so recently as January last, should act in place of Colonel Wallace. A general game of post of this description would not be thought of except in undertakings managed by the State, and it would, we think, be a distinct advantage if rules were made to ensure continuity in the management of these undertakings. In the case, however, of the Public Works Secretaryship, the effect of an extension of time to the present incumbent would be exactly the opposite of that set forth as the reason for giving it. What really seems to be wanted is the immediate appointment of a new Secretary sufficiently young to hold office for five years without extension beyond the usual age; he would give up his own office in the middle of the term of office of the next Public Works Member, and there would thus be some prospect of securing a continuity of policy.

BENGAL.

(*Oct.* 16.)

In Calcutta there will be held a Provincial Social Congress for the Lower Provinces after the next Provincial Political Congress has concluded its sittings.

It is said to have been settled that the outstill system will be abolished in the lower provinces before the official year closes. The loss to the revenue by the measure will be more than a crore and a quarter. It is to recoup this loss that the Bengal Government has decided on imposing an educational cess, and some other minor taxes.

The magistrate of Howrah has granted the application of Captain Hearsey for summonses against Mr. Chesney, the editor, and Mr. Dare, the manager, of the Allahabad *Pioneer* for libel. The decision involves the attendance of both the defendants, as Captain Hearsey is disinclined to again drop the case against Mr. Dare.

The wife of Kazi Syed Reza Hossein, Khan Bahadoor, of Patna, has offered to execute two *wakf* deeds with a view to promote the education of Mahomedan young men and women in Behar. By the first of these she proposes to assign an estate yielding an annual nett income of Rs. 900, to be appropriated for the scholastic training of Mahomedan boys, Bharis by birth, wherever they choose to study, leaving it entirely to the discretion of the trustee or trustees appointed to settle with regard to the circumstances of each student the amount to be awarded to him. By the second *wakf* the founder desires to assign an estate yielding an annual rental of Rs. 250 for appropriation towards the education of Mahomedan girls of Behar. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the offer, and tendered his thanks to Musumat Qasiman, wife of Kazi Syed Reza Hossein, Khan Bahadoor, for her public spirit and liberality.

MADRAS.

(*Oct* 16.)

Dr. Edward Sargent, Suffragan Bishop of Tinnevelly, died at Palamcottah on Thursday night. He had been for some time past growing weak from old age, and on Sunday manifest signs of the end were at hand. Dr. Sargent's death, though long expected, produced a shock throughout the entire Christian community of Tinnevelly. The Church Missionary Society has sustained a great loss by his death. He arrived in Madras fifty-four years ago as lay agent, was ordained forty-seven years ago, and was consecrated Bishop twelve years ago at Calcutta Cathedral. He was loved and respected by all communities. His Jubilee was celebrated four years ago at Palamcottah amid much enthusiasm by pastors, catechists, schoolmasters, and congregations of the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly. The Bishop was over eighty years of age. The Rev. John Barton was stated lately to be coming to India in the cold season to relieve Dr. Sargent of some of his duties, and he will probably be the late Bishop's successor. Mr. Barton was the unpaid secretary to the Society in Madras several years ago.

The Madras Preventive Service.—The Preventive Service of the Madras Harbour Trust Board, which now consists of twenty preventive officers, and the work of which is gradually becoming excessive, owing to the increased trade of the port, is to be reorganised, the condition and prospects of the men being improved, and the working of the department in its principal features assimilated with those of the preventive services at Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon. Particulars of the working at those ports have been received by the secretary for the chairman of the Harbour Trust Board, and the matter is to be discussed specially at a meeting of the Trustees. One of the objects is to be the transfer of the Preventive Service now under the Harbour Trust to the Customs Department, as in other ports.

There was a loss of Rs. 49,832 in the working of the Presidency Public Works Workshops in the year 1888-89. The value of the work done was Rs. 117,630 (being Rs. 32,076 less than in 1887-88), made up as follows:—Rs. 82,210 for the Public Works Department, Rs. 31,114 for other Government Departments, and Rs. 4,305 for private parties. The work done for the Public Works Department in 1888-89 was Rs. 2,898 more than in 1887-88, or a little more than 3½ per cent.; and the Acting Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D., regards this a "satisfactory increase in the work done for the Department, for whose benefit the shops are chiefly maintained." He is easily pleased, for the value of the work for other Government Departments showed a decline in the year of above 53 per cent. The block, machinery, and plant of the workshops was departmentally valued at Rs. 204,235 on April 1, 1888. An allowance of 3 per cent. for depreciation of block, and of 4 per cent. for depreciation of machinery and plant was made, and it was calculated that on the 1st April, 1889, the capital stood at Rs. 198,246. The Government usually borrows at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and in order to inform itself as to its success, or otherwise, in competing with private workshops in the supply of its wants, it very properly debits its own workshops with the cost to itself of the money invested. This charge for interest contributes, therefore, to the admitted loss on the year's transactions of Rs. 49,832, which is at the rate of about 25 per cent.! This assumes that the departmental valuation of the plant is accurate. But it is possible that that valuation would not be endorsed by an impartial valuer, and if he were to set down the value at considerably less than two lakhs, the loss on the year's working would be increased proportionately. From the point of view of private enterprise, the Presidency Workshops do not seem to justify their existence. The talent for figures possessed by the Senior Member of Council might be profitably directed to the question of the desirability of carrying on the workships any longer at a heavy loss to the State.

BOMBAY.

(*Oct.* 18.)

Mr. F. H. Brayson is appointed to act as City Magistrate of Karachi.

Mr. W. J. Holland, Acting District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed leave for six months.

Mr. S. Hornidge, on return from the Central Provinces will do duty as Divisional Forest Officer of Sholapur.

Mr. H. C. Mules has been appointed to act as Collector of Customs, and Assistant Salt Commissioner in Sind.

Colonel W. A. Salmon is to act as Political Agent of Cutch during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Hunter, C.S.I., Colonel Goodfellow acting as Political Agent in Mahi Kantha.

The Very Rev. Theodore Dalhoff, S.J., Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Bombay, has been appointed by the Holy See, Administrator-Apostolic, pending the nomination of a successor to the late Dr. George Porter.

The Sir James Ferguson Scholarship in Medicine for the year 1889, of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Miss Alice Learmouth McKenzie, of the Grant Medical College.

Consequent on the retirement of Colonel A. T. Mander, R.E., Mr. T. D. Little is appointed Superintendent Engineer, 1st class, permanent; Mr. P. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 1st class; Mr. J. Tate, Executive Engineer, 1st class; Major E. C. Hart, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanent; Rao Bahadur Chandanani, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Executive Engineer, 4th grade; and Mr. H. E. Hight, Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Agent to the Governor-General, after delivering charge of the Beluchistan Agency to Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, has arrived in Bombay. He will reside here for some days before returning to Baroda and assuming charge of the Residentship of Baroda from Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, the officiating Agent to the Governor-General, who will in turn revert to his former post as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli.

His Excellency the Governor arrived in Bombay fro Nasik on Friday evening at a quarter past eight, alighting a

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the Byculla Station. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Edgerly, Private Secretary, and Dr. Irving; Mr. Scannel, Superintendent of Railway Police, also journeyed in the train. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adams, whose guest Lord Reay will be during his Excellency's short stay in Bombay, met his Excellency. Captain Forbes, A.D.C., and Colonel Wise, Commissioner of Police, were also present. His Excellency drove away with the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adams. Lady Reay arrived on Thursday morning from Simla, and this evening their Excellencies leave by the night train for Poona, *en route* to Mahableshwar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

In connection with the Commander-in-Chief's tour the Quartermaster-General and Military Secretary will join his Excellency at Peshawar on Oct. 29th, and the Adjutant-General at Quetta on Nov, 16th.

It is notified in General Orders that leave may be sanctioned to officers of British and Native cavalry regiments who can be spared from their duties to visit the cavalry camp at Muridki, provided the State is put to no expense.

The Army Mobilisation Committee have now under consideration the question of providing a full supply of medical officers whenever mobilisation may be ordered. It may be found necessary to draw upon those in civil employ, who form the only reserve of surgeons in India.

Some selected regiments from the reorganised cavalry of the Native States will take part in the march-past at the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Muridki before Prince Albert Victor. The assault-of-arms at the Camp will be on a very large scale; cavalry regiments from every part of India are invited to send representatives.

A curious question has arisen in connection with the promotion of surgeons-major in the Indian Medical Service, to the administrative rank of brigade-surgeon, and of brigade-surgeons to that of deputy surgeons-general. Under an old rule, which had been in force for nearly a century, they claimed the right to refuse promotion, the reason of this being that some of them had to vacate lucrative posts on being given a step in rank. The Government of India, after fully considering the question, have passed orders under which such officers must accept promotion in their turn, and the matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for final approval.

An army circular has been issued giving effect to the changes in the Military Accounts Department, recommended, it will be remembered, by the authorities on the suggestion of the Finance Committee, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State last spring. The changes will have effect from the 11th September. The departmental salaries, as now consolidated, are:—Accountant-General, Rs. 2,500 per mensem; Controller, Rs. 2,200; Military Accountants: 1st Class, Rs. 1,650; 2nd, Rs. 1,400; 3rd, Rs. 1,200; and 4th, Rs. 1,000; Assistant Military Accountants: 1st Class, Rs. 750; 2nd, Rs. 600; and 3rd, Rs. 500. House-rent also will be drawn by all officers below Controllers when stationed at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Officers in the Department on September 11th drawing salaries in excess of the new scale will continue to draw them until promoted to a higher grade.

When the question arose of taking the soldier's ball ammunition from him with a view to preventing suicide and murder, the Indian Press gave unanimous support to the military authorities in the orders which were passed. The latest returns show that the best results have followed, the diminution in crime having been most remarkable. The reduction in 1887-88 over 1886-87 was as follows:—Suicide, 17; murder, 16; attempt at murder, 4; attempt at suicide, 10; total 47 cases. Again in the current year the reduction has been 25. We have thus a total reduction of 72 cases in two years. To put the figures in another way, there were 110 cases under the four heads in 1886-87, 63 in the following, and only 38 in the year ended September 30th last. In 1886-87 there were 13 murders committed in the Bombay Presidency, 11 of these being by one Sepoy, who afterwards committed suicide. Out of the 38 cases in the year just closed, 25 were suicides, four of these occurring in the Oudh division and six in the Bombay Presidency. There were only seven murders, of which two were committed at Quetta. This striking decrease is a matter for hearty congratulation, more particularly as no case has been reported in which the men were placed in a position of danger by being deprived of their ball-ammunition. Under the arrangements which now obtain, the cartridges can be issued rapidly in case of emergency; but this is seldom likely to arise in any of our Indian cantonments, even those on the frontier.

THE MURIDKI CAMP.

The following will be the detail of Brigadiers, Staff Officers, &c., for the Cavalry Camp of Instruction at Muridki to be held during the month of January, 1890:—.

Commanding Division—Brigadier-General G. Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Colonel G. R. Shakespear, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General—Major C. Johnstone-Douglas, 5th Lancers; Captain F. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers; Captain C. P. W. Pirie, 18th Bengal Lancers, Brigade-Major to Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Orderly Officers—Lieutenant M. Cowper, 10th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant K. Chesney, 18th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant S. D. Browne, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, 17th Lancers.

Principal Medical Officer—Brigade-Surgeon J. R. Greenhill, Medical Staff.

Principal Commissariat Officer—Captain W. R. Yeilding.

Horse Artillery.

Commanding H.A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. E. Lockhart, Royal Horse Artillery.

Staff Officer—Major H. V. Cowan, Royal Horse Artillery.

Troops—T and H Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery.

1st Brigade.

Commanding—Colonel F. Lance, C.B.

Brigade-Major—Major J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Orderly Officer—Lieutenant A. P. Browne, Central India Horse.

Troops—1st (King's) Dragoon Guards; 2nd Punjab Cavalry; 14th Bengal Lancers.

2nd Brigade.

Commanding—Colonel C. R. Pennington, C.B., 14th Bengal Lancers.

Brigade-Major—Captain C. J. Anstruther, 17th Lancers.

Orderly Officer—Lieutenant F. P. M. Maryon Wilson, 17th Lancers.

Troops—2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays); 1st Punjab Cavalry, 3 Squadrons; 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 3 Squadrons; 9th Bengal Lancers.

3rd Brigade.

Commanding—Colonel C. J. Bird, C.B., 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Brigade-Major—Captain W. H. M. Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Orderly Officer—Lieutenant W. E. R. Collis, 5th Lancers.

Troops—3rd Dragoon Guards, 5th Punjab Cavalry, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

The Regiments composing the above force will rendezvous as directed in Quartermaster-General's No. 6350-A, dated Oct. 1, 1889. Brigadiers and their Staff Officers will join their respective Brigades at the places appointed for rendezvous. The senior officer of the three Punjab Cavalry Regiments ordered to assemble at Chuneeot will march them in Brigade to the camp.

The Batteries Royal Horse Artillery will join the camp on Jan. 11.

Divisional Staff will report themselves to the Inspector-General of Cavalry at Lahore on Dec. 16, 1889.

For the final manœuvres the 11th, 13th, and 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers will join the force as directed in Quartermaster-General's letter above quoted when the troops will be formed into two Divisions as follows:—

1st Division.

Commanding—Colonel A. P. Palmer, C.B.

Assistant-Adjutant-General—Colonel A. B. Harvey, 5th Lancers.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General—Major J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

1st Brigade.

Commanding—Colonel C. R. Pennington, C.B., 14th Bengal Lancers.

Brigade-Major—Captain C. J. Anstruther, 17th Lancers.

Troops—2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays); 1st Punjab Cavalry, 3 Squadrons; 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 3 Squadrons.

2nd Brigade.

Commanding—Colonel C. J. Bird, C.B., 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Brigade-Major—Captain W. H. M. Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Troops—5th Punjab Cavalry; 16th Bengal Cavalry.

3rd Brigade.

Commanding—Colonel R. C. Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Brigade-Major—Captain H. Fagan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Troops—11th Bengal Lancers; 14th Bengal Lancers.

2nd Division.

Commanding—Colonel F. Lance, C.B.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Money, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

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Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General—Major F. W. Benson, 17th Lancers.

1st Brigade.

Commanding—Colonel M. G. Gererd, Central India Horse
Brigade-Major—Captain J. de C. Meade, 8th Bengal Cavalry.
Troops.—9th Bengal Lancers, 19th Bengal Lancers.

2nd Brigade.

Commanding—Colonel T. A. Cooke.
Brigade-Major—Captain F. A. Blyth, 10th Bengal Lancers.
Troops.—1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, 13th Bengal Lancers.

3rd Brigade.

Commanding—Colonel G. V. C. Napier, King's Dragoon Guards.
Brigade-Major—Captain M. K. Martin, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.
Troops—3rd Dragoon Guards, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

The Artillery for each force will be detailed hereafter.

Umpires will be selected from officers attending the concentration.

The Staff Officers detailed for the final manœuvres will join at Muridki not later than January 12th.

Major Benson, 17th Lancers, will join the Camp on December 29th.

Orderly Officers required for the final manœuvres must be taken from the Regiments present in Camp. Full dress will be required at the Camp. Mess dress not required.

Regiments and Batteries attending the manœuvres that are not moving in relief will march on Field Service Equipment, in addition to which Mess Tents and Canteens will be allowed.

H.M.S. *MALABAR.*

H.M.S. *Malabar*, Commander A. D. Fanshaw, sailed on Saturday, Oct. 19, for Portsmouth with 50 officers, 13 ladies, 19 children, 1,170 troops, 78 women, 143 children. The following is the list of officers:—Major-General Smith, Vety.-Surgeon Oliphant, Lieut.-Colonels Hutchison, Mallins, Kingscote, and Major Curtis; Majors Domville and Stephenson, Surgeon-Major Cuser, Major Robertson, Captain Thunder, Captain Vaughan Hugsers, Surgeon Irwin, Surgeon Heaton, Captain Harries, Captain Hunter, Captain Chippindall, Surgeon Dixon, Captains Younghusband, Payne, Bowles, Burney and Heffernan, Lieuts. Townshend Henshaw, Gough, Biddulph, Slee, Sankey, Ewart, Sport, Pigott, Cootes, King Tracy, Ferrar, Maclaren Gray, Williams Wray, Radcliffe, Shipley, Napier, Marriott Fraser, Bell and Mylne; 2nd Lieuts. Buckly and Wood. The troops, including the strength of four batteries of R.H.A., namely, D, E, S, and O, will embark from the Sassoon Dock. Major Curtiss, D.R.H.A., Bengal, will be in command of the troops on the homeward voyage.

H.M.S. *CROCODILE.*

H.M.S. *Crocodile*, Commander R. Evans, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday afternoon, October 15th, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 18th September. She brought 50 officers, 13 ladies, 10 children, 1,200 European rank and file, 10 women, and 13 children; and 33 women and 42 children, details for various regiments. The weather experienced on the voyage was very pleasant with the exception of the heat, which was excessive in the Red Sea. During the voyage 5 deaths occurred, which were as follows:—3 children from diarrhœa, Mr. J. Fountain and 1 European soldier from pneumonia. The following is the list of the names of the officers:—

From Portsmouth.

Major and Brevet-Col. W. Clerk, 2nd L.I. Oxford; Surg.-Major H. J. Brown, Medical Staff; Surg. J. R. Dodd, Medical Staff; Surg. and Mrs. F. H. Treherne, and two children, Medical Staff; Deputy Surg.-Genl. S. A. Lithgow, Medical Staff; Surg. H. W. M. Kendall, Medical Staff; Surg. S. C. Philson, Medical Staff; Surg. J. H. Branningan, Medical Staff; 2nd-Lieut. J. H. Stewart, 2nd Manchester; 2nd-Lieut. J. L. O. Stephens, 2nd Manchester; Quartermaster and Capt. J. O'Donnell, 1st Dragoon Guards; 2nd-Lieut. I. Stapylton, 1st York and Lancaster; 2nd-Lieut. J. J. P. Quin, 2nd Berkshire; 2nd-Lieut. F. Fisher, 2nd Essex; 2nd-Lieut. C. W. Compton, 2nd Somerset; Vet.-Surg. T. E. W. Lewis, A.V.D.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Hincock and two children, Bombay Commissariat Department; wife of Major H. W. Griffith, 1st R.W. Fus.; wife of Capt. T. C. Carter and two children, 2nd N. Fus.; wife of Capt. T. Maycock and two children, A.V.D.; wife of Capt. A. B. Shute, R.A.; wife of Surg. W. Kelly, Medical Staff; niece of Quartermaster M. Hedrington, 2nd Royal Sussex; wife of Lieut. H. P. Burne, Bengal Staff Corps; Miss Richards; Lieut. J. M. Foster, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. G. C. B. Cotgrave, Bombay Staff Corps; Rev. Francis Goldie, R.C. Chaplain.

From Queenstown.

Major M. N. G. Kane, 2nd Seaf. High.; Major G. C. H. Monro, 2nd Seaf. High.; Captain and Mrs. G. R. V. Hume and child, 2nd Seaf. High.; Major F. Clowes and child, 1st E. Lanc.; 2nd-Lieut. W. C. H. Bunbury, 1st E. Lanc.; 2nd-Lieut. A. B. Blair, 1st E. Lanc.; Major J. H. S. Craigie, 2nd High. L.I.; 2nd-Lieut. H. Brand, 2nd High. L.I.; 2nd-Lieut. F. W. H. Forteith, 2nd High. L.I.; Major H. W. Griffith, 1st Welsh Fus.; Captain G. I. V. Birch, 1st Cheshire; Captain E. A. Bennett, 2nd Middlesex; Lieut. W. H Norris, 2nd Lanc. Fus.; Lieut. G. Q. Peacocke, 1st Worcester; 2nd-Lieut. A. K. Stubbs, 1st Worcester; 2nd-Lieut. J. Hannyngton, 1st Worcester; Lieut. E. P. Prest, 1st Suffolk; Lieut. A. C. Herbert, 2nd Rl. Warwick; Lieut. R. C. Bell, 1st S. Lanc.; Lieut. G. R. Van Rennen, 2nd H. Warwick; 2nd-Lieut. T. Diver, 2nd R. Warwick; 2nd-Lieut. W. Hayes Saddler, 2nd Rl. Scott.; 2nd-Lieut. J. E. R. Brusk, 2nd Rl. I. Fus.; 2nd-Lieut. J. K. Condon, 2nd Manchester; 2nd-Lieut. J. Murray, 2nd Scott. Rifles; 2nd-Lieut. M. J. B. de la Poer Beresford, 2nd S.W. Bord. The *Crocodile* leaves on the 26th instant with the 8th Hussars and time-expired men for England.

LORD DUFFERIN ON INDIA.

His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., was entertained on Wednesday evening at a sumptuous banquet, in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hôtel Métropole, by the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. (President of the Chamber), occupied the chair, and amongst those present, besides the distinguished guest, were Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Fitzjames Stephens, Lord Hobhouse, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, Sir John Gorst, M.P. (Under-Secretary of State for India), Sir James Fergusson, M.P. (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Lord Denman, Sir G. Baden-Powell, M.P., Sir John Pender, Sir James Anderson, Sir A. Rivers-Thompson, General Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Henry Doulton, Sir R. H. Davies (Vice-President of the India Council), Mr. Roger Eykyn, Mr. Thomas Archer (Agent-General for Queensland), General T. E. Gordon, Sir C. Clifford, Sir R. Rawson, Sir A. Dent, Mr. David Howard, Mr. H. E. Boulton, Mr. J. McFerran, Mr. K. B. Murray, Mr. C. E. Musgrave, Mr. Frank Debenham, and the Rev. A. H. Dunn. The company numbered about 200.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff proposed "The Army, Navy Reserve, and Colonial Forces."

Lord Napier of Magdala, in replying, bore emphatic testimony to the value of the Native Army of India.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Health of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava," remarked: Few men have served their country more effectively or in more various capacities—(cheers). As long ago as the year 1860 he was appointed by Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, as British Commissioner to Syria, and he even then showed that happy combination of tact, charm and wisdom for which he is so remarkable—(cheers). The difficulties of the case were great, but the solution he proposed has worked admirably, and Syria has ever since been one of the least disturbed provinces of the Turkish Empire—(cheers). In 1864 he was Under-Secretary for India, in 1866 Under-Secretary for War, and in 1868 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1372 he was nominated Governor-General of Canada—(cheers)—in 1879 Ambassador to Russia—(cheers)—in 1881 Plenipotentiary at Constantinople; in 1882 he was sent on a special mission to Egypt; in 1884 he was appointed Viceroy of India—(loud cheers)—and last December Ambassador to Italy—(cheers). Lord Dufferin has won the confidence and the admiration of many races of men—not only of his English, Scotch, and Irish fellow-countrymen, but of French, Canadians, German, Scandinavian, and Icelandic Canadians, American Indians, Druses and Turks, Hindoos and the other hundred races who make up our Indian Empire—(cheers). He has governed Protestants and Catholics, Mohammedans and Hindoos, followers of Moses, Manu, and Mohammed, of Buddha and of Zoroaster, of almost all the great sacred books—of the Koran, the Vedas, and the Zend-Avesta, as well as of the Bible—and he has been equally successful in dealing with them all—(cheers). We know the responsibilities and difficulties of the great posts he has occupied with honour to himself and benefit to his country—(cheers). He would not wish us to celebrate his visit here by burning down a street, as happened in one Canadian city—(laughter). In another they received him under a series of arches, illustrating the various products of the province, beginning with a prosaic arch of cheeses, and culminating in an arch, or rather, as he described it, a celestial rainbow of lovely young ladies—(cheers and laughter). We cannot emulate the picturesque ceremonies of the Sioux, or the semi-barbaric magnificence of Oriental Courts, but I am sure that he would nowhere receive a welcome more warm or cordial than in the City of London—(cheers). I give you the health of Lord Dufferin. Long may we retain the advantage of tact, his wisdom, and his experience; and long may he live to

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enjoy what we know he so greatly values, the gratitude and goodwill of his fellow-countrymen in all parts of the Empire —(loud cheers).

The Marquis of DUFFERIN, who was most enthusiastically received, having expressed his personal acknowledgments, went on to say: Although it would be certainly ungracious upon my part if I did not recognise the friendly personal element in the welcome you have accorded to me, I am pleased to think that a wider and more important consideration has brought together this great and influential assembly, and that is a wise and a wide appreciation upon the part of the great promoters of trade and industry by whom I am surrounded of the enormous benefits conferred upon the people of England by their commercial connection with India, and, as a consequence of the supreme necessity of maintaining to all time dominant and unimpaired our ascendency and dominion over our Eastern possessions—(loud cheers). I am well aware that at a convivial meeting like the present it is extremely doubtful whether any allusion to such dry things as statistics or figures should be permitted; but as for four years so large a portion of my attention was devoted to promoting the commercial advantage of her Majesty's Indian fellow-subjects I am sure I shall be forgiven if I take this opportunity at all events of drawing your attention to one very remarkable fact, viz., that the volume of trade of Great Britain with India exceeds the volume of trade between Great Britain and any other country in the world except one, and that is the United States of America, amounting to no less a figure than £64,000,000—(cheers). Again, if we turn our attention solely to the export trade we find that that also holds the same relations to our trade with other countries as did the total volume of trade to which I have alluded—viz., £34,000,000, whereas with France it only amounts to £24,000,000 and with Germany £27,000,000, so that our Indian trade amounts to one-tenth of our whole trade with all the nations of the earth —(cheers). Now that this very satisfactory condition of affairs —a condition of affairs which is mutually advantageous both to India and England—is the result of the stable condition of our political connection with India, may be illustrated by a reference to the trade of Great Britain with another great Oriental country whose population exceeds that of India by many millions. I allude to China, for whereas, as I have already stated our trade with India amounts to £64,000,000, our trade with China only reaches the figure of £17,000,000—(cheers). Again, it is to be remembered that India acts as a most opportune and fortunate reserve whenever any of our usual traders are unable to supply us with those exports upon which the prosperity of our trade, and I may say the welfare of our people, so intimately depend—(cheers). For instance, in the years 1884-85, when Russia was no longer able to export to Great Britain those large supplies of corn upon which we were so dependent, India sent us as many as 600,000 tons of wheat—(cheers). Again, during the cotton famine the increase of raw material jumped up from 1,750,000 in 1860 to 5,500,000 in 1866—(cheers). That India is a good customer to Lancashire is a matter sufficiently well known. At the same time, I am certain that no one who has at heart the interests of the two countries can ever be doing amiss if he takes every opportunity of bringing such facts as these within the purview of public opinion in England—(cheers). Thus in 1888 Lancashire took £21,250,000 for cotton goods, and out of £72,000,000 worth of total exports China only took £6,500,000, Germany £2,500,000, and the United States £2,500,000. Again, in regard to hardware, machinery, and metal, out of £36,000,000 exports to all countries, India took £5,500,000, France £3,000,000, Russia, £1,750,000, and China only £750,000. I am sure, therefore, that I am not guilty of any exaggeration if I say that, in my opinion, were anything to derange or to weaken or interfere with the political relations which now prevail between England and our great East Indian possessions there is scarcely a cottage in Great Britain or Ireland—at all events, there is not a household in the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom —which would not be made bitterly to feel the consequences of so intolerable a calamity—(loud cheers). Lord Dufferin went on to point out that the time had arrived when private enterprise might advantageously step in to supplement the efforts of the Government to supply India with railway accommodation proportionate to her powers of production and to the needs of her population. He believed, too, that a very considerable opportunity for the expansion of our trade was being prepared for us in Burma—(cheers)—and that, at no very distant date, our chief means of communication with China would be through either the north or east of Burma—(cheers). Alluding to the supersession of the Maharajah of Cashmere, his Excellency said that the course which had been pursued had long been foreseen to be inevitable, and it involved no departure from the general principle of the Indian Government to maintain unimpaired the sovereign rights of the feudatory princes—(cheers). In conclusion, his Excellency acknowledged his obligations to those who had been his colleagues in the administration of the Indian Empire, as well as to the whole body of the Indian Civil Service—(cheers).

Other toasts were spoken to by Mr. David Howard, Lord Hobhouse, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Sir John Gorst, M.P., Sir R. H. Davies, Sir A. Rivers Thompson, Sir John Pender, and Mr. R. Stewart.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, 1889.

The *Gazette of India* contains the full text of the English Act prohibiting the publication of official secrets without authority—a measure which was introduced on the 10th Oct. into the Supreme Legislative Council. The explanation that it aims only at preventing the communication of plans, models, and similar information to a foreign Government is not altogether borne out, because the Act has another object as well. It is of general application, as may be seen from the following section:—

2. (1) Where a person by means of his holding or having held an office under Her Majesty the Queen has lawfully or unlawfully either obtained possession of or control over any document, sketch, plan, or model, or acquired any information, and at any time corruptly or contrary to his official duty communicates or attempts to communicate that document, sketch, plan, model, or information to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the State, or otherwise in the public interest, to be communicated at that time, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust.

The punishment for each class of offence—the major one of treason, and the minor one of breach of trust—is provided in the following section:—

(2) A person guilty of a breach of official trust shall—

(*a*) If the communication was made or attempted to be made to a foreign State, be guilty of felony, and on conviction be liable at the discretion of the court to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour; and

(*b*) In any other case be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine.

Nor is punishment to be meted out only to the actual offender; if it be proved that a newspaper editor applies to a contributor holding an official position for information which is considered an official secret, the journalist also incurs punishment. Thus:—

(3) Any person who incites or counsels, or attempts to procure, another person to commit an offence under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction be liable to the same punishment as if he had committed the offence.

IT is not Colonel G. T. Pretyman, A.A.G. for Artillery in India, to whom Colonel Tomline left his large fortune; the lucky man is Captain E. G. Pretyman, R.A., who has sent in his papers within a week of hearing of his good fortune.

LORD AND LADY REAY arrived at Gwalior on the 7th October, and were met on the platform by the Resident, Major Barr. After taking tea, the visitors, accompanied by the Resident, drove to see the famous fort, and thence returned to the guest house newly built near the railway station. In the afternoon Lord and Lady Reay inspected the State elephants, which were bedecked with large gold and silver ornaments, and caparisoned with richly-embroidered trappings. The elephants were photographed at the desire of Lord and Lady Reay. At three o'clock his Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by his Excellency Bapu Sahib Jadho, paid a visit to the distinguished guests. It was a private one; and at five o'clock the Governor of Bombay and party drove to the Jaiyinderbhoowan garden, and then proceeded to the Jayiyiblas Palace to pay a return visit to the Mararajah. On alighting from their carriage the visitors were received by the President of the Council of Regency, who conducted them to the Durbar Hall where the Maharajah received them. The Maharajah asked Major Barr to beg Lord and Lady Reay to have their portraits taken; and Lord Reay appeared much pleased at the request. Whereupon his highness himself, assisted by Dr. Crofts, took the photographs he wanted. Lord and Lady Reay were then conducted again to the Durbar Hall, where the members of the State Council were introduced by the Resident to the Governor. The President, on behalf of the Maharajah and the Maharani-Regent, made a short speech, in which he expressed the pleasure felt at the visit to Gwalior, and after a brief and cordial conversation the Maharajah gave *attar* and *pan* to Lord and Lady Reay. The latter subsequently paid a visit to her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, and then the visitors took leave and proceeded to the railway station to catch the mail train for Bombay.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1889.

THE NORTHBROOK INDIAN CLUB.

WE publish to-day in our columns a reprint of a letter which has appeared in the *Home News*, drawing attention to the sorry plight into which the Northbrook Club has been allowed to drift. As regards the merits of the case, from a censorious point of view, we do not intend to take part in the fray. The writer hints, in language which can scarce leave a doubt as to its purport, that the fault lies at the door of a high functionary, not unknown within the portals of the India Office. It may be as alleged, that the Club is "the plaything of the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India." Possibly, too, the charge is well founded, that "it came, from a very early period in its history, to be regarded as an appendage to the India Office." We know not, nor are we concerned to inquire how this may truly be. One fact remains undisputed and indisputable—it is a "much-forsaken Club."

Why is this? The reason is not far to seek. The main idea with which the Club was originally founded was that it should form a link of fellowship between Natives on a visit to this country and Anglo-Indians, including in the term not only such persons as might chance to be connected with the East, but the wider number of those who take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the Indian Empire. Now we challenge criticism when we assert that not a single step has been taken in this direction. Natives come to England, visit the Club, sit in mute and solemn silence in one corner of the room, while the European portion of the community comforts the inner man at an opposite table. Occasionally a Native, who has the good fortune to be acquainted with some Anglo-Indian visitor, finds a means of breaking down the barrier between East and West, and gains an introduction to the sacred precinct reserved by prescription for the English-speaking members of the Club.

Upstairs matters are no better. Desolation and dreariness reign supreme, without an effort to enliven the dull melancholy, the miserable sadness of an abode which has nothing to attract and much to repel. If to the inherent sadness of this scene be added the absence of cleanliness and the presence of dirt, the want of smartness and the existence of slovenliness, it may well be supposed that a visitor to this region of solitude may listen to his own footfall undisturbed by a single rival to share the gloom of the Northbrook Indian Club. What a scene for Dickens, who, had he been alive at the present time, need not have crossed the waters to draw a picture of a dreary waste!

Now as to the remedy. On all sides there is evidence as to the lack of headship and control. Everyone connected with the place appears to do as seemeth good in his own eyes. Cannot—indeed, must not—this *laissez faire* policy have an end? If the Club is to become worthy of support the first step is to brush away the cobwebs of indifference, and in place thereof to substitute an intelligent and intelligible system of control. Who is to do this, or how it is to be done, is not within our province to suggest; but that some step of this nature is absolutely indispensable cannot be denied. And if so be that Miss Manning's Association will take charge of the Northbrook Indian Club, as "Amicorum Inops" evidently wishes, so be it; but assuredly she will not be wanting in benevolence if she consents to take over this heritage of "dreariness and dirt."

With these remarks we commend to the notice of Lord Northbrook a matter which, if not taken in hand at once, and with vigour, may presently grow into little less than a public scandal.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HOME NEWS."

SIR,—Surely the time has come for the Anglo-Indian Press to speak out on the subject of the miserable condition of the Northbrook Club. The Club is well worth maintaining in efficiency, for it has a useful and beneficent purpose to fulfil; and, under good management, would, I am satisfied, realise all the hopes and intentions of its founders. But under its present direction it has sunk to such a state of discomfort, not to say absolute squalor, that but few of its members now

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regularly visit it; while the resignations from its never too numerous list are beginning to look ominous of the absolute extinction of the Club as a common ground of meeting between Native Indians and Anglo-Indians. Thanks to the endowment of the Northbrook Indian Society by his Highness the Thakore of Bhownugger, the Club can never become extinct; but it would really be far better to close the Club than keep it open in its present neglected and desolated condition. There are many minor causes for its unpopularity. Owing to some inexplicable want of tact in its manipulation, it came from a very early period in its history to be regarded as an appendage to the India Office. Nothing could be more absurd, but the suspicion roused has long proved detrimental to the interests of the Club among Native Indians visiting London. It has been similarly injured among Anglo-Indians by the statement from time to time repeated in the Native Indian Press that the Club provided them with a cheaper luncheon than they could get elsewhere. The Anglo-Indians who joined the Club did so for sheer sociability's sake, and not for the luncheons it provided, which they could get far better cooked and served, and cheaper either at the Oriental and East India United Service Clubs, or for that at any respectable restaurant. The Club, which is not a political, but altogether a social Club, has also suffered from the uncompromising political spirit shown by it on such occasions as when it refused to give a complimentary dinner to a distinguished Presidential governor, bearing one of the most honoured names in Indian history, on which he has himself shed additional lustre; and again when it was proposed to entertain an eminent English statesman when on the eve of assuming the Viceroyalty of the Indian Empire. But chief among the minor causes of the repulsion everywhere felt to the Club has been the lack of guiding head ever since Mr. R. D. Sethna resigned the secretaryship. Under the most delicate and difficult circumstances, arising out of the absurd dual control of the Club by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and the Indian Secretary, Mr. Sethna, thanks to his intelligence, tact, and independence of character, managed to administer the Club with the most conspicuous success, financial and social. But he has had no successor, and since he left for Bombay the Club has sunk from one depth to another yet lower of nerveless imbecility, dreariness, and dirt, until now no alternative remains but to mend it, or end it!

The remedy, indeed, is not far to find, and applied with honesty would at once prove effectual. The Club grew out of Miss Manning's National Indian Association, and really is of Miss Manning's maternity. In an evil hour, however, the determination was arrived at to put it on an independent footing; and it was prematurely cut off from its parental stem, and set up to take root and flourish of itself. A foster-father for it had to be created in the Northbrook Indian Society, which from that moment unfortunately took up an attitude of rivalry towards the National Indian Association, and began competing with it, especially in the guardianship of the sons of native Indian gentlemen being educated in England. This is the constitutional weakness in the Northbrook Indian Society and its Club, which is the latent source of all the difficulties in which the latter is now placed. A club was wanted, but not another Indian Society; and had the Club been definitely placed under the control of the National Indian Association by this time, instead of being moribund, it would have been a triumphant success; as would also have been the Association's scheme of guardianship but for the open competition and underground antagonism of the Northbrook Indian Society; in which, while injuring a rival, the latter has not in the least benefited itself. Miss Manning's Association was always more popular than the Northbrook Society. It was not only the first in the field, but is a more earnest body, and far more trusted by the people of India. Many also resented the ingratitude with which it was treated by some of the leading spirits of the Northbrook Society, and this feeling still, and as a matter of natural justice, operates to the detriment of the Society, and particularly of the Club. If the Club was Miss Manning's, it would overflow with native members; but, as the plaything of the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India, it has never really prospered in point of membership, and would long since have become bankrupt and ceased to exist but for the Bhownugger endowment. The obvious remedy, therefore, is to at once amalgamate the Northbrook Indian Club with Miss Manning's National Indian Association. Those acquainted with the circumstances of the case have long seen that this must be done if the Club is to be saved. Then at once the Club would lose the stigma attaching to it of being an engine of India Office espionage, and its management would fall into practical, in place of *dilettante*, hands. It would become the headquarters of Miss Manning's Association, and the centre of all the domestic life of the Hindus, Mohammedans, and Parsees resident in London; and Anglo-Indians would always be sure of finding there the intercourse with native Indians they seek in joining such a Club. A complete transformation of the Club would follow; and from being a sham, a delusion, and a snare, it would become a reality and a living link of the most beneficent influence between India and England. The National Indian Association on its side also, freed from all opposition, would be able to greatly extend its operations in the guardianship of Native Indian youth in this country, the good results of which would be far more widely reaching and abiding than even those of the resuscitated Club. The one thing to do, therefore—and it is everything—to drag the Northbrook Club out of the ruts of the Slough of Despond into which it has been allowed to sink, is to amalgamate the Northbrook Indian Society with Miss Manning's National Indian Association; and we hope nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of this consummation. Some jealousy may possibly be anticipated from those who lay a claim to the paternity of the Club. But those who have from the beginning been behind the scenes know that the Club never had a true paternity, its initiation having been a case of simple parthenogenesis, and it was Miss Manning's own creation and hers only. Subsequently much was done for it by others, and with the best intentions, no doubt, however ill-advisedly; but these persons can never be regarded as anything more than the self-constituted foster-fathers of this—in its present condition—much forsaken Club.

Oct. 28. AMICORUM INOPS.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 12.)

QUINTON—With effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. J. Westland, C.S.I., the Hon. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Assam.

SIMSON—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. A. Simson as in temporary charge of the Consulate for Denmark at Calcutta.

TWIGG, Mr. J. H., officiating commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to officiate as Governor-General's Agent at Benares, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden.

WEBB, Surgeon W. W., M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), medical officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, and officiating civil surgeon of Bikanir, is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years from July 31.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the confirmation of Major E. L. Durand, C.B., in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal:—

ROBERTSON, Major D., Madras S.C., political agent of the third class (seconded), to be a substantive political agent of the second class (seconded).

BARNES, Mr. H. S., political agent of the third class, to be a substantive political agent of the second class. Mr. Barnes will continue to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

FRASER, Major E. A., Madras S.C., reverts from substantive pro tem. to officiating political agent of the 2nd class.

MEADE, Captain M. J., Bengal S.C., political assistant of the first class, to be a substantive political agent of the third class.

STRATTON, Lieut. W. C. R., Bengal S.C., reverts from substantive pro tem. to officiating political agent of the third class.

CORNISH, Captain W. H., Bengal S.C., political assistant of the second class, to be a substantive political assistant of the first class. Captain Cornish will continue to be a political agent of the third class, sub pro tem.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., Bengal S.C., officiating political assistant of the first class, to be a political assistant of the first class, sub pro tem.

STRATTON, Lieut. W. C. R., Bengal S.C., political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a substantive political assistant of the 2nd class. Lieutenant Stratton will continue to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

SMITH, Lieutenant J. M., Bengal S.C., reverts from sub pro tem. to officiating political assistant of the 2nd class.

ERSKINE, Lieutenant K. D., Bengal S.C., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a substantive political assistant of the 3rd class. Lieutenant Erskine will continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieutenant G. F., Bombay S.C., reverts from sub pro tem. to officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.

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MILITARY.

GILCHRIST—The tenure of the appointment of Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad by Major R. A. Gilchrist, Bengal S.C., 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is extended to April 1, 1890.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—

SYMONDS, Lieut. C. W. H., Wiltshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

BALDWIN, Lieut. G. M., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

FANE, Lieut. V. B., Manchester Regiment, officiating squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

SHAKESPEAR, Second Lieut. F., Manchester Regiment, officiating squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry. Second Lieut. Shakespear will rank as lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps.

RUSSELL, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. A., to be principal veterinary surgeon in India, vice Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon G. A. Oliphant, whose tour of Indian service has expired.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

TWEDDELL, Colonel F., General List, Infantry, commandant 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year ; pension service, 31st year, commenced May 13.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Oct. 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

TEMPLER, Lieut. C. B., squadron officer, to be adjutant 19th Bengal Lancers.

CLIMO, Second Lieut. S. H., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 24th Punjab Infantry.

JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, Lieut. A. de L., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Kurrachee Defence Division to the Murree Division, Military Works.

PICTON-JONES, Lieut. R. E., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works, to the Aden Defence Division.

WYVYAN, Lieut.-Colonel R. O., 40th Bengal Infantry, in India, has leave, on private affairs, for one year.

(*Oct. 8.*)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

DAVIES, Captain T. A. H., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, to be adjutant in succession to Captain S. K. Harries, who has resigned the appointment.

HOGG, Lieut. T. C. MacK. T., officiating wing officer, on probation, 29th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 12th Bengal Cavalry, vice Schlesinger, on leave.

BRANDRETH, Lieut. E., officiating wing officer, on probation, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 13th Bengal Lancers.

BELL, Lieut. L. M., supernumerary on the establishment, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 16th Lucknow Regiment, vice Woodcock, transferred to the 29th Punjab Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

FENTON, Captain W. D. B., R.A., for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BELL, Lieutenant E., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

WILCOX, Mr. F., district superintendent of police, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months.

MACLEOD, Dr. R., civil medical officer, Gya, is appointed to be health officer, Port of Calcutta, vice Dr. V. Richard, deceased.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 10.)

YOUNG—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to confirm Mr. W. M. Young in his appointment as Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab from April 2.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Colonel H. J., divisional judge, is transferred from Mooltan to Ferozepore.

COWPER, Lieut. M. 10th Bengal Lancers, is reappointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Umballa.

LAWRENCE, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Ferozepore Civil Division.

WILLIAMS, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Umballa, vice Mr. A. Watson.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 12.)

LAMBE, Mr. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Mainpuri, has been granted furlough out of India for one year.

IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., under-secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be settlement officer, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the charge of the Jhansi Settlement.

STEWART-WILSON, Mr. C., officiating under-secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on being relieved by Mr. W. R. Partridge, is appointed to be placed on special duty in the Government secretariat.

BRANDER, Surgeon E. S., supernumerary civil surgeon in medical charge of the Bara Banki district, on being relieved of the medical charge of that district, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Central Prison, Agra, during the absence, on deputation, of Sir J. W. Tyler, K.C.I.E.

CALNAN, Mr. D., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, on return from special leave, is posted to the Bara Banki district.

CHAPMAN, Mr. R. A. B., assistant magistrate, on return from leave, is posted to the Bijnor district.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Oct. 5.)

MERRYFIELD—With the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. J. Merryfield is appointed to be an extra assistant commissioner, 6th grade, on probation.

RICE, Mr. W. G. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Amherst district, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel W. W. Pemberton.

CLANCEY, Mr. J. C., extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is promoted to be an extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem. Mr. Clancey is posted to special duty under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

WILSON, Lieut. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Kyaukse to the headquarters of the Mandalay district.

METCALFE, Mr. T. J., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Ava to the charge of the Moulmein Town sub-division, Amherst.

PEMBERTON—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Colonel W. W. Pemberton, deputy commissioner.

MCINTYRE, Lieut. H. D., second in command, Yamethin military police battalion, is appointed to officiate as commandant of the Meiktila military police battalion during the absence on leave of Lieut. G. G. M. Hudson.

DEIGHTON, Mr. H., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Henzada subdivision, Henzada district.

GAYER, Mr. A. H., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from the charge of the river police patrol to the Kyaukse district.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 8.)

BOUCHIER, Miss, lecturer in midwifery at the medical college, is granted extraordinary leave to Europe for six months.

SMITH, Mr. C. E., assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, is granted privilege leave for three months.

INGLIS, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Vizagapatam Division to the Godavari Eastern Division.

LOAM, Mr. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Godavari Eastern Division to the Vizagapatam Division.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to reside out of India :—

BELL, Colonel W. J., Staff Corps ; pension service, thirty-seventh year, commenced Oct. 26.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 17.)

DAVIES, Mr. D., acting district superintendent of police, Shikarpur, is allowed leave, on private affairs, for six months.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Shikarpur district, during the absence of Mr. Davies.

MILITARY.

TANNER, Lieut. C. O. O., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

BRITTEN, Second Lieut. T. X., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 23rd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Oct. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BAYNES, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Bombay Lancers, squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Kennedy, appointed 4th squadron commander.

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BENTINCK, Lieut. R. S., West India Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 1st Battalion Bombay Rifle Regiment, on probation.

HAMILTON, Second Lieut. A. S., 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, vice P. C. Searle, 2nd Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, who has been appointed probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

PARKER, Lieut. H. P. E., attached to the 17th Bombay Infantry as officiating wing officer, on probation, is transferred in the same capacity to the 20th Bombay Infantry (2nd Belooch Battalion).

ROBERTSON, Major R. W. P., 48th Field Battery Royal Artillery, has leave to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, S.C.; Lieut. C. H. Schlesinger, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Sandilands, S.C.; Captain W. W. Taylor, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Captain T. H. Haughton, S.C.; Surgeon F. J. Doyle.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. R. Sutherland, A. A. G. Malet, Captain C. Herbert (B.S.C.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major J. C. Fullerton, sixty-one days; Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Inf., two months.

Madras Estab.—Captain J. A. Wyllie, S.C., twenty-one days; Captain E. S. Hastings, D.S.O., S.C., six months; Lieut. F. Churchill, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. P. A. Smurthwaite, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—K. D. Lyall, three months' s.c. (this cancels permission, previously given, to return); A. Greenlees, two months' extraordinary leave on s.c.; C. Roberts, two months' s.c.; H. S. Olphert, six months' furlough; C. Constable, six months' s.c.; Major M. Laugharne (R.E.), furlough extended to Feb. 10, 1890.

Madras Estab.—H. E. G. Evans, six months' extraordinary leave on s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. L. E. Cooper, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel James Cook, S.C.; Captain G. B. Renny, S.C.; Captain J. G. Day, R.E.; Lieut. C. Schofield, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. R. Ditmas, S.C.; Surgeon W. H. Karney; Captain A. Hatton, S.C.; 2nd Lieut. E. Wintour, Prob. S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. W. Palin, S.C.

Indian Marine.—Mr. G. Lye, First Grade Officer.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Masters, P. M. Madge, A. F. Ludlam, C. J. O'Donnell (Cov.), Lieut.-Colonel W. Sedgwick (R.E.), G. D. Burgess (Cov.), F. C. Annesley.

Bombay Estab.—C. V. McIvor.

WAR OFFICE "GAZETTE," OCT. 29.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Surgeon Ferdinand Simeon Le Quesne, of the Medical Staff, whose claim has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery during the attack on the village of Tartan, Upper Burma, by a column of the Chin Field Force, on May 4, 1889. The following is an account of the act of courage for which he is recommended:—Displayed conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the attack on the village of Tartan, by a column of the Chin Field Force, on the 4th of May last, in having remained for the space of about ten minutes in a very exposed position (within five yards of the loopholed stockade from which the enemy were firing), dressing with perfect coolness and self-possession the wounds from which Second-Lieutenant Michel, Norfolk Regiment, shortly afterwards died. Surgeon Le Quesne was himself severely wounded later on whilst attending to the wounds of another officer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BAGNOLD—Oct. 27, at Borstal Cottage, Rochester, the wife of Captain and Brevet-Major Arthur Henry Bagnold, R.E., of a daughter.

BROOKE—Oct. 29, at Clock House, Tottenham, the wife of J. M. S. Brooke, Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, and late of H.M.'s 1st Batt. 17th Regiment, of a son.

O'BEIRNE—Oct. 24, at The Cedars, Leamington, the wife of Major O'Beirne, 1st Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—Oct. 25, at Wandsworth, S.W., the wife of Alexander Robertson, of Alipore, Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—ROBERTS—Oct. 30, at St. James's Church, West Hampstead, Francis H. Lovett, fourth son of the late Rev. J. H. Lovett Cameron, Vicar of Shoreham, Kent, to Fanny, second daughter of the late Captain Richard Roberts, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

DAWSON—TAYLOR—Oct. 24, at Christ Church, Bath, the Rev. Hugh Leyland Dawson, M.A., Curate of Algarkirk-with-Fosdyke, Lincolnshire, eldest son of the late Hugh Dawson, Esq., of Preston, Lancashire, and of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Barrister-at-Law, to Emmeline (Lena), only child of Colonel Robert Lewis Taylor, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps (Retired).

LANG—HASLEWOOD—Oct. 30, at the parish church, Oswaldtwisle, Lancashire, Robert D. M. Lang, of the D.P.W., India, second son of Captain E. W. Lang, R.N., of Mickleham, Surrey, to Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Boulby Haslewood, B.A., Vicar of Oswaldtwisle.

MATHIAS—LEMOINE—Oct. 30, at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Vincent Lewis Mathias, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired), Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel Vincent Mathias, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late William Lemoine, Esq., and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Carter, of St. Leonards-on-Sea.

MCVEAGH—BENSON—Oct. 24, at Dundrum, county Dublin, George Joseph Brooke McVeagh, of Drewstown, Kells, county Meath, to Grace Alice Maude, second daughter of Major-General Charles Annesley Benson, Madras Infantry, Ormonde House, Sion Hill, Bath.

MOIR—ALLAWAY—Oct. 24, at All Saints', Cheltenham, Surgeon John Drew Moir, Army Medical Staff, youngest son of the late Rev. Chas. Moir, M.A., of Chatham, to Constance, only daughter of the late W. A. H. Allaway, Esq., of Craig-y-Nos Castle, Brecknockshire.

DEATHS.

AMBROISE—At his residence, 15, Rue de l'Orangerie, Versailles, France, of serous apoplexy, after a few hours' illness, Roger Marie Georges Ambroise, Marquis de Croismare, and grandson of the late Sir William Syer, first Recorder of Bombay, aged 64.

BARRY—Oct. 28, at the Royal Infirmary, Dumfries, after two days' illness, Barry, the much-attached and faithful servant to Captain Bray's children (2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Madras).

DORIA—Oct. 24, at Nice, W. Doria, Esq., late of Her Britannic Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

GASKELL—Oct. 24, at Goerbersdorf, in Silesia, Ellen Sophia, the wife of Major W. P. Gaskell, late of 24th Regiment, and Fulmer, Bucks.

GRAY—Sept. 9, at Bellshill, near Glasgow, James Gray, late of H.M.'s Mint, Bombay.

HAMILTON—Oct. 27, at 19, Sussex-gardens, W., General Charles Hamilton, C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Army (Retired List), aged 88.

HUTT—Oct. 27, at Appley Towers, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Major-General Sir George Hutt, K.C.B., aged 80.

LEGGETT—Oct. 21, at Llanddula, North Wales, after only two days' illness, of peritonitis, Leigh Wyndham Leggett, youngest son of Captain Robert Aufrère Leggett, late 69th Regiment.

MILLER—Oct. 24, at The Waldrons, Croydon, Cornelia Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles Miller, Esq., of Croydon, and second daughter of the late Dr. William Chalmers, H.E.I.C.S., aged 75.

MONEY—Oct. 26, at Worthing, Edward James Doyley Thrale Money, Lieut.-Colonel, aged 67.

OUSELEY—Oct. 29, at 10, Inverness-terrace, Colonel Joseph Walker Jasper Ouseley, Bengal Retired List, formerly Professor of Arabic and Persian at Haileybury College, aged 89.

PIGOTT—Oct. 25, at Langbrook, Havant, Georgiana Frances, widow of the late Captain W. Pigott, formerly Deputy Master of the Trinity House, aged 74.

RAWLINSON—Oct. 31, at 21, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Louisa, the wife of Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, G.C.B., and daughter of the late Henry Seymour, of Knoyle,

YOLLAND—Oct. 24, at Lyons, Catherine Eliza, widow of Charles Augustus Yolland, Lieut. Royal Navy, of 2, Acre-place, Devonport, aged 72.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BRIDGES-LEE—Oct. 4, at Lahore, the wife of J. Bridges-Lee, M.A., F.G.S., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter (stillborn).

BROWNLOW—Oct. 25, at Murree, the wife of Captain Cecil B. Brownlow, 1st Punjab Infantry, of a son,

GRANT—Oct. 5, at Simla, the wife of Brevet-Major Suene Grant, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

HAVELOCK—Oct. 10, at Bankura, Bengal, the wife of Mr. George Broadfoot Havelock, District Superintendent of Police (son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow, Bart., K.C.B.), of a son.

IRWIN—Oct. 13, at Naini Tal, the wife of H. C. Irwin, C.S., of a daughter.

MCCALMAN—Oct. 9, at Rutnagherry, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. McCalman, M.D., of a son.

MCMILLAN—Oct. 1, at Hissar, the wife of H. McMillan, P.W.D., of a daughter.

STEWART—Oct. 14, at Upper Colaba, Bombay, the wife of J. McD. Stewart, Surgeon, Medical Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—NORTON—Nov. 1, at St. John's Church, Peshawar, Captain Mordaunt Edwards, V.C., 74th Highlanders, eldest son of H. W. B. Edwards, Esq., of Hardingham Hall, High Sheriff of Norfolk, to Alice, third daughter of General Edward Nugent Norton.

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HEWAN—COX—Oct. 7, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, J. Hewan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., England, eldest son of the late A. Hewan, M.D., of Chester-square, London, to Ethel Jane, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Cox, of Derby.

TATE—WHITE—Oct. 3, at St. Mark's, Bangalore, Alan Edmondson Tate, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, third son of the Rev. Charles R. Tate, B.D., Rector of Trent, Somerset, to Zaidee, third daughter of Mr. Frank White, of the Widenings, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

TUDBALL—SHEEN—Oct. 5, at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, N.W.P., William Tudball, Bengal Civil Service, to Katie, eldest daughter of the late C. J. Sheen, Esq., and stepdaughter of Captain A. Pelham Burn, 27th Punjab Infantry.

DEATHS.

BURN—Oct. 12, at Bangalore, Captain H. V. Burn, 21st Hussars, aged 33.

CLOY—Oct. 9, at Fatehgarh, N.W.P., Kathleen Mary Agnes, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Cloy, Military Works Department, aged 1.

FLYTER—Oct. 4, at Monghyr, Caroline Louisa, relict of the late Capt. J. Flyter, late 64th Regiment, B.N.I, H.E.I.C.S., aged 72.

FROOM—Nov. 1, at Bombay, of typhoid fever, A. A. R. Froom, of the Royal Artillery, son of Henry and Elizabeth Froom, of Sinclair-road, West Kensington, late of Sutton, Surrey. (By telegram.)

HALDANE—Oct. 9, at Delhi, Julia Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the late Major Radcliffe Haldane, Bengal S.C.

HEATHCOTE—Aug. 31, at Leith River, Forth, Major-General C. T. Heathcote.

KOBKE—Oct. 8, at Byculla, William J. F. Köbke, Superintendent, Strangers' F.S. Home, Byculla, aged 52.

LEON—Nov. 1, at the Bank of Egypt, Alexandria, after a short illness, Philip Lucas Leon, aged 52.

MCGOWAN—Oct. 7, at Mussoorie, J. S. McGowan, late of the Customs Department, aged 69.

NIXON—Oct. 7, at Bareilly, Edward Stopford Nixon, Lieut. 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, aged 26.

O'BRIEN—Oct. 7, at Umballa, the wife of Major T. O'Brien, Commissariat Department (Retired).

SMITH—Oct. 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of J. C. Smith, late 16th Brigade, R.A., and protégee of Lady Harriet Kavanagh, Borris, co. Carlow, Ireland.

STUART—Oct. 3, at Calcutta, Colin Lang, youngest child of James N. Stuart, Esq., aged 18 months.

WILLIAMS—Sept. 21, at 9, at Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, Florence the wife of T. M. Williams, Commander B.I.S.N. Company, Limited

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Euphrates..	—	—	—	—	—	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Malabar	—	—	—	—	7 Nov.
Crocodile	—	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

IT is strongly reported in Madras that Sir Richard Barlow has resigned the Madras Civil Service as he was recently passed over by a junior in Mr. Wilson's place on the Board of Revenue.

OBITUARY.

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GENERAL C. HAMILTON, C.B., Retired List, Bengal Infantry, died at 19, Sussex-gardens, W., on the 27th ult., aged 88. He joined the Indian Army January 27th, 1818; became lieutenant, August 1st, 1818; captain, October 9th, 1826; major, November 26th, 1836; lieut.-colonel, January 19th, 1843; colonel, July 14th, 1853; major-general, November 28th, 1854; lieut.-general, January 30th, 1868; and general, May 16th, 1872. He served in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star and C.B.); served through the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the battle of Aloodkee and Ferozeshah (medal with clasp); also with the expedition to Kote Kangra.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE HUTT, K.C.B., died at his residence, Appley Towers, Isle of Wight, on the 27th ult. Sir George Hutt was a distinguished officer of the old Indian Artillery. He served throughout the Scinde-Afghan Campaigns, 1839-44, and the battery which he commanded at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad materially contributed, by the excellence of its fire, to the winning of those brilliant victories. On the field of Meeanee Sir Charles Napier promised him the C.B., which was subsequently awarded to him. Sir George Hutt afterwards held the command of artillery in the Persian War in 1857, and later rendered good service to Sir Bartle Frere, the commissioner in Scinde, during the period of the Indian Mutiny. He anticipated the action of the mutinous regiments at Kurrachee by rushing down with his guns to the parade-ground, so that when the mutineers came out they found Colonel Hutt and his guns in front of their barracks with the muzzles of the guns pointed at them half-an-hour before the time appointed for the rising. Sir Bartle Frere frequently expressed his thanks to him, saying that his action had been invaluable in the preventing of bloodshed. The Bombay Government also testified to his services with their thanks on his retirement from the Bombay Army in 1858. In 1865 he was appointed registrar and secretary to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, a post which he held until 1886, when, as a reward for his long and meritorious services, he was promoted to a K.C.B. He was born in 1809, and was the youngest son of Mr. Richards Hutt, of Appley, Isle of Wight, and a brother of the late Right Hon. Sir William Hutt, K.C.B., M.P.

COLONEL W. MATHIAS, lately in command of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, and formerly lieutenant-colonel 62nd Regiment, died on the 24th ult., at his residence, the Lodge, Addlestone, Surrey, aged 80. He was the last son of the late Mr. James Vincent Mathias, of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, and served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46 (medal with clasp). He also commanded a strong detachment of British troops at the affair of Buddiwal, and was in command at the battle of Aliwal, where he had charge of the howitzers, being named in despatches and made a brevet-major for his services. Later, Colonel Mathias commanded the Grenadier Company of the 62nd Regiment at the battle of Sobraon, where he was wounded. He retired from the Army in June, 1854, subsequently serving in and commanding the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

COLONEL J. W. J. OUSELEY, Bengal Retired List, died at 10, Inverness-terrace, W., on the 29th ult., aged 90 years. The deceased was formerly Professor of Arabic and Persian at Haileybury College.

GENERAL AMIR AHMAD, the Amir's Envoy in India, whose death at Simla is reported, was one of the soldiers of fortune common in Afghan history. He came of a family which migrated from Bajour to Kabul, and entered the artillery under Dost Mahomed between thirty and forty years ago. He rose to the rank of Colonel, and was posted to Afghan-Turkistan, where Afzul Khan was Governor. Here he made the acquaintance of Abdur Rahman, son of Afzul Khan, and obtained some influence over him. As the latter's father, however, considered this was not altogether desirable, he sent Amir Ahmad to Kabul, where he was reduced to the rank of Captain in the artillery. In the stormy days which followed upon the death of the Dost, he took sides first with Azim Khan, and afterwards with Afzul and Abdur Rahman, and was consequently dismissed from the service when Shere Ali rose to power. He remained in obscurity until Abdur Rahman appeared on the scene in 1880, when he at once joined the new Amir. He and his brother Abu Ahmad were then put in charge of the Kabul gun factories, and Amir Ahmad was eventually sent to India as Envoy. He was a man of quiet, retiring habits, courteous in manner, and cautious in disposition. On arrival in Simla he could, we believe, claim as his playmate in 1838-40 Colonel William Trevor, V.C., who as a child was among the captives taken by Akhbar Khan when the disastrous retirement from Kabul was ordered.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 25, Clan Macdonald (s), Calcutta; 25, Clan Mackay (s), Madras; 25, Kangra (s), Bombay; 25, Eden Hall (s), Bombay; 30, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; 31, Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; 31, Persia (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 25, Tiverton (s), Japan; 26, Hesperia (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 30, Manilla (s), Genoa; 30, Clio (s), Hull.

MADRAS.—Oct. 25, Golconda (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 25, Goorkha (s), Calcutta; 26, Legislator (s), Calcutta; 31, Mirzapore (s), Bombay; 31, Bengal (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 31, City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 26, Huzara (s); 30, Nizam (s), Hong Kong.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Nov. 8; from Brindisi, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Stoehr, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Mr. R. Enthoven, Rev. James and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. Fairlie Muir, Miss Helen Muir, Capt. F. H. Yate, Colonel Shortland, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Jackson, Miss Pike, Miss Murphy, Miss Clark, Miss J. Taylor, Mr. F. W. Cowderry, Mr. Duncan Fry, Mr. Batchelor, Major Yate, Mr. Blood, Mr. W. H. Niven, Mr. F. Holloway, Mr. N. Outram, Mr. Drew, Sir James Corry, Bart., M.P., Mr. E. D. Petter, Mr. A. M. Pearce, Mrs. E. Gray, Miss Walthew, Miss Newton, Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. Durrant, Mr. F. Sessions, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. E. J. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. J. McLean, Mr. R. A. Stevenson, Lieut. W. Somervell.. *From Brindisi*: Major F. Barrow, Col. Waterhouse, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell, Lord Chelsea, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch, Mr. James Halliday, Mr. J. Hennesey, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Kirby, Rev. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. G. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Miss Langworthy, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. E. Cargill, Mr. W. M. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. C. Morel, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Rajah Shiam Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Hollis, Mr. McLagan, Mr. L. Shuka, Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Horne, Mr. P. Sims, Lord Radstock, Canon Basil Wilberforce, Mrs. and Miss Wilberforce, Mr. D. B. Shukla. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Miss Lynch. *From Aden*: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Col. Cavage, Col. Greig, Col. Jopp, Capt. Ferguson.

For Aden: Mr. H. E Barrett, Miss Donald.

For Gibraltar: Capt. Buckley, Mr. W. W. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Fulton and two children, Capt. W. Fulton, Lieut.-Col. Stephens, Mr. W. J. Wilkins, Mr. Bellagh, Capt. Souter, Mr. McColl, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Lord.

For Malta: Mr. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gale, Mrs. Rivers and infant, Miss Reid, Mrs. Sherrard and two children, Mrs. Oakes, Miss F. Byron, Mrs. and two Misses Campbell Young, Mrs. C. Anson, Mrs. Godding and infant, Miss Colston, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Pelham, Mr. F. Wootton Isaacson, M.P., and son, Mr. Dalison, Mr. Style, Miss Hislop, Mr. Cameron, Miss Harley.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Silver, Mr. Angelo, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Hakim, Miss Inglis. *From Brindisi*: Mr. P. Thummles, Mr. Findlay.

For Ismailia: Hon. W. Byron, Mr. G. A. and Miss Byron, Mr. W. Paul, Mr. Hornstein, Mr. Ketanck.

For Brindisi: Misses Davids (2), Mrs. Ibbetson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gibbs. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. Morris.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Nov. 14; from Marseilles, Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Glendinning and infant, Lady Metcalfe, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Long, Mr. E. Bibby, Capt. E. A. Young, Miss Taylor, Mr. G. C. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Rev. Mr. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Leightowler, Miss Lynch, Lady Thompson and infant, Mrs. Ten Brocke and infant, Mr. F. W. Shaw. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. King and infant, Mr. Rose, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. B. Oldfield, Mr. F. Peacock, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton and child, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr G. W. Walker, Mr. H. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Craigie, Dr. and Mrs. Evers, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Mr. H. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Miller, Mr. A. T. Shaw. *From Ismailia*: Mr. E. D. Cohen. *From Port Said*: Two Messrs. Bloomfield.

For Port Said: Sergt.-Maj. Gooding, Sir L. Jones Parry.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jones Williams, Mr. W. R. Martin, Major-General Irving Graham, Rev. Noel Platt, Miss Graham, Miss Platt, Mr. Callan, Lady Milton.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Gibbs and child, General Brine, Capt. Wyllie.

For Marseilles: Two Misses Smith Dorrien, Lady and Miss Delamere.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 14; from Naples, Nov. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Hudson, Mrs. Joll, Miss Sergent, Mrs. A. K. Dougall and two infants, Mr. J. E. K. Boyd, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. R. S. Trivin, Mr. F. G. Hickson, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mr. Temple, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Samuel, Mr. F. C. Trench, Mr. and Mrs. Creatin, Miss Harley, Miss Beatson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bellagh, Mr. T. Young, Mrs. Mears and child, Mr. C. F. Wing, Mr. A. A. Lyall, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Cadge, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Miss Saunders, Mr. R. N. Mathewson, Baboo Joomeer. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Bestie, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. J. E. Orr, two Misses Campbell, Mr. C. Gairdner, Miss Gairdner, Mr. and Mrs. Framstadt.

For Madras: Mrs. Phillips, Rev. Mr. Marter, Rev. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. Walton, Miss Walton, Rev. W. Longman, Mr. A. Thompson, Miss Barclay, Mr. F. Miller. *From Port Said*: Mr. Thummles.

For Gibraltar: Sir Henry and Lady Drummond Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. E. G. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. de Sauty and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Gumley and child, Gunner Youngs.

For Colombo: Mr. Brown, Mrs. Waldock and two children, Mr. Waldock, jun., Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bovill and infant, Mrs. George Vanderspar and child, Hon. G. A. Lascelles, Mr. A. B. Walker.

For Naples: Mr. W. C. and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. W. V. and Mrs. Vickers, Mr. A. H. Cathcart, Miss Wildring, Mrs. Dempster.

For Ismailia: Mr. B. Lemere.

For Port Said: Mrs. Dixon.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Nov. 15; from Brindisi, Nov. 25.

For Alexandria: Coles Pasha, Mrs. Coles and family, Mr. and Mrs. Delaforce, Capt. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Diblay, Miss Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Helpman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Joseph, Miss B. Alston, Mrs. Garston, Mrs. Eckersley, Capt. Macdonald. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Hewat, Mr. R. Lamb. *From Venice*: Mrs. Wingate, Lady Wingate, two Misses Wingate, Col. Sir John and Miss Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. and Miss Muir, Mr. J. M. and two Misses Cook, Miss Warre, Mr. Baglioni, Rev. E. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bewley, Mr. Moll, Hon. C. F. and Mrs. Berkeley, Dr. Warthington, Mr. J. Marshall, Capt. G. Brown, Capt. Besant, Miss Bush.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Angel-Scott, Mr. Fitzherbert. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Miss McIlwraith.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Bower and family, Mr. and Miss Murray.

For Colombo: Mr. W. E. Master. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Symes, Mr. F. Walker.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Verschoyle, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McDonaughy.

For Malta: Rev. J. D. Addison, Mrs. Moody, Mr. Bodham, Miss Lancaster, Miss Gardner, Capt. Yaldwyn.

For Gibraltar: Mr. E. H. Glenny.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Nov. 21; from Brindisi, Dec. 2.

For Bombay: Surg. A. H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillwray, Mr. A. H. Straker, Capt. and Mrs. Angel Scott, Col. E. Maude, Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Mr. G. Beaumont, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Judd and child, Mrs. and the Misses Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Rev. W. and two Misses Field, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. R. Prior, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Miss Merriman, Miss Stewart, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers, Mr. Curnow, Mr. Boxall, Mrs. F. Field, Mr. G. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth and infant, Mrs. Swain and child, Mrs Hubbelthwaite, Lieut. D. C. Young, Miss Hardy, Mr. G. A. Rose, Mrs. Jackson, Miss M. Ryan, Miss E. McCarthy, Miss M. A. Murphy, Mr. B. Byrne, Miss M. A. Harte, Mrs. Rosario and family, Miss Lawden, Miss Peddie, Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Stewart Prince, Miss Rampini. *From Brindisi*: J. C. R. Johnston, Hon. and Mrs. Rampini, Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. C. Lidstone, Mr. Kulemkampff, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Ball, Miss Badcock, Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott, Major G. Eliott, Mr. Allbless, Mr. Vazifdar, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. and Miss Elton, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Capt. Fenton, Mr. Alison, Sir R. Harvey, Mr. Weightman, Mr. Clayton, Messrs. F. and D. Prestage, Mr. Micrulachi, Mr. and Mrs. Wallick, Capt. Medley, Mr. Dawson, Dr. Codrington, Capt. R. G. Jones, Mr. Webb, Mr. J. E. Vallance. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. and Miss Muir, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Rev. E. F. Brown.

For Malta: Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lieut. Fitton, Mr. Fitzherbert, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. G. C. Benson, Capt. Brown, Mr. Dowell, Lieut. J. H. Southey, Mrs. Croxon and child, Mr. H. Schofield, Capt. Linsay Caird, Mr. and Mrs. de Teissier, Capt. Hemphill, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Selwyn and party, Miss Kerrick, Sir R. and Lady Thompson, Misses Thompson, Rev. G. and Mrs. Henslow, Mrs. Walters, Capt. Green, Mr. Besley, Mr. Billinghurst, Mr. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Pawley, Lieut. R. C. Bowen, Lieut. R. Keene, Gunner Munday.

For Gibraltar: Mr. McLean, Hon. J. Cumming Bruce, Mr. D. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Ryden, Capt. and Mrs. Wiggins, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. R. Bankes, Mr. Brymer, Gunners Dodd and Hutchinson, Mr. and Miss Martin, Miss O'Sullivan, Miss E. Moore, Mr. Barkeley.

For Madras *(via Bombay)*: Two Misses Robertson.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Nov. 28; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Staines, Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Hosil and infant, Mrs. G. A. Strover and child, Lady Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Mitchell, Miss L. Payton, Mr. G. Simpson. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Liddiard and child, Mr. Massaontis, Mr. Lutrari, Mr. and Miss Jackson. *From Port Said*: Mr. Wendell.

For Bombay: Dr. W. Kaye, Lieut.-Col. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodd, Mr. Engleson, Miss Glover, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. O'Brien. *From Naples*: Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Aitken.

For Gibraltar: Capt. H. Elliot, Miss H. Hilliam.

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For Port Said: *From Gibraltar:* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mott.
For Ismailia: Mr. T. W. Legh, M.P., Mrs. Legh.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, Nov. 28; from Brindisi, Dec. 9.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Branfoot.
For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Langenberg.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. de C. Ireland, Sir W. Wedderburn.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Clanchy, Miss Johnson, Miss Higgins, Miss M. J. Tomkins, Miss Bain, Mr. Pauncefote, Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Moss and family, Miss Caillard, Miss Stainland, Miss Crombie, Mrs. Bishop. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Maris, Miss Hays. *From Venice*: Lady St. John, Hon. Miss S. St. John, Hon. Miss M. St. John, Mr. Judd, Mrs. Senior, Mr. and three Misses Fielden, Rev. and Mrs. Krudenier.
For Ismailia: Mr. W. E. Garstin, Mr. Cowper.
For Malta: Two Misses Thursby, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Salisbury.
For Gibraltar: Miss Stow.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 6; from Brindisi, Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. H. R. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray and infant, Mr. Baumbach, Rev. S. L. Lye, Mr. H. Buckland, Rev. Chas. Gore, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Ditmas, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burges, Surg. A. Silcock and friend, Colonel Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Barradaile. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Parker, Mr. H. R. Stephen, Mr. Agelastro, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Major W. H. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. E. Gibson, Mr. H. Cayley, Dr. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Boydell, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. E. Rule, Lieut. Panken, Mr. Reed, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. Justice Birdwood. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Lambrinudi, Mr. Brandt, Dr. and Mrs. McConaughy.
For Ismailia: Mrs. and Miss McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clepham, Miss Newton, Miss Drew. *From Brindisi*: Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Furneaux.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. O. Kellie-MacCullum and two children, Miss Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Gaeton, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and infant.
For Gibraltar: Miss Reavil, Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Brookway and two children.
For Malta: Mr. A. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and children.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Dec. 12; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fraser and infant, Lieut.-Col. R. L. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and child. *From Naples*: Mr. A. C. White.
For Bombay: Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Kennedy.
For Calcutta: Mr. H. L. Bell.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Dec. 12; from Brindisi, Dec. 23.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. H. B. Beresford, Mr. B. Scott, Earl of Kerry, Lord Fitzmaurice.
For Malta: Mr. R. de Chichester, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bather, Mr. McN. and two Misses Love.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant.
For Alexandria: Capt. and Miss Way. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Miss Blackley, Mr. Antoni, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Miss E. Robinson, Miss S. F. Sangar.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Jessoe, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Singer.
For Port Said: Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes.
For Bombay: *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Christian.
For Ismailia: Miss Browne.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Shaw Stewart and party.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut.-Col. Walter Scott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, sailed Nov. 2.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child, Mrs. H. A. Graves, Mrs. Angus, Mr. J. Phillips.
For Bombay: Capt. J. Stewart, Mrs. Wallace, Capt. R. H. Brown.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, sailed Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.
For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Broadhead and infant, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Renny and child, Mrs. Esmonde White, Mr. H. Fischer.
For Madras: Col. and Mrs. C. D. A. Straker, Capt. J. H. Verschoyle, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Mrs. Arthur Chamier, Miss Sell, Miss Kember, Miss Thomas, Miss Norman, Rev. E. Sell, Miss E. Rogers, Rev. and Mrs. Larsen.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Taylor, Miss Watson, Mr. S. N. J. Risley, Mrs. Burke and two infants, Mr. A. G. L. Dupuis, Mr. F. Marsh.
For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. Cox, Mrs. Mitchell and family, Miss Barrett, Mr. G. D. Oswell, Mrs. and two Misses Morey, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Harrison, Mr. F. Rowe, Mr. H. Robinson, Lady Victoria Freke, Miss G. M. Bayly, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Miss Holmes, Mr. Freke, Mr. Percy Freke, Mr. C. C. Chambers, Mr. H. D. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Scrivener and four children, Mr. H. C. Hurle, Mr. E. G. Mills.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Dec. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Stally and infant.
For Colombo: Mr. Norton Disney, Miss Violet Disney.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E. E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. McMullin, Mr. Watson and four children, Miss Evans, Mr. S. B. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Sparkes and three children, Capt. Parr Campbell, two Misses Parr Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Devine, two children, two Misses Devine, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Tippetts and child, Miss Tippetts, Mrs. Platton and child, Lieut. L. E. Cooper.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. C. Hazen, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Miss L. H. Bruce, Miss C. H. Bruce, Master H. M. Bruce, Master G. H. Bruce, Miss Gault, Miss Cameron, Rev. and Mrs. Finlayson, Mrs. Midwinter and child, Mr. Pitt, Rev. and Mrs. Shillidy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons, Miss Connel, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth, Miss E. Cooke, Miss J. Cooke, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Chas. Gordon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Nov 22.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Dec. 12.

For Bombay: *From Port Said:* Miss Grace McKinnon, Rev. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Miss Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Miss Maloney, Mrs. Newall, child, and infant.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Drummond*, from Calcutta.

For London: Miss Rigg, Mr. M. A. Kerin, Mrs. Sproule, Mr. A. Lauman. *From Madras*: Mrs. Rae; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rogers, Mr. Jas. Saunders, Mrs. Robinson, Rev. B. Robinson, Mr. James Tiddy, Mr. Richard Walters, Mr. K. A. Chendra Naydu. *From Colombo*: Mr. J. Marks. *From Suez:* Miss Connell.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare, Mr. O. Hoernle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, Oct. 14.

From Southampton: Dr. R. A. S. and Mrs. Chard and child, Sir H. and Lady Plowden, Miss Beadon, Mr. W. T. Douglas, Miss Lamb, Mrs. Kuper, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. H. A. and Mrs. Anderson, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. A. K. and Mrs. Hathornthwaite, Capt. Downes, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Lumsden, Miss Boone, Mr. Faulkner, Mrs. Newell, Mr. Niven, Mrs. Niven and three children, Dr. Kelley, Mr. C. J. Rogers, Mr. E. Robertson, Col. E. G. Blenkinsop.
From Brindisi: Lieut. Renny Tailyour, Mr. W. B. St. Leger, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Col. C. H. Palmer, Lieut.-Col. C. and Mrs. Sheppard, Col. E. K. A. A. Burney, Col. Fendall Currie, Capt. Findlay, Major Creagh, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Whiteway, Sir T. Thompson, Mr. O. Burne, Mr. R. Innes, Col. Benson, Hon. M. Benett, Hon. J. W. Quinton, Mrs. Nethersole and infant, Mr. F. R. Wynne, Mr. W. J. Ham, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Surg.-Maj. W. Gilligan, Mr. W. G. Woods, Mr. I. H. C. Dunsterville, Mr. S. L. B. Aldworth, 2nd Lieut. Egerton, Mr. T. C. Brown, Lieut. Cotton, Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. R. W. Harter, Mrs. Rehling, Miss Rehling, and two children, Lieut. Smyth, Mr. W. B. Reddoch.
From Naples: Mr. G. S. McKenzie, Mr. Rainford, Mr. D. P. and Mrs. Masson, Mrs. Gordon Lydiard, Dr. Palmer, Mr. J. M. Harman, Mr. B. Beale, Mr. A. L. Harman, Mr. Edward Roderiguez, Mr. Buller.
From Aden: Mr. J. W. Sandell, Lieut. C. W. Baugh.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. A. B. Daniell, at Marseilles, Oct. 28.

From Bombay: Rev. T. C. Sclater, Miss Bourchier, M.D., Mr. Caithness, Mr. E. H. Phillips, Mr. W. A. Kennedy, Col. A. W. Foord, Lieut. Foord, Mr. W. F. Frankish, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. J. H. Cooke, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Lazaretti.
From Port Said: Mr. Tougiorgi.
From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Clarke and infant. *For London*: Dr. and Mrs. Weller and child, Mr. K. Robbie, Mr. A. W. Munro, Mr. T. de Witt, Dr. Macnamara, Mrs. H. Ryder, Mrs. and Miss Crisp.
From Colombo: Mr. Somerville. *For London:* Rev. S. Tipple.

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PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Oct. 18.

For London: Col. A. Bredin, Mr. Percy G. Scott, Mrs. Parker Jervis, Mrs. G. J. Joseph, Mrs. Mungavin and infant, Master W. Green, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. H. McArthur, Mr. J. McAllum, Mr. Hakim Mahomed S. Ebrahim, Mrs. F. J. Jordan.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Farrer, Mr. R. P. Hart, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Huggett, Mr. T. Pim, Mr. S. Harvey James, Mr. D. Morris, Mr. H. F. Palin.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Samson Reuben.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Oct. 25.

For Marseilles: Mr. F. Roberts, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. C. H. Mein, Mr. B. V. Rajwade, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Nicholson and child.

For London: Col. and Mrs. W. J. Bell and two Misses Bell.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. J. Orman, from Bombay, Nov. 1.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Partridge and infant, Mrs. Childers and infant, Capt. J. E. de V. Tattersall, Mrs. Harrison and three children, Mr. J. Ranken, Mr. J. M. Jane and two children, Miss and three Masters Nesfield, Mrs. Lucas.

For Brindisi: Lieut. H. D. Watson, Col. J. Sconce, Mr. G. K. Wasey, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Robert Walker.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, from London, Oct. 31; from Marseilles, Nov. 9.

For Bombay: Mr. C. W. Burn, Mr. James and Miss Butler, Rev. R. P. Burnett, Mr. Corsar, Mr. A. Lawson, Miss Parker, Mr. D. F. de Vitre, Mr. Cotsworth, Mr. A. E. Martineau, Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Slothert and two infants, two Misses Le Geyt, Miss Grant Chevasse, Mr. C. W. Gascoigne, Mr. Montresor, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. J. Baron, Mr. Crittell, Mr. Spencer Charrington, M.P., Mrs. Montgomerie, Miss Stainer, Dr. and Mrs. Warness, Miss Rogers, Miss Sherman, Miss Harris, Miss Jamieson, Miss Rogers, Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Pife, Rev. and Mrs. Halliday, Miss Anderson, Miss McGarey, Mr. Cattanach, Mr. Houston, Mr. Goldsbury. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. H. Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. E. McH. Fulton, Mr. Stedman, Col. F. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ormiston, Brigade-General H. Collett, C.B., Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Mackay, Mr. J. E. Howard, Mr. H. F. Silcock, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Mr. W. Holmes, Mr. Milne, Mr. Webb, Col. Nicolay, Mr. Roscal, Major Evans Gordon, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. H. Grove, Mr. C. L. Sweet, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. H. H. Swan, Mr. Hawke, Mr. J. B Johnston, Mr. Marriott, Mr. W. C. Noade, Mr. G. H. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Lang, Mr. R. H. Morgan, Mr. W. Briggs, Mr. W. D. Shaw, Mr. P. Spencer, Mr. H. C. and Miss Hunter, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thurman, Mr. and Mrs. Rosendel, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. R. W. Rae, *From Ismailia:* Mr. Cotton, Mr. Brooks.

For Port Said: General Charles Baker Pasha, Mr. C. Ashmore Baker, Colonel Kelly Bey, Mrs. Royle and child, Miss Jenkins.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. H. Greenfield, Major H. P. Okeden, Mr. Elsworth and three children, Mrs. and Miss Uppleby, Mr. Uppleby, Mr. C. Ryder, Major G. B. Allen, Mrs. Greaves and child, Rev. W. J. Farmiloe, Mr. C. O. Smith, Capt. Shekleton, Gunner Jamieson, Mr. E. C. Baker, Mr. Morris, Corpl. Humphries.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. Weir and child, Mr. Woolley. *From Marseilles*: Mr. Jas. Peat, Miss Woolley.

For Marseilles: Miss Dykes, Miss Pilleau, Miss M. B. Brown, Miss Powyss, Miss Mellersh, Miss Kelly, Mr. G. Grey, Mr. Culley.

For Ismailia: Mr. A. Beeston, Mr. F. Beeston, Dr. Boase, Mr. Lasham, Dr. Longmore, two Misses Thomson, Miss Acholm, Mrs. A. Reid and two children, Miss McGavin, Capt. Carstairs, Mr. Blanche, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Thelfall, Mr. Pyle.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. J. Duke and infant. *From Marseilles*: Lady White and child.

Per P. and O. ss. *Bengal*, Capt. Barratt, from London, Oct. 31; from Naples, Nov. 9.

For Calcutta: Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. W. C. Gibbon, Mrs. Collingridge, Mrs. and Miss Sharp, Miss Lazarus, Miss Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Lindquest, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss E. M. Hall, Rev. W. Wallace, Rev. A. J. Shields, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. L. R. Fraser, Mr. C. Beckford, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Danbey, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Nelson, Capt. J. Taylor, Mrs. Dunsmuir and two children, Mr. C. Taylor, Miss M. Jackson, Mr. W. Gaitskell, Mr. W. M. Hudson, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss E. W. Richardson, Miss Hunter, Mr. Kingsley, Mrs. Neville Rolfe and infant, Miss Wilson, Mr. Holt, Mr. N. David, Miss Sowerby, Mr. Heawood, Miss E. Pike, Miss Gaskin, Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., Mr. Walker, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Phillipson, Mr. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Halford, Rev. F. B. Givin, Rev. F. Etheridge, Mr. James, Mr. Norledge, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Davies. Rev. R. Spurgeon, Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. Simpson, Mr. A. E. Evershed, Mr. F. W. Birch. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Miss Le Gros, Miss Clark, Mr. F. W. Perman, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. Marshall. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Hornby. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. Wills.

For Ismailia: Lord Dunsany, Mr. T. Lambert.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Lane, Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Pickford, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Fox, Mr. G. D. Thomas, Mr. Cumberland, Col. Parry Okeden, Rev. J. Fall, Mr. and Mrs. Smellie and infant, Mr. A. E. Gibson. *From Naples:* Rev. E. C. Skrine.

For Bombay: *From Naples*: Mr. C. H. Hill and Mrs. Hill.

For Madras: Mr. P. W. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Mockett, Rev A. N. Storrs, Miss E. C. Vines, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. Robertson, Rev W. E. Douglas, Rev. J. C. Pavey, Rev. A. A. E. Goodman.

For Naples: Major and Mrs. Cockayne Frith, Mr. Frith, jun., Mr. J. H. James, two Misses Riding, Mrs. H. Onslow.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. R. Cosens, Lieut. P. Weatherley, Mr. Harkin, Major H. Parry Okeden.

For Aden: Mr. Fawckner.

For Port Said: Lieut. R. F. A. Smith.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Cap. R. F. Briscoe, from London, Oct. 31 from Brindisi, Nov. 11.

For Calcutta: Miss Henderson.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. C. Rich, Rev. F. Montgomery, Mr. Ferard, Mr. Kingcome, Mr. W. Lang. *From Venice:* Dr. N. Vaishnav.

For Alexandria: Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smyth, Mr. E. H. Day, Mrs. Baldi and child, Capt. Raufee, Mr. C. S. Paddon, Dr. Blackner, Lieut. Ridley, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Layman, Mr. J. Broadhead, Miss Gough, Miss Lister and son, Mr. W. B. Dickenson, Mr. W. Paddon, Mr. J. Stone. *From Brindisi:* Capt. Pennyman, Lieut. E. J. Dent, Capt. H. Wigram, Mr. Thos. Peacock, Mr. M. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Rev. and Mrs. Williams, La Comtesse de Montjoye and daughter, Capt. Ternan, Mr. Tolomeo, Miss Bristow, Miss Partridge, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Mr. Miller, Mr. Schlagee. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. de Smet, Mr. Corliss, Mrs. and Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. L. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Muller and infant, Mrs. and Miss Pechmann, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Nicholls, Dr. and Mrs. Engle and three children, Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. and Mrs. Anastasia and family, Mr. W. E. and Miss Ward, Mr. and Miss Harrison, Miss Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Sir W. Levinge, Mr. Clodd, Mr. and Miss Morgan.

For Malta: Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Pearson and child, Mr. W. H. Ellis, Mr. F. Hodges, Gen. and Mrs. Wilkie, Capt. G. N. M. Noel, Mr. J. Hodder, Mr. G. King.

For Colombo: Gen. Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Taylor. *From Brindisi:* Mr. R. H. Morgan, Mr. J. C. Mendis.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. A. B. Fortune. *From Venice:* Brig.-Surg. C. Sibthorpe.

For Brindisi: Mr. McNicoll.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, sailed Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Miss Hearsey, Miss Roberts, Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Mr. A. J. Pugh, Miss Pugh, Mr. A. C. Hills, Miss Hills, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. H. Kellie.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, from Liverpool, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Capt. E. M Marrett, Miss Marrett, Mrs. Gordon, two Misses Ross, Miss H. M Browne, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cotgrave and child, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr and Mrs. Scott and infant, Mr. J. Traill, Dr. Garvie.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, from Liverpool, Oct. 31.

For Marseilles: Mrs Cowan, Mr. and Miss Cowan, Miss Newnham Mrs. and Miss Hall and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Finney, and five children.

For Kurrachee: Rev. A. J. Abigail, Mrs. W. H. and Miss Mercer, Master Mercer, Miss Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perrin and infant, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clark, Miss West, Miss Robertson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. F. A. Bowles and two children, Miss Eger, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Ada Robinson, Miss M. Lemoin, Rev. and Mrs. D. S. MacKenzie, Miss Cotton, Miss Edgley, Miss J. West, Miss Laura Kitto, Miss Jonas, Mr. E. F. Jacob, Capt. W. J. A. Bird, Miss Hall, Mrs. Haden Cope and infant, Mr. Maples. *From Marseilles*: Mrs. F. C. Maisey and three children, Rev. H. E. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Wanton, Miss L. E. Cooper, Rev. H. J. Hoare, Mrs. Birch, Miss Birch, Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Miss Worsfold, Major and Mrs. J. Leach, Mrs. E. H. Benton, Miss Amy Rose, Mr. S. L. Whymper, Miss Gillmore.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, from Madras, Oct. 5.

For London: Mr. C. A. Booth.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.

For Malta: Mr. Watson, Miss Blagdell.

For Port Said: Miss Clayton, Miss Marriage, Miss Etta Johnson, Dr. Cheetham, Mrs. Cheetham.

For Colombo: Mrs. Julius, maid, and infant. Mr, Percy Adlard, Miss Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Snowdon, Mr. F. D. Bennett, Mr. L. Oliver.

For Madras: Mr. A. Winterbotham, Dr. and Mrs. Day.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Wood, Mr. G. Rundle, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Headrick, Mr. H. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Levick, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. H. Laurie, Mr. G. Jukes, Miss King, Miss Best, Mr. Hickman, Mrs. Levick's maid, Mrs. Gatliff, Mr. Gatliff, Mr. J. Porter, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Miss Ernst, M.D., Mr. R. J. Dewar, Capt. Clark, Mr. E. Hodge, Mrs. R. C. Lees, Mrs. Simpson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. Gadd, Nov. 8.

For London: Mr. C. A. Daniell and Miss Daniell.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. Sealy.

Per s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, Nov. 15.

For London: Mrs. Durand and infant, Mr. Nicholson.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Bryant and two infants.

For Aden: H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, Col. Cavaye, Col. Jopp, Col. Greig, Col. Merriman, Brig.-General C. P. Knowles.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98¾	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		103½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1981		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		97	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		104	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		107	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	955
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	100
Colaba	1,380	...	25	...	410
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,120
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,475
French	all	...	60	...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	410
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	465
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	205
New Berar	500	...	35	...	550
New Indian	125	...	10	...	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	400
Subapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	475
Volkart	all	...	75	...	6?5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	300
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	545
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	390
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	91
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	730
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,210
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	450
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	950
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	540
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	180
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	800
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	25	...	730
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	530
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	950
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	660
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	920
Khandelsh	1,000	...	50	...	660
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	610
Leopold	100	...	5	...	149
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,025
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,190
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	122½
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,610
Nalgum	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	675
Oriental	625	...	15	...	390
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,600
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	400
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	125
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	297½
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	350
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	585

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,550
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
ombay Saw Mills	...	1,000	100
ombay Ice Co.	...	100	78
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	...	1,500	3,550
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.		100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...		300	75
Kemp & Co.		175	365
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.		50	—
Oriental Govt. Security		50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....		20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...		1,100	1,950
Treacher and Co.		90	1,240
Thacker and Co.		15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—October 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 99 5	to 99 6
4½	of 1870 (1885)	— 0	to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102 8	to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 8	to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1889)	102 0	to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	105 0	to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	101 0	to —
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	101 0	to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	101 8	to —
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	101 8	to 104 0
4½	of 1882 (1902)	93 8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	12 5 to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	995 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India...	£12½	165 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	25 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	173 to —
Barnagore Jute	£19	108 to 104
Bengal Coal	100	1,730 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s.6d.	15½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	5½ to —
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	375 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	89 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	128 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to 91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to 139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal	250	173½ to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	71 to 72
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	195 to —
Gourepore	100	128 to 129
Great Eastern Hotel	100	81 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	121 to 122
India General Steam Navigation	100	92 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	73 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	100 to 101
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	87 to 88
Strand Bank Press	100	86 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	106 to 107

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	70 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	53 to 54
Do. contributory	80	38 to —
Biahnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	79 to 81
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	53 to 54
Eastern Cachar	100	30 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	39 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	82 to 83
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66 to 63
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)... ...	100	53 to 54
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teondarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	138 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	185 to —
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—November 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	100 to 100
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	106½ to 107½
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1903	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	107 to 109
4	Do. 1886-90	105 to 107
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6	Do. 1895-96	110 to 115
4	Do.	102 to 104
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	121 to 123
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	131 to 135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	129 to 132

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	95 to	97
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½ to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	180 to	182
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24 to	24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24½ to	24¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	27¼ to	28
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	111 to	113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	170 to	172
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	145 to	147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137 to	139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129 to	131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	109 to	111
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½ to	24¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27¼ to	28
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131 to	133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114 to	116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119 to	121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	116 to	118

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	18¾ to	
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15 to	15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106 to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	106 to	108
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	13½ to	13¾
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102 to	104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	104 to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	100 to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	40 to	42

BANKS

Agra...	all	8¾ to	8¾
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	27½ to	28½
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	24 to	25
Delhi and London	all	— to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	54½ to	55½

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

MILITARY.

Adams, Surg. C., M.
Adams, Capt. B. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Allenby, Lieut. A. H., S.C., M.
Anderson, Maj. J. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.
Arnot, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '89, Bo.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Atkins, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '89, B.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Babington, Lt.-Col. C. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L. Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Bance, Col. L. B , 1 yr. 35 dys., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.
Barker, Surg.-Maj. F. C., M.D., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, Bo.
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.
Battiscombe, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '89, B.
Baylay, Col. C. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Beddy, Col. E., S.C., to Nov. 25, '89, B.
Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '89, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Bennett, Bde.-Surg. J., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Beresford, Lieut. J. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, B.
Berger, Lieut. E. L. C., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '89, Bo.
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Bignell, Capt. E. D. F., S C., 21 mos., fr. May 18, '88, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 18 ms., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Birch, Col. V., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Dec. 20, '89, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T. J., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.
Boileau, Lieut. H. E., S. C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.
Boisragon, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr Feb. 24, '89, B.
Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.
Bookey, Surg.-Maj. J. T. B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Boyd, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '88, Bo.
Brabazon, Surg. H. M., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, B.
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 9, '89, B.
Branfoot, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 24, '89, M.
Branson, Lieut.-Col. C. E. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Brooking, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, M.
Brown, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '89, Bo.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Brown, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '89, B.
Bruce, Lieut. F., S.C , 6 mos., fr. Aug. 22, '89, M.
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. A. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 285 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.
Bunbury, Capt. W. E., S.C., till Feb. 1, '90, B.
Burke, Surg. W. H., Bo.
Butler, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '89, B.

Caldecott, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C. C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, M.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col J. E., S.C. 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.
Carthew-Yorstoun, Lieut. M. E., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Cautley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89. B.
Cawood, Lieut. G. C., S C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89. B.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Aug 7, '88, M.
Chapman, Capt. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, Bo.
Chatterjee, Surg. N., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 27, '88, M.
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88.
Clarke, Col. H. M. S., S.C., M.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, B.
Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.
Clifford, Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.
Colomb, Lieut. R P., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '88, Bo.
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89.
Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 3, '89, B.
Conry, Surg.-Maj. W., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 30, '88, B.
Cook, Lieut.-Col. J., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.
Cook, Capt. W., S.C , 1 yr., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Cooke-Collis, Capt. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '89, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.
Craufurd, Lieut. J. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Crawford, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 14, '89, B.
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 16, '89, B.
Crowdy, Col. J. H , R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '89, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Daniell, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 30, '89, B.
Daphtary, Surg.-Maj. G. R., M.D., B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '88, Bo.
Dealy, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
Deane, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo
Dillon, Lieut. G. F. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Ditmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dobbs, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '89, M.
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.
Doveton, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Downing, Capt. J. G., S.C., 8 mos., fr. May 5, '89, M.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.
Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '89, M.
Eardley-Wilmot, Col. R., Inf., 6 mos., B.
Elliot, Lt.-Col. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '89, B.
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
Evatt, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '88., B.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.

Falcon, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, M.
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr Nov. 4, '88, M.
Fenwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.
ffrench, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '89, M.
Fisher, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, Bo.
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.
Forjett, Maj. F. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, Bo.
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.
Fuller, Capt. H. S. A., S.C., 1 yr. 128 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '88, B.
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Gambier, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.
Gastrell, Capt. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Georges, Capt. H. W. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Grant, Lieut. C. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Greenstreet, Maj. W. L., R.E., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '89, B.
Griffiths, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 11, '89, B.
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hancock, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.
Hancock, Col. G. E., S.C., 7 mos. fr. May 21, '89, Bo.
Handcock, Maj. R. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hastings, Capt. E.S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 21, 88, M.
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hay, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 23, '89, Bo.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. W. G. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '88, Bo.
Herbert, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '89, B.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 4 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hickman, Capt. D. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.
Hogge, Lieut. G. S., S.C., fr. Jan. 19, '89, Bo.
Hogge, Capt. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.
Holmes, Col. A. L'E. H., S.C., 18 mos. fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. June 13, '89, M.
Holloway, Lieut. J. C., S.C., fr. Oct. 10, '88, Bo.
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Horsbrugh, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.
Horsford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '89, M.
Hudson, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Humfrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '89, Bo.
Hunter, Surg. C. B., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hutchinson, Lieut. J. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89.

Inglis, Lt.-Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, B.

Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 6, '89, M.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. E. R., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 9, '88, B.
Johnson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar 9, '89, B.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B.
Johnstone, Lieut. A. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
Jones, Maj. W. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '89, Bo.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '88, Bo.

Karney, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.
Keary, Capt. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '89, M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 2 yrs. 10 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.
Kellie, Maj. E. C., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '88, Bo.

Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mo., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Lawford, Capt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '89 M.
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr. fr. May 18, '89, M.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.
Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Longfield, Lieut. A. P., R.A., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Lowry, Lieut. J. H., S.C., M.
Luard, Lieut. H. A., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., Bo.
Lumsden, Capt. H. B. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 6, '88, B.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. J. B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.

Macartney, Lieut. H. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '89, B.
Macintyre, Lieut. D. C. F., S.C., 9 ms., fr. May 14, '89, B.
Mackenzie, Maj. T. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Mackintosh, Capt. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '89, M.
MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.
Maconchy, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '89, M.
Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, '89, B.
Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 24, '89, M.
Mainwaring, Capt. F. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '89, B.
Mann, Capt. G. F., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 17, '88, B.
Mason, Capt. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '89, M.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 25, '88, Bo.
Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.
Matthew, Surg.-Maj. R. G., 6 mos., B.
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '89, M.
McCarthy, Bde.-Surg. D. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McRae, Maj. A. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '88, B.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., Bo.
Merriman, Lieut. C. M. H., S.C., 14 ms., fr. Nov. 16, '88, Bo.
Miller, Maj. J. F. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., fr. Apr. 25, '88, M.
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., fr. July 14, '88, B.
Molloy, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '89, B.
Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T., M.D., fr. May 25, '89, B.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
Monteith, Maj. E. V. P., S.C., 21 ms., fr. May 13, '88, Bo.
More-Molyneux, Capt. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, B.
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.
Mosley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.
Mulvany, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 2 mos., fr. Nov. 6, '87, B.

Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 20, '89, M.
Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 10, '89, B.
North, Col. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25 '89, Bo.

O'Bryen, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '88, B.
O'Bryen, Capt. J. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 2, '88, B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., till Nov. 14, '89, B.
Orchard, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, M.

Palin, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, Bo.
Palmer, Lieut. H. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Patterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.
Pearse, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '88, M.
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '89, B.
Philips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, Bo.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs. 9 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.
Philpotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 8 mos., fr. June 7, '89, B.
Picot, Capt. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., B.
Plumer, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 11, '89, M.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Pollock, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 24, '89, B.
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.
Porter, Bde.-Surg. A., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, M.
Portman, Lieut.-Col. A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Prall, Surg. G. S., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.

Quin, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '89, B.

Radcliffe, Maj. G. B. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '80, Bo.
Radford, Maj. O. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Ramsford, Lieut. J. H. G., S.C., M.
Ranken, Lieut. G. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 19, '89, B.
Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '89, B.
Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '88, B.
Rawlinson, Maj. S. R., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 10, '89, B.
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 3, '88, B.
Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.
Richardson, Maj. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, B.
Ricketts, Col. M. P., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '89, M.
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.
Rose, Maj. H. M., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Ryves, Col. H. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.

Sandbach, Capt. A. E., R.E., B.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '89, Bo.
Sartorius, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, Bo.
Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
Scott, Col. Wm., S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, '89, Bo.
Scott, Lt.-Col. Walter, S.C., 7 mos., fr. June 22, '89, Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Shearer, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, B.
Sherard, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.
Shore, Lieut. O. B S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '89, M.
Simpson, Col. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '89, Bo.
Simpson, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89, M.
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.
Smith, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '89, B.
Smurthwaite, Lieut. P. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '89, Bo.
Southey, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
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Spraggs, Capt. B. E., 6 mos., fr. July 17, '89, B.
Spring, Col. F. W. M., R.A., 1 yr., Bo.
Stainforth, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 9 mos., fr. June 9, '89 M.
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, M.
Stevens, Col. H. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, M.
Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 29, '88, M.
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 10 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.
Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, Bo.
Strettell, Lieut.-Col. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Stuart, Capt. C. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '89, B.
Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '89, M.
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Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
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Sykes, Surg. W. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Sym, Col. J. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.

Tayler, Col. J. C., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 20, '89, B.
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Thomas, Surg.-Maj., G. T., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '88, M.
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Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.
Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '89, M.
Trotter, Lt.-Col. H., C.B., R.E., B.
Twigg, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.

Underwood, Lieut. W., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '89, B.

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Vanrenen, Lieut. A. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.

Waldron, Capt. H. F. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, M.
Walter, Lt.-Col. C. J., S.C., 3 mos., fr. July 27, '89, B.
Ward, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 14, '89, M.
Warden, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. July 1, '89, B.
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Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 237 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.
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Watson, Col. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.
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Whittall, Lieut. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, B.
Whyte, Lieut. C. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Wighton, Maj. E., R.A., 4 mos., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Willock, Lieut.-Col. G. W., Cav., 273 dys., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.
Willoughby, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 30, '89, Bo.
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Wyllie, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, M.
Wyville-Thomson, Surg. F., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.

Yate, Maj. C. E., C.S.I., C.M.G., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '88, Bo.
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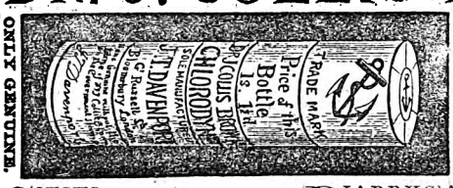
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OPINIONS.

he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 25, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 25th Oct.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 23rd Oct.; and from Calcutta to the 23rd Oct.

The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill and the Official Secrets Bill were passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Oct. 17th. The Viceroy made some strong remarks on the necessity for the latter measure with reference to the recent publication of an official paper relating to Kashmir "in a garbled and truncated form."

The Simla Legislative session was to close on Thursday, Oct. 24th. General Chesney, as Senior Member of Council, will preside in the absence of the Viceroy.

The Select Committee on the Indian Railway Bill begins work at Calcutta in December. The measure will probably be passed early in March.

The meeting of the Executive Council on Oct. 17th occupied members till 4 P.M. Several questions of military importance were considered, among others being the mobilisation plans and the special defences. The outlay upon the former will be larger than at first arranged for, but this will be met by curtailing the expenditure this year upon special defences.

The discharged Bombay Mamlatdars will be pensioned off on reaching the age of fifty-five, and their pensions will then be calculated on their present pay, as that is the utmost emolument they can ever attain under Government.

A committee, consisting of the Judge Advocate-General, Captain Temple, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department will shortly assemble to frame the necessary rules and regulations under the new Cantonment Act.

It is notified in the *Gazette* of Oct 19th that in the forthcoming competition for the Indian Civil Service, which takes place in June next, the regulations as to age will be unaltered, that is to say, the examination will be confined to candidates between the ages of nineteen and seventeen.

The Secretary of State has intimated, in reply to the despatch of the Government of India regarding the tenure of the Secretaryship of the Public Works Department, that the fifty-five years' rule must be enforced except in cases where there are very special circumstances which would justify its being set aside. The Secretary of State has granted one year's extension in the Public Works Secretaryship to Colonel Pemberton, whose case was represented as a special one by the Viceroy.

The question of reverting to the old arrangement under which the Indo-European Telegraph line was managed separately from the Indian Telegraphs will come up for consideration shortly. The work is too heavy for the Telegraph Department, which has not been increased in strength to meet the extra strain.

The Local Governments will be asked to send in their replies to the queries about the excise administration as quickly as possible, with a view to the whole question being disposed of by the end of the year.

The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne left Simla on Oct. 22nd on their cold weather tour. Lord Lansdowne will hold a big durbar at Quetta, the first held there by any Viceroy, as the one that was to have been held by Lord Dufferin in the autumn of 1887 was put off owing to cholera. The Khan of Kelat, the Jam of Lus Beyla, and all the important chiefs and Maliks in the Biluchistan Agency will be present.

Arrangements have now been made under which Prince Albert Victor will leave Madras for Rangoon on December 16th. His Royal Highness will arrive at Calcutta on the 3rd or 3th of January.

The Nizam has expressed a desire that no expense or trouble should be spared in order to give Prince Albert Victor a fitting reception in Hyderabad. An expenditure of two lakhs has accordingly been sanctioned for the two day's festivities.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will pay a visit to Calcutta in January as the guests of the Viceroy.

Lord Connemara visited the Khojak Pass on Oct. 19th, accompanied by Sir Robert Sandeman, and returned to Quetta in the afternoon.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Captain Holland, Aide-de-Camp, left Simla for Bombay on Oct. 21st.

Sir George Greaves will succeed the Duke of Connaught next spring as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Some two months ago there was a general impression in military circles that Sir Evelyn Wood was to be the man; but this idea has evaporated, and if there is anyone now in the running except Sir George Greaves it is General Martin Dillon.

Sir Steuart Bayley was to leave Darjeeling on Nov. 1st for a short tour in Sikkim before returning to Calcutta.

Major-General Æneas Perkins is to succeed Sir Charles Gough at Lucknow, and will take up the command on April 1st.

The Director-General of Indian Telegraphs will probably attend the International Telegraph Conference in Paris next spring.

Mr. H. Barnes, officiating Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, joins the Viceroy at Umballa. Mr. Cunningham arrived at Simla on October 20th to take over charge from Sir H. M. Durand.

Mr. Ney Elias, the head of the Anglo-Siam Commission, has left Simla *en route* to Rangoon, where his colleagues rendezvous about Nov. 15th. It is not known as yet where the Siamese officials will join them.

Colonel Ben Williams has been invalided on medical certificate to England, but is too ill to move at present from Mussoorie.

Colonel Saward will succeed Colonel Prettyman as Assistant Adjutant-General for Artillery at Army Headquarters.

On Mr. Adams leaving Sitapur for the Benares Commissionership Mr. M. L. Ferrar will move into his place from Fyzabad, leaving the latter Commissionership open for Colonel Fendall Currie. Mr. J. White, Collector of Benares, is about to move to another district—probably Banda. The vacancy may go to Mr. Twigg, who is at present officiating as Commissioner in Benares. Among the districts already allotted to returning officers are Mirzapur, which falls to Mr. W. Crook, and Jaunpur to Mr. W. Holmes.

It is practically settled that Dr. W. A. Thomson, Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, will be granted a two years' extension of office. Dr. Thomson was only appointed to the post in February last, and thus he would have had to vacate it after one year's tenure only.

Mr. G. B. Scott, of the Survey Department, who has lately been employed on a survey of the Wards Estates in

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Bengal, has been placed in charge of the new Cadastral Survey of Upper Burma.

THE Meingoon Prince effected his escape from Pondicherry in disguise by the French steamer *Tibre* on the 12th October and is on his way to Saigon, Cochin-China. Although under the surveillance of the French police and the English Consular Agent, nothing was known of the fact until the return of the *Tibre*.

LIEUT. ROOKE, who was wounded in the pursuit of a marauding Afghan at Chaman, has had the bullet extracted from his neck, and is progressing favourably.

NOTES.

H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR has met, as anticipated, with a most enthusiastic welcome in India. The steamer *Oceana*, which carried him to Bombay, arrived there at 8 A.M. on Saturday last, after a very fast passage of four days and eight hours from Aden. The account of the landing, of the addresses, and of the festivities will be found in the telegraphic summary in another column. The Prince will have much to endure in the way of dinners, receptions, and balls, but he has no doubt inherited his father's powers of endurance, and he is young; but it is satisfactory to learn that he will not have to undergo the terrible boredom of receiving addresses from all the Municipal and other "bodies" in India.

ACCORDING to the *Times* correspondent, he made a very pretty speech in reply to the address of welcome presented to him at Bombay, making some graceful allusions to the reception which that city had previously given to the Prince of Wales; and the *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs that, after attending Divine Service at Kirkee yesterday morning, he held an informal reception in the afternoon of the leading Natives, with whom he conversed generally about the state of the country and "other matters."

WHAT can be the object of Italian banditti in planning a seizure of the Indian mails? An account from Turin states that such an attack was so planned lately, and gives the following details:—"The police received notice of the affair, and carabineers were immediately despatched to a point between Bardonnoche and Salbertrand. Policemen and carabineers also entered the mail train before it left Turin, and all was thus made ready to give the robbers a warm reception. Near Rosta the engine-driver beheld a 'danger' signal and stopped. Shortly afterwards a band of men, with muskets in their hands, who had been displaying the sham 'danger' lights, jumped out of a copse and approached the train. The leader of the band, however, had evidently seen some of the carabineers, for he whistled, and the brigands all disappeared speedily. The country around Rosta and Avigliana was scoured by the carabineers without success." This is circumstantial enough in details, but then all is not fact sometimes which comes from Turin. Italy the beautiful is not always the truthful. The Indian mails carry, of course, many Bank bills and Home remittances, but these would be difficult plunder to dispose of by banditti. The object, too, could hardly have been to obtain possession of the letters of the National Congress to Mr. Bradlaugh, detailing India's latest grievance. The thing is a mystery, and perhaps a —well, let us say—*non e vero*

THE *Pioneer* gives vent to a *real* Indian grievance. It declares that, so far as the North-West Provinces are concerned, there is almost an absolute stoppage of privilege leave to Civilians working in the plains. Those whose pleasant lot is cast in Naini Tal obtain leave without difficulty, but for officers in the plains the stereotyped reply to applications for the privilege leave they had earned has been that "no leave can be granted except furlough or medical certificate."

THE same journal says:—"The gradation list of Covenanted Civil Servants attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has just been published, corrected up to the 1st of October, 1889. There are 198 Covenanted Civilians on the lists, exclusive of Native Civilians appointed in India. Dividing them into quinquennial groups from the year 1856 to the year 1885 we find 171 men distributed as follows:—I.—1856-60, 15; II.—1861-65, 38; III.—1866-70, 26; IV.—1871-75, 39; V.—1876-80, 28; VI.—1881-85, 25. The marked diminution in numbers as we proceed from the higher to the lower groups is contrary to rule, precedent, and common sense. The only parallel we know of was the condition of the Madras Staff Corps a few years ago, with its troops of colonels standing above a thin sprinkling of captains and subalterns. The normal rate of recruitment for a service of the strength above given should be not less than 14 per annum, and at this rate the numbers in Group VI., making good allowance for death vacancies and invaliding, should be over 60, while it is only 25, and the numbers in Group V. should be not less than 40 instead of 28."

THE *Statesman* learns there is every probability of a gold mining company being floated in Calcutta at an early date. Mr. C. T. Berrill, the railway engineer, is the discoverer of the auriferous tract, and it was on the strength of his representations a short time ago that a number of gentlemen in Calcutta determined to provide the necessary money for securing the ground and for having it properly examined. The task of reporting upon the property was undertaken by Mr. T. Bosworth Smith, late mineralogist to the Government of Madras, who now, after a careful investigation, states that the indications of gold are superior to those which have led to profitable mining in the Kolar gold-fields in Mysore. The property is situated in a small valley called Sonai Pet (literally "belly of gold") in Chota Nagpur, a district which, according to Dr. Ball, an authority on the geology and mineralogy of India, is known to be gold-bearing. The surface and mining rights over some fifteen or twenty square miles of land have been secured on a fifty years' lease. Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Co., of Calcutta, who are themselves believed to be the largest subscribers, have accepted the secretaryship, and will pioneer the new company.

A "CORNER" in tea is threatened in the Kangra Valley if the following, which is going the round of the Indian Press, be true:—"A certain well known financier in the Punjab is expected in Kangra to endeavour to get all the gardens in the valley to join together and sell him their entire crops for a period of ten years at a fixed price. His object is to start a large company in London, who would have in this way the monopoly of this valley's tea. The contract is to be for cash down on delivery at Palampore. No doubt a good many will be inclined to join if the price offered is fair."

NATIVE piece-goods merchants in Cawnpore now appear to bear a general grudge against things Continental, particularly in regard to the imitation turkey-red dye which so lately brought some of them to grief. Since the prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act in August last, they have somehow got hold of the idea that the object of the Act is to prohibit the import of all German goods, and they feel it unsafe to meddle with fabrics dyed locally with foreign dyes. The trade in Cawnpore-dyed fabrics still flourishes, only it has passed into the hands of petty retail men and dyers who are willing to take any risk. All such imitation turkey-red materials, however, now bear a properly descriptive label, and so long as buyers are satisfied it is difficult to see how the agents of home dyers are to bring back the trade they have lost by the introduction of German anilines into the Indian bazaars.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. F. CHAPMAN should ask to be saved rom some of his friends on the "Society" journals, who are advocating his claims to further employment by the War Office, in consequence of his having to vacate his

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artillery command at Aldershot on account of promotion. A military contemporary, better informed, points out what is well-known to the army in India, that General Chapman up to date has had a very fair share of the good things of the Service. In thirty-one years of military life he has had eighteen of almost uninterrupted Staff employment and emoluments. When he resigned the Quartermaster-Generalship of India he was accommodated by the Authorities at home with a purely British command at Aldershot—a favour seldom bestowed on an Indian officer. He has, therefore, as our contemporary says, "scored already very largely."

And we think that the Service generally will agree with the remarks which follow:—"If now, in course of promotion in the old Bengal *cadre*, he has obtained his general's rank, it is, strictly speaking, wholly ridiculous to expect the Home Government to provide for him further. Either he should look for an appointment in India, or, if his health will not permit him to take that, he should appeal to the India Office for employment at home. But, beyond that, General Chapman's immediate appointment to a billet at home can hardly be a matter demanding very urgent advocacy."

Sir Lepel Griffin a Benedict! What a flutter such an announcement would have caused in the dove-cots of Capua a few years ago! But now in Simla, amongst those who made the mountain beautiful, and of whom he sang,—

Au revoir to the ladies—farewell to them—*never!*
Who are most of them pretty, and all of them good;
Whose modest example and saintly endeavour
Should win us to virtue if anything could,

his name has become, perhaps, only a pleasant memory of the past. But "sweet will be" still "the memory of the dream," and there will be many friends in India to-day to join with friends here in wishing him and his bride, as we do, all the blessings that the years can bring.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

Calcutta, Nov. 10.

The *Oceana*, with Prince Albert Victor on board, arrived at Bombay at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The town was taken by surprise, as the arrival had not been expected till the afternoon. The Duke of Connaught and Lord Reay went on board immediately, and, on landing, an address of welcome to the Prince was presented by the Municipality.

In the course of his reply, Prince Albert Victor said the memory was still fresh in his mind of the enthusiastic reception formerly accorded to his father, and now on landing at that beautiful city he at once felt that he came not among strangers, but among those whom he was entitled to regard already as friends. He felt assured that the Empress would highly appreciate the loyalty displayed towards herself and the kindly greetings offered to him. The Prince, accompanied by his uncle, then left for Poonah by special train. Preparations are being made throughout India to celebrate in a fitting manner the Prince's tour. At Poona yesterday and to-day were devoted to official receptions. On Tuesday there will be a grand military parade and State ball, and on Wednesday a torchlight tatto. On Thursday his Royal Highness leaves for Hyderabad. A public meeting has been convened in Madras for Tuesday to appoint a reception committee, and to collect subscriptions. Lord Connemara gives a State reception on the 19th inst., and a State ball on the 21st. The Madras Club ball has been abandoned. The Prince leaves Madras on the 22nd for Mysore. After visiting Seringapatam and other historic battlefields, he will attend keddah operations, which have been prepared on an unprecedented scale for capturing a large drove of wild elephants. Then he will visit Bangalore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Travancore, where he stays several days shooting big game. He proceeds thence to Trichinopoly, where he stays four days, and then returns to Madras, where he embarks for Burma. He will spend Christmas at Mandalay. During his six days' stay in Calcutta his Royal Highness will be entertained at three balls. The Bengal Club also gives a dinner in his honour.

The Prince's arrangements have been so unsettled, and so frequently changed that it has been found difficult to fix in advance a definite programme for public receptions *en route*. There has, therefore, been little or no opportunity hitherto for any demonstration of active enthusiasm.

The Viceroy and General Roberts are still on their frontier tour. They left Attock on the 1st and proceeded to sail down the Indus in a flotilla consisting of Native flat-bottomed boats, fitted up with thatch houses and gaily decorated with flags. They successfully navigated some rather dangerous rapids, anchored below Khusalgarh, and arrived next evening at Kalabagh, a hill city, which was illuminated in honour of the Viceroy. They arrived in Kafirkot on the 5th. Lady Lansdowne then returned to Lahore. Next day the Viceroy, after visiting some interesting scenery, rode to Lakki. On Saturday he started for Pezu. He visits the Gomul Pass on Tuesday.

The special purpose of the Viceroy's sail down the Indus was to consider the suggested proposals for the construction of a third bridge over the Indus.

A small force of Tibetans having established an outpost on the Garwhal frontier, in order to levy transit duty on traders crossing the Nieti Pass, a detachment of the 3rd Goorkhas has been despatched to destroy the outpost.

A recent Government resolution relaxes the existing rules prohibiting British officers from visiting territories beyond the border. This close border system has worked very prejudicially in regard to collecting accurate information and obtaining correct surveys of trans-border States and tribes. This was especially marked in the last Black Mountain campaign, and might under less favourable circumstances have led to serious disaster. Local precautions will still be enforced by granting permits only to specially-selected officers, to avoid all possibility of creating border complications. This new departure adopts the policy of a *minimum* risk compatible with the *maximum* advantage of supplying the Intelligence Department as far as possible with complete detailed frontier information. In many respects this is greatly defective at present, chiefly owing to the stringent restrictions hitherto enforced.

The chief priest, or mohunt, of the Tirupati Temple, has been committed for trial, charged with breach of trust and criminal misappropriation.

The distress in Ganjan is over, and the weekly reports have been stopped.

Tantia Bheel's appeal has been admitted.

One of the Bombay municipalities has been dissolved by the Government in consequence of the indifference shown by the inhabitants in municipal affairs.

Two shocking cases of wife killing lately came before the courts, in both cases the result of child marriage. In one a child aged ten was strangled by her husband. In the second case a child of tender years was ripped open with a wooden peg. Brutal sexual exasperation was the sole apparent reason in both instances. Compared with the terrible evils of child marriage, widow cremation is of infinitely inferior magnitude. The public conscience is constantly being affronted with these horrible atrocities, but unfortunately Native public opinion generally seems to accept these revelations with complete apathy, hence the difficulty of adopting any quickening measures of reform. However, there are signs in one or two directions that the example recently set by the Rajpoot States is beginning to bring forth some fruit. A largely attended conference of thayasths, comprising 2,000 delegates, is assembled at Bankipore. Various resolutions have been passed condemning infant marriage, excessive marriage, and funeral expenditure, and encouraging female education and moral, physical, and technical education for boys. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 10,000 were collected. Unfortunately, so long as the Brahmins stand aloof from social reforms, specialised and local agitation leads to little or no practical results. However, every meeting of this description contributes something to awakening Native public opinion to the cruel and repulsive character of this uncivilised social custom and in this way may help to induce its gradual removal.

The Siam Commission has started for Burma.

The scheme for utilising the feudatory armies is making fair progress. About 13,000 troops are already in training—5,000 in the Punjab, 3,000 in Cashmere, and the rest in Rajpootana. Bikanir supplies a camel corps of 500 camels. The Maharajahs of Ulwar, Bhurtpore, and Jodhpore command in person. If the present tentative system proves successful it will be applied universally throughout India.

BURMA.

Rangoon, Nov. 10.

The arrangements for Prince Albert Victor's visit include a stay of three days in Rangoon and two in Mandalay. He will return from Mandalay by river on one of the Irrawaddy flotilla steamers.

Mr. Buchanan and Lieutenant Thatcher, who were tried

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for having villagers beaten, have been fined Rs. 300 each, the fine being distributed among the villagers.

Large numbers of Burmans implicated in dacoities have, without receiving formal pardon, settled down to quiet life. The local Government, while not able to declare a general amnesty, have determined in such cases to limit the prosecutions for past offences, and an order has been passed accordingly that no person shall be tried for dacoity or rebellion committed before August 1, 1889, who since that date has lived in his village with the consent of the headman and led an honest life. This order does not include proclaimed offenders, murderers, and others, whom for special reasons the district officers consider it advisable to bring to justice. Considering the large proportion of the population who have been more or less engaged in dacoity, this measure, while leaving the Government free to deal with bad cases, will relieve many persons now leading respectable lives from the fear of prosecution for old offences and from possible extortion by the police, who may hold such offences over their heads *in terrorem* for the purpose of levying blackmail.

With regard to convicted offenders, the gaol lists have been ordered to be revised with a view to putting in force a tentative and progressive remission of sentences. It is hoped that large numbers will be released within a year, and judging from the past this policy seems likely to have an excellent effect.

The Siamese Boundary Commission will consist of Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E, Mr. Scott, superintendent of the Southern Shan States, Mr. Archer, Consul at Zamme, Major Barrow, and Major Bingham.

A small expedition will soon start to punish the tribes to the north-east of Bhamo, who gave some trouble last year.

The local Government is believed to have under consideration proposals for granting immediately more liberal terms to persons prospecting in Upper Burma.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

WESTERN INFLUENCE IN INDIA.

(Madras Times.)

In the history of most nations is recorded a time when literary knowledge, or what may more conveniently be referred to as "learning," was confined to the priestcraft, or to some special class among the people, corresponding to the priestcraft. Centuries ago this was the position in England. The language of learning was not the language of the country; the language even of religious ceremonies was a foreign tongue, and there was thus practically no general education worthy of the name. In course of time this changed, and with the germination in the minds of the people of a desire for knowledge came also a stormy aspect of social and political affairs, which lasted for generations, and finished only when the whole condition of these affairs had been revolutionised. It will probably be admitted without argument that the departure from the old order of priest-ridden people, shut out from literary studies and deliberately kept in a state of ignorant blindness, had no small effect in bringing about the turbulent scenes which followed when the process of reform had fairly commenced. The relations of different classes of society were changed, the whole structure of society as it previously existed was disorganised, and an entirely new edifice had to be constructed. The process was naturally one full of difficulties and risks, and it was not safely completed without some severe shocks being administered to the foundations, which, however, we may hope were stronger after the termination of the convulsions than had ever been the case before.

India also has witnessed the time when her Brahmans confined all knowledge to themselves and threatened pains and penalties on the lower castes, should they venture to appropriate unto themselves any part of the knowledge which was claimed to be the peculiar inheritance of the "twice-born." The Brahman priest took upon himself to officiate at feast and festival and at all religious ceremonies of the "once-born." He helped to hasten the advent of that intellectual darkness into which the generality of the nation was plunged, and to prevent the people from emerging thence. Knowledge and learning were the monopoly of the higher caste, and the Sudras and others were debarred from sharing it, until at length the time arrived which may be looked back to now as the beginning of the end. Education among the higher classes stopped at a point fixed for them by tradition. There was no inducement to make further progress. They knew enough to enable them to mumble the prescribed formulas and to keep the uneducated in submission and awe by a show of superior knowledge, superior only because it was not understood by their hearers, and perhaps in some instances but of that dog-Latin type of which so much fun has been made in the writings of Sir Walter Scott. Not understood by the hearer, perchance not even by the possessor, this knowledge was nevertheless power, and power which was most assiduously exercised. Having reached its maximum, the study of the *Vedas* among the higher castes gradually fell into decay, and with it the meaning of the customs and ceremonies adopted on religious and other occasions was lost or became obscure. Then, later, Western education appeared on the field, to point the way to a more profitable life, and the study of the Vedic religion was for a time driven into a corner, while the higher castes, as well as others, were fitted to engage in the uncanonical professions which we still see them following. Increased occupation among all classes reduced the leisure previously available for the study and performance of the *poojahs* and ceremonies enjoined by the Vedas; and Brahman priests as well as laymen were not slow in adapting themselves to their new environments and the changed order of things in their country.

We cannot yet speak of India as having passed through the trials to which this change of the situation has already begun to subject her. She must rather be regarded as in the midst of a sea of troubles, and there are already signs that it will need steady and careful management to bring her safely and quietly through. The cry among the people now is not only for education and learning, but for religious teaching, for reform, for the restoration of the Hindu faith freed from the numerous excrescences accumulated during the course of centuries. We might well say of the Hindus of to-day they know not what they ask. Some, at least, of the excrescences alluded to are due to the influence of Western teachings, and these teachings are in their efforts adverse to the restoration of ancient Hinduism. Already we see the barriers of caste less strongly defined; even now we see men desirous of learning things that were not even dreamed of by their forefathers. And yet these same people wish to try to reinstate the ancient faith. It would appear as if they overlooked or else underestimated the probable results which will follow any such attempt. They do not ask to go back to Hinduism in the hands of the Brahmans alone; they do not ask to return to a powerful priesthood as compared with an ignorant populace, and it is questionable whether many have stopped to consider how far the old religion is compatible with the new order of social life, how far a return to it would check educational ambition, and how greatly social order would be disturbed during the course of retrogression. Logic would tell them that the first blow in favour of religious reform such as they speak of should be struck at the root of that Western education which has been one of the main factors in bringing India to what it is now. Yet these reformers do not appear to suggest any such blow. They desire rather to adapt Western education to Oriental religion or Oriental religion to Western education. They may well pause to reflect upon the difficulties in their way, the manifold objections that offer themselves. Feeling the pulse of classes already disturbed and excited, the reformer may think fit to move cautiously. By slow and cautious steps it may be possible to carry out the idea of cultivating education and yet restoring ancient Hinduism; but there are signs enough that hasty movements would be fraught with danger, and that there are already at work sufficient elements of turbulence to require all the skill of the statesman, the philosopher, and the religious zealot to prevent the desires of the people from becoming unmanageable.

THE SURVEY OF UPPER BURMA.

(Mandalay Herald.)

Now that the great traverse of the Central Provinces in India, which cover an area of some 40,000 square miles, is being completed, the survey parties engaged there will, as their respective allotted work is finished, be sent on to Burma to complete the survey of this country, which for want of being surveyed does not yield anything like the revenue it is on all hands admitted to be capable of yielding. But it must not be supposed that because we are in want of survey parties we are surveyless. We have a cadastral, topographical, trignometrical and forest survey parties. Most of these parties are principally working in Lower Burma, but the topographical and trigonometrical surveys of Upper Burma have already begun, and under present arrangements a fresh batch of surveyors from the Central Provinces will be soon added to the topographical party already in our province, and one party of the cadastral survey will be sent to Upper Burma. The policy which has been found so useful in the Central Provinces will be followed in this country. The several survey parties will prepare traverse or skeleton maps, the details of which will be filled in by local agency and officials. The urgency of having this country surveyed is great, for as a fact very considerable areas even in our oldest province, Tenasserim, are not yielding revenue from the want of being properly surveyed. There is, perhaps, more need of an immediate cadastral survey of Upper Burma than any of the others. Upper Burma is capable of yielding far more revenue than it does at present, and that almost immediately. The cadastral work is made very much easier by the fact that it is in many

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parts in a very advanced state of irrigation. In this respect the plains of Kyouksay stand pre-eminently first; they are the most fertile tract in Upper Burma, with a system of irrigation that is complete in spite of its inhabitants never having had any engineering appliances to complete them. But the fact bears abundant testimony to the advancement of the ryots of this district in agrarian matters. In order to push on the work of the cadastral survey, the cadastral surveyors whose advent in Upper Burma may be said to be immediate, will begin its operations in the Kyouksay district, and will take the other districts in Upper Burma in the order of their fertility, and will employ as many Upper Burmans in the work as can be persuaded to join them. It is anticipated that to complete the Cadastral Survey of Upper Burma will take ten years; a similiar period being also required for the geographical map. At the same time, another party will be detailed to produce the details of maps of each district separately for office use. It is confidently expected that when Upper Burma has been completely surveyed the revenues of the districts will increase, and will prove to be a far more flourishing and revenue-yielding source than any part of Lower Burma.

SEPOYS AND THEIR SAVINGS.

(Times of India.)

We can hardly credit a story that comes to us from an up-country station, only recently added to this Presidency. The facts briefly stated are these:—A sepoy had deposited his savings from time to time in the Post Office Savings Bank, and had thus become the possessor of a fair sum of money for a man in his position. When making his first deposit he had given the usual declaration and specimen of his signature (in Gurmukhi be it observed) to the Post Office for record—this latter precaution being generally considered a safeguard against the fraudulent withdrawal of the money deposited by others than the rightful owner. In this case, however, it does not seem to have been successful. The sepoy one day missed his pass-book from his house, and on notice being given at the Post Office was informed that the amount standing to his credit had been withdrawn. The signature to the withdrawal, or rather what purported to be the signature, was in the Nagari character. The Post Office disclaimed responsibility for the money thus irregularly disbursed, and the case was referred through the military authorities to Government, who have upheld the views of the Postal Department, against the military authorities. The contention of the Post Office that they are not responsible seems to us to be about as reasonable as it would be for a banking corporation to ignore its responsibility if it cashed a cheque signed in German characters against the account of an English client whose registered signature was in English. A clever forgery, or for the matter of that with an inexperienced or careless staff, a clumsy forgery, might be paid in error, and the cleverer the forgery, the more venial the error as far as the clerk was concerned; but a payment to a signature in a foreign character could only be gross carelessness or connivance—if held to be anything else it seems a farce that a specimen of each depositor's signature should be recorded. In this case, moreover, the trouble requisite to ascertain the truth and identify the would-be withdrawer with the depositor, when so strange a divergence in the signature appeared, would have been infinitesimal. A letter to the commanding officer of the regiment would in a case of this sort have produced an answer directly the necessary inquiries had been made, and the withdrawer might have been detained on some plausible pretext pending the receipt of a reply. In fact, in some stations, we believe, it is customary for the postmaster, so as to avoid mistake when a large number of sepoys are depositors, to ask that intending withdrawers may be furnished with a memo from their wing commanders that Private So-and-So wishes to close or make a withdrawal of so much from his account. This is, of course, not required by any regulations, but asked for by the postmasters to protect themselves from error, and presumably the consequences thereof, and given by the military officers in the interests of their men. But to return to the case in point. It may be said that the owner of the pass-book should have taken better care of it; but, no doubt, he took the best care of it he could. Every sepoy cannot afford a Chubb safe, nor would he be allowed carriage for it if he could. The best course, doubtless, is that which obtains, we believe, in some regiments in which the men are allowed to place their pass-boks in the treasure chest for safe custody under the same limitations as regards responsibility that are laid down in regulations for private money. Still, whatever may be the blame attachable to the owner of the Savings Bank pass-book in this particular instance for not looking more carefully after his property, we cannot see that that absolves the Post Office from their responsibility for having paid out money entrusted to their care on a draft or receipt bearing, to put it mildly, a signature so informal that it should at once have aroused their suspicions. The matter has, we believe, been sent on for the consideration of the Government of India, and we hope that in the interests not only of the public, but of the Post Office Savings Banks, they will see fit to form a different opinion to that expressed by the local Government.

LOCAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(Pioneer.)

It is to be hoped that the Army Circular, reprinted in a recent issue, empowering the Commanders-in-Chief of the three Presidencies to sanction expenditure up to certain limits without reference to their Civil Governments, will help to convince a class of critics that the policy of doing away with Presidency distinctions in military matters does not mean centralisation. The truth is that decentralisation in these things was abolished years ago when the management of the army finance was amalgamated in the hands of an imperial department by the fusion of the Accounts establishments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. What remained was merely a shadow, a troublesome fiction involving endless correspondence, cross-references, circumlocution and delay. By placing the military commanders up to a certain point in direct relations with the Controllers-General this round-about procedure is to that extent got rid of, and the change may be considered an unmixed benefit. It will give the Commanders-in-Chief as things now stand, or the Army Corps Generals as they will some day be, a greater latitude than they ever had under the Presidency system, and with the power over expenditure comes the motive for economical management. The principle is exactly the same as led to the greatest of reforms in modern Indian administration, the decentralisation of the Provincial finances. As long as a military commander had no power of the purse his only line of conduct was to ask for all that he could get, or rather a great deal more than he could ever expect to get in the hope of getting some. When he is given the power of laying out a certain sum on his own responsibility he has an object for economising on matters of smaller importance that he may have the more to spend on the purposes which he sets particular store by. This desirable position of affairs is what the Army Circular evidently aims at bringing about, and it is only one instance to show the absurdity of the cry that the military policy of the Government of India spells centralisation. In the equally important matter of patronage the Army Corps commander whom the scheme contemplates would be a far bigger man than the Presidency Commander-in-Chief of the system which is already bit by bit passing away, albeit the old names may remain in use for some time longer.

INDIA SINCE THE MUTINY.

(Bombay Gazette.)

A generation has passed since the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, and the opportunity has been taken by the Secretary of State to publish a brief review of some of the results of the administration during that time. No Native State has been annexed, and the map of India would present the same features in 1889 as it did in 1858, were it not for the small acquisitions at the foot of the Bhutan Hills and the parts around Quetta, for the defence of the frontier. Upper Burma also has been forced upon us; but that can scarcely be said to form part of India proper. On the other hand, numerous petty States which have been administered by Government while the young princes were under tutelage have been restored, sometimes unfortunately to the misgovernment denounced by Sir Lepel Griffin. Notably, Mysore, with a revenue and population exceeding all other acquisitions, has been restored to a Native dynasty in faithful pursuance of the policy of self-denial inaugurated by the Queen's Proclamation; and Baroda was restored after its ruler had forfeited his title to his throne. In internal administration the great work of the census of 1871, followed by the more careful examination of 1881, has afforded the most accurate information of the numbers and density of the population, and of their general distribution and occupation. Latterly the condition of the people has formed the subject of careful inquiry and elaborate report, while definite proposals have been formulated for the relief of the congested districts, and Government is now in the position of an able physician who has patiently studied the causes and symptoms of disease and can prescribe a suitable remedy with some confidence of success. For the benefit of the public and the cause of science, the facts regarding the rainfall, the crops, the course of prices, the movement of traffic, and births and deaths are published regularly. With a view to efficiency, and yielding to the cry of "India for the Indians," the employment and the pay of Natives has been largely, perhaps too largely, increased, to the exclusion of Europeans and Eurasians from the uncovenanted services, which is more than a doubtful gain, and which the Public Service Commission has proposed to remedy. The work of the different departments has increased fourfold, and has been

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met by the grant of power and responsibility to heads of departments. In finance the local Governments have secured a large measure of freedom within the limits of their assignments. Magistrates and Judges have larger summary powers, and the indulgence of appeals has been restrained, while the Municipalities and District Boards do a large amount of local work which formerly devolved upon the executive.

In Legislation this period of thirty years has given birth to those great codes which are the glory of India. A chapter on Civil Wrong and others on Insurance and on Carriers have been proposed, but for the time being are not forced upon public attention. Every Government has its special land law, and almost every department has its special Act, so that for clearness and facility of reference to the law no country is perhaps on an equality with India. This simplification of law has enabled Government to appoint a large number of Native Judges and Magistrates whose training in their legal duties can now be far more satisfactorily secured. With increasing experience they receive higher powers and carry out their duties with intelligence and honesty. The Supreme Courts, with their old-world procedure so ill-adapted to India, have been abolished, and High Courts administering a rational procedure have been substituted, while in the districts the judicial service has been separated from the revenue with a view to secure a property-trained staff for the administration of justice. The Magistrates are distinct from the police, and rarely interfere with executive matters, and the entire separation of the Magistrates from the executive police would be in most parts of India a nominal reform. The police is still a weak point in the administration, detective ability is small, and great reliance is placed upon confessions. It is so much easier to beat a man to make him confess than to walk about in the sun to collect evidence. Yet the organisation has vastly improved, and dacoities and other forms of forcible lawlessness have been suppressed. India is now as peaceful and free from violent crime as it ever will be. The condition of jails has been greatly improved, and the fear is that a prisoner's life is too easy, and wanting in deterrent influence.

While British India has been rendered peaceful and directed to industrial pursuits, the condition of Native States has not been neglected. The influence and example of upright and energetic Political Residents have been employed in pressing upon the attention of princes those reforms which are the outcome and indications of good government. It is not an easy task to curb their extravagance and induce them to apply their revenues to those useful purposes which tend to improve the condition of their people, to make justice regular and pure, to foster education, to promote public works, and to encourage trade. Yet much has been accomplished. There is not a Native State which does not show signs of good government, although the results attained in some are far better than those achieved in others. Roads have been made, and railways are rapidly following, trade restraints are being withdrawn, the police has been improved, and the grosser forms of injustice are compelled to be put out of sight. In the large imperial items of revenue, such as opium, salt, and liquor, satisfactory arrangements have been made with the States, and they do not give much cause for the interference of Government. A great deal remains to be done, to reduce taxation, and to improve the administration of justice; but what has been done is an earnest of that which will be done. No Native State can be allowed for long to lag behind in the march of improvement. Yet, after all, the golden age of a Native State is when its administration lapses to the dominant power during a long minority. Then, reforms can be introduced rapidly, and the State brought into order and in a line with British districts can be restored with guarantees that the arrangements made shall be respected and continued.

The lessons of the Mutiny have not been forgotten. The English army of 40,000 men has been increased to 72,000, and the Native Army of 250,000 men has been reduced to 152,000, and out of 103 batteries of artillery 88 are manned by Europeans. But this force, numerically small, is better armed and better equipped, and with the assistance of the railways can be concentrated on any point with the utmost facility. Three thousand soldiers suffice for Bengal, and the rest of the army is available for more turbulent provinces. Twenty thousand Volunteers make a satisfactory auxiliary force, and a native Reserve is being created. The questions of transport and commissariat are not easy of solution, but great improvements have been made, and perfection is aimed at. The Staff Corps has come into existence within the last thirty years, and when cured of its superabundance of Generals and its expensive retiring allowances, will not on the whole be a disappointment to its originators. The position of the officers in it has improved. The possibility of a Russian attack on India is now admitted; the indolent security in which we were lulled has been dispelled, and we have endeavoured to make the North-West impregnable. We have now opposed to Russia a line of formidable defences, outside of which is a friendly Afghanistan, and inside is a host of British troops, intrepid English, sturdy Sikh, and active Gurkha, ranged under the flag which to them has been the signal of victory for generations. Emphatically peace and public works has been the motto of the last thirty years, and beneficent reforms have followed in their train.

GOLD IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

(Englishman.)

Standing on the top of Desna Hill and looking north on a hot day one sees below in the distance a line of moving air shimmering in the heat over the horizon of the hills. This airy line is something more, however, than the dazed atmosphere of a summer noon. It marks the 23 degrees 5 minutes parallel of north latitude, and by a strange coincidence the northern boundary of the auriferous tracts of Chota Nagpur. North of the line, the geologist tells us, lies the gneiss country, where gold is rarely found; but south across the Manbhum border and into Singbhoom and Lohardugga stretches a mighty belt of submetamorphic rocks,—the magnesian and mica schists, the quartzites and slates which indicate a country rich in gold. Twenty-two miles broad is this belt from north to south, and it streches away into the distance right and left with the long lines of green hills running east and west, softly curved hills contrasting strongly with the bare rocky fantastic gneiss, and bringing to the instructed eye a suggestion of the goldfields of the Darwars—the mines of Ooregaum and Maisur. Sonapet, the valley through which flows the "Golden River," lies in the middle of the belt, shut in by the jungle and by hills that rise three thousand feet above the sea. To the official geologist and the District chronicler as well as to the wild people who wash for gold in the stream its repute has long been known, but to the outside world as little as most things in Chota Nagpur.

In no other country but Bengal would this goldfield have been so long left unexplored. Some years before 1854 nuggets were found there, according to Colonel Haughton, but the finder never divulged the secret of the exact spot. Since then men who knew, men who had dug for gold in Africa and Australia, have come and seen and believed, but failed to get fair terms from Government. "Let us see what you find and we will tell you our terms," said a scornfully indifferent bureaucracy. Whereupon the "knowing ones" have sworn not loudly but deeply, and have fallen back for a time on the "interloper's" great resource in those parts. They "caught coolies," and, having saved enough for a passage whence they came, have departed silently, thinking "the time was not yet." The valley is well supplied with all the miner can desire,—timber and fuel, water for sawing and crushing, good clay for bricks and tiles, kunkar for chunam, limestone for lime, stone for building not far away, and labour obtainable from the Bengal mining districts for a third of the cost of underground labour in the goldfields of Southern India. Two things only were wanting, railway communication and reasonable terms from Government. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway will pass within twelve miles of Sonapet, and a Syndicate has purchased the Sonapet goldfield. At their request, conveyed through Dr. King, Director of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. P. Bosworth Smith, late Government Mineralogist to the Government of Madras, has visited, inspected, and reported on the property. His opinion on the mining prospects is as follows—"There are numerous reefs of blue quartz in the Sonapet Valley, and these are certainly auriferous. The presence of nuggets of gold in the alluvium of the stream proves that the reefs here contain gold, as the boundaries of the valley form the watershed of the Sona River, so that no gold can be carried in from elsewhere. Dr. Ball speaks of the nuggets being encased in quartz, but the nugget found by Mr. Berrill has no quartz attached. The nugget weighs nearly an ounce (18½ dwts)., and this is far heavier than anything that is found in the South Indian goldfields. Mr. Bruce Foote, after his extensive examination of the Maisur gold tracts, told me that he had seen no gold bigger than a small bean, and, in my own experience, I have found nothing larger than ten grains." This is, on the whole, a very favourable opinion, but it does not touch on the question of quantity.

Mr. Bosworth Smith's report, however, continues:—"The blue reefs of Sonapet are, on the average, from two to three feet wide. The soil under the outcrop that contains the broken up quartz from the reefs in all cases gives good shows of gold. It must be borne in mind that generally the quartz from the surface outcrop of a reef contains very little or generally no gold. From Sonapet we have a surface quartz from Dholbonga village assaying a little over 3½ dwts. This is an excellent promise of better things when the reefs are tested in depth." During Mr. Bosworth Smith's stay at Sonapet he examined three sets of reefs, the Chatter Hassa, the Dholbonga, and the Tireldeh. It is close to the Chatter Hassa that the Natives wash for gold, and here, they state, many large nuggets are obtained. "It was when digging a pit in one of these that the nugget before mentioned was found.

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There are three large well-defined reefs of what an Englishman would call 'lodes.' The three reefs can be seen in a bend of the nullah east of Rolandih. Quartz taken from the western reef at the bottom of the stream cutting gave an assay value of very nearly two ounces of gold per ton. This, as it is, will pay handsomely. The reef, which is probably over half a mile in length with its breadth of three feet and assay value of two ounces, will give an enormous quantity of quartz for crushing. Here, then, are three reefs, any one of which will yield stone sufficient for a single mine, two out of which have been proved to contain stone in paying quantities." Surface quartz from the Dholbonga reef, we are told, gave an assay value of 3½ dwts. to the ton. There are other reefs of blue quartz near Tirildeh which, Mr. Bosworth Smith says, are evidently of the same nature as the Chatter Hassa. "These three sets of reefs," he concludes, "have been specially mentioned, but it must not be supposed that these are by any means all that were seen in the valley, and there are also reefs in the hills. Blue quartz that a miner from Kolar would call 'very kindly looking stone' is found in all the streams and dry nullahs, and it will certainly be some time before the whole value of the property is known." The prospect of a new departure in gold-mining in India is not, perhaps, likely to dazzle anyone after the experience of Madras. Gold mines are still, as ever, a "wicked charm" wherewith to witch the credulous dupes of avarice, but recent lessons are still fresh in the public mind, and, truth to say, Indian mines stink in the nostrils of the English investor. Still, while it would be premature to say anything as to the probable future of the Sonapet valley, it must be borne in mind that the property is held by a Syndicate, and that the public is not yet asked to participate in the venture. True, we already hear of buying and selling transactions, but these are matters with which the public has really no concern, and we must wait to see how the Syndicate propose to work their business. All that there is to go upon at present is the report which we have quoted, and which presents things in a very favourable light, and it may safely be said that a good deal more information on the subject will be required before many of the older residents in Calcutta and other parts of the province will be convinced that "Rural" Bengal is destined to dim the record of Ballarat and emulate the glories of California.

BENGAL.

(*Oct.* 23.)

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Darjeeling on Nov. 1st for a short tour in Sikkim previous to his return to Calcutta. His Honour will be accompanied by Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., Mr. A. W. Paul, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. C. White, and Mr. P. C. Lyon, Private Secretary. The route to be taken will be through Pemionchi, Tumlong, Guntak, and Pedong, and the party will reach Calcutta *vid* Daling Fort and Jalpaiguri on November 18th. The Raja of Sikkim will come out from Guntok to meet his Honour at Tumlong, where a halt will be made for one day.

THE tests carried out with arms in India last year show that in Bengal 72,537 bayonets and 13,110 sword-bayonets were tested up to May 30th, and the approximate percentages of failures were 9·22 and 1·25, respectively. As regards swords, 1,589 were tested, of which 746 failed—an approximate percentage of 47. Replying to a telegram asking whether there was any foundation for a report that of 500 swords of the Madras Cavalry, recently tested, half were broken or bent, the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, informed the Secretary to the Government of India at the end of May that the swords of the 3rd Madras Cavalry were tested in September, 1887, and 134 failed; those of the 2nd Lancers were tested in April, 1888, and 70 failed; those of the 4th Light Cavalry in February, 1881, when 49 failed. Swords of the 1st Madras Lancers were not tested, pending instructions from England.

THE *Englishman* of the 7th states:—"At yesterday's meeting of the Jute Mills' Association it was decided to immediately suspend the '*minimum* selling rates' for jute goods. A committee was also appointed to draw up a revised list of rates, which are, we understand, to be based on the actual net cost of the manufactured article, and will be subject to periodical revision according to variations in the price of raw jute. So many factors will have to be allowed for in a calculation of this kind that the practicability of the idea may well be doubted, and we are persuaded that the Committee will find its task to be even more difficult than at first sight appears. The public will, however, be chiefly interested in the fact that the representatives of the Associated Mills have at length taken what seems clearly to be the wisest course for putting an end to a situation in which successive applications of short time had brought no real relief."

ACCORDING to the latest estimates, the outturn of the indigo crops this season will be 138,000 maunds, or nearly 6,000 maunds more than the actual outturn of last year. The increase is confined to Bengal, for the outturn from Behar, owing to the floods and the bad produce of the khoontees, will be at least 10,000 maunds less than that of last year, while the yield from the North-West and Benares will also show a shrinkage.

MADRAS.

(*Oct* 23.)

THE report is published of a deserter from the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Private Charles Richard West, who "left the house of Mr. Charles James Fox, Bangalore, on the 5th instant, in company with Miss Fox, aged fifteen years nine months," and has not since been heard of.

THE Mysore Government received Rs. 33,433 as royalty for gold mining in the State in 1887-88, and Rs. 1,08,526 in 1888-89. The gold obtained by the various Kolar Companies weighed 15,403 ozs. in 1887, 35,073 ozs. in 1888, and 64,000 ozs. in the first nine months of 1889. The total yield for the current calendar year will probably amount to 72,000 ozs. The Mysore Government will receive as royalty the equivalent of 5 per cent. of the yield, say 3,600 ozs., worth upwards of Rs. 2,00,000, for the twelve months. If, therefore, the yield of gold for the official year 1889-90 may be estimated at 72,000 ozs., the Mysore Government will receive about three and a half lakhs of rupees as royalty for the three years 1887-88 to 1888-90, from a part of its territory, that was sheer waste before British enterprise undertook to develop it.

HEAVY rain has fallen at short intervals around Gooty during the last three weeks, and the numerous tanks in the neighbourhood have consequently been filled to the brim. On Tuesday three of the largest of these tanks breached. The water from one of them overflowed the railway embankment, and washed away some of the ballast about two miles north of Rayalcheru Station. Afterwards 100 feet of the bund breached, and the water that escaped rushed down the valley, and rose to the level of the rails, where it again touched the line about seven miles nearer Madras. The water from the second tank struck the railway bridge, consisting of four sixty-four feet girders, that crosses a small river about a mile north of Gooty, carrying away the south abutment and first pier, so that the girder spanning the two southern openings has fallen. The bridge was erected nearly twenty years ago, and hitherto a three-feet flood was the highest that had been recorded. On Tuesday, however, there was probably a ten-feet flood. The calingula of a third tank, over the crest of which the water rose six feet, was breached, and the line washed away in places close to Patakottacheru Station. The villages in the neighbourhood are swamped. A special train with coolies was despatched this morning from Madras to Gooty, and it is hoped that the repairs to the bridge will be completed in four of five days. Meanwhile, passengers and mails will be transhipped, and conveyed across the gap. We stated yesterday that the "evening mail which left Madras on Wednesday at 5 P.M. did not reach Gooty till 3.20 P.M." This was incorrect, as the train arrived at 8.20 A.M. yesterday, or was delayed rather less than two hours on that portion of its journey.

BOMBAY.

(*Oct.* 25.)

THE REV. A. C. LOCHEE, M.A., will officiate as Chaplain of Dharwar.

THE Chinchli Agricultural Horse and Cattle Show will be held on February 6th next.

MESSRS. C. H. A. HILL, C.S., S. R. ARTHUR, C.S., M. C. GIBB, C.S., AND H. O. QUINN, C.S., have been appointed Assistant Collectors at Rutnagherry, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Ahmedabad respectively.

MR. H. A. ACWORTH, C.S., on his return from leave, is appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Surat, District Registrar and Agent for the Governor, Surat, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat District.

WITH reference to Clause 195 of India Army Circulars of December, 1888, his Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the Bombay Light Horse being classified as cavalry. Accordingly the rules under Class A for the equipment, &c., of Volunteer Light Horse, notified in the above quoted clause, will apply to the corps.

ON a representation made by M. Gasselin, the late Consul for France, now in Europe, the Academy of France has been pleased to confer upon Mr. Jehangeer Edaljee Davar the honorary secretary of the *Cercle Litteraire*, the Cross of the Officer of that Academy for his meritorious services in promoting the cause of French literature in Bombay.

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THE work of erecting the new Byculla Station cannot be pushed on with until the question of removing the Vehar water main is settled. The project for separating the passenger engines from the goods engines, and building a new shed and yard for the latter, will shortly be submitted to Government for their consideration and sanction.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR is having a special saloon carriage built for his private use by the B. B. and C. I. Railway at a heavy cost. The carriage when completed will, at the Maharajah's request, be kept at the Khandwa Station of the G. I. P. Railway, and to carry out this arrangement the agnet of the latter company has been addressed on the subject of erecting a special shed and siding for the safety of the saloon, the company charging a certain rental for doing so. The cost of the shed, &c., has been estimated at Rs. 4,600.

THE new Police Act will shortly be introduced into the Bombay Presidency. Before, however, this is done, the Government are desirous of amalgamating those outlying districts traversed by the G. I. P., which are not at present under the control and management of the Superintendent of the Railway Police, with those now forming the jurisdiction of that officer. The only difficulty will lie in getting the Nizam's Government to hand over those possessions, now controlled by his Highness's Police, to the G. I. P. Railway Police authorities; but this will, in all likelihood, be overcome in the long run. This question was mooted by the Government in 1883, but from some cause or other fell through.

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways on his last inspection of the G. I. P. Railway brought to the notice of the agent the advisability of affording better accommodation for Europeans at Dhond junction. At present European travellers from Poona and Ahmedabad, proceeding to Dhond, are greatly inconvenienced by the want of commodious waiting and resting rooms, and this is chiefly felt during the trooping season. The proposal made by the Consulting Engineer is to erect separate rooms for the use of both European and Native travellers, and the matter is now engaging the attention of the agent.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—More or less rain during week throughout Presidency proper, except Kaira, Tanna, Baroda, and Kattywar. Total fall sufficient except in two talukas of Khandeish and one of Nassik. Crops damaged by rats, locusts, and other insects in parts of Sind. Jowari and bajri in one taluka of Satara and crops generally in one taluka of Dharwar injured by excessive rain. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandeish. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Late sowing retarded by excessive rain in parts of Belgaum and through fear of damage by locusts in parts of Shikarpore. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Dharwar; sufficient elsewhere. Agricultural stock good except in two talukas of Kurrachee and one of Khandeish.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Oct.* 23.)

MAJOR-GENERAL A. PERKINS succeeds Sir Charles Gough in the Lucknow Command in April.

A FURTHER supply of five hundred Punjab coolies have been collected by the Commissariat Department, and will leave Rawul Pindi for the Chin Expedition in a few days.

MESSRS. SMITH AND Co.'s Auction Mart at Allahabad, with all the valuable property stored therein, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst. The loss is estimated at a lakh of rupees.

THE Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, with a large gathering of the Simla public, witnessed a spirited game of Ladakhi polo at Annandale on Saturday afternoon. The teams had been got together by Colonel Woodthorpe.

A STORY comes from the North-West Provinces that ought surely to relate to Burma. On the 17th ult. a number of dacoits entered the Philibhit District and began plundering the rice crops, doing great harm to the cultivation. The District Superintendent of Police went out, and came suddenly upon their camp. A fight ensued, in which Mr. Gregson, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Toulmin, Reserve Inspector, did good service. Twenty-three of the dacoits were captured, who now await trial.

THE Sanitary Board which was constituted last year in the North-West Provinces has been so remarkably silent in its operations that most people have probably forgotten its existence. As a matter of fact, it is reported numerous meetings have been held during the past month or two at Naini Tal, and it is understood that the main lines on which it is proposed that legislation affecting village and rural sanitation should proceed have already been sketched. The criticism to which the Bombay Bill has been exposed, however, seems to have convinced the Board that secrecy is a great part of sanitary science.

THE Kurrachee mail train arrived in Lahore more than two hours late on the 15th, owing to a tragic occurrence on the line. Mrs. Hebbert, wife of the driver of the train, was travelling with her child in an intermediate class carriage, fourth from the engine, when her clothes were set on fire by a spark. She first tried to extinguish the fire, but being unable to do so, in her confusion she threw the child on to the floor of the carriage and jumped out herself. The guard saw her do so, and tried to stop the train, but it was not brought to a standstill till it reached Landhi railway station. When the driver discovered it was his wife who had jumped out he took his engine and brake-van, and also his child who was found senseless, back to the spot where his wife was lying. He found her senseless, and seeing that no medical help could be had at Landhi Station, proceeded straightforward to Kurrachee Cantonment. His child died on the way, and his wife is in a critical condition.

MARRIAGE OF SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

ON the afternoon of Saturday last, at St. James's, Piccadilly the marriage was solemnised of Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., and Miss Marie Elizabeth Leupold, daughter of Mr. Ludwig Leupold, merchant, of Cornigliano, Genoa, now residing at Hillthorpe, Norwood. The service was conducted by the Rev. T. J. Evans, M.A., of St. James's. The bride was given away by her father. Captain Rawlinson acted as best man. The bride wore a travelling dress of white cashmere, and a Gainsborough hat trimmed with ostrich feather and pale primrose ribbon and white fur. She was attended by her sister as bridesmaid, attired in white cashmere and large hat to match. Immediately after the ceremony Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin left for Paris.

DEBT-EMBARRASSED CLERKS AND OTHERS.

The following resolution is published in the *Gazette of India*:—In a resolution of January last, the Governor-General in Council invited the attention of the local Governments to the imperative duty which devolves on them of taking severe notice of the conduct of clerks and other *employées* who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances, and it was pointed out that assistants in Government offices should clearly understand that, if they voluntarily contract debts or obligations which they are unable to meet, they render themselves liable to summary dismissal. His Excellency in Council has reason to fear that the tenor of these orders has not always been properly understood, and desires to supplement them by more definite instructions as to what constitutes such a state of indebtedness as to render it undesirable that a person should be retained in the public service. The Governor-General in Council accordingly directs that where half the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of the officer's debts should be obtained by the head of his office, and the case should be dealt with in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the Insolvency Court. In such cases it should be specially ascertained what is the proportion of debts to salary, and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a public servant, whether the debtor's position is irretrievable, and whether it is desirable under the circumstances to retain him in the particular post he occupies, or in any position under Government.

THE SOUTH-EAST MYSORE GOLD COMPANY, LIMITED.—The letters of allotment and regret to applicants for the Preferred Shares in this Company were posted on Friday.

THE BALAGHAT-MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company have sold the gold obtained in the month of September, which realised £1,432 10s. 7d.

MESSRS. WM. JAS. AND HY. THOMPSON state that the last estimate of total tea crop is 97 million lb., cabled by Reuter this week; from other sources they have received cablegrams estimating the crop between 96 and 100 millions, from which they conclude that some five or six millions more than last year, at the least, may be reckoned upon. At the present rate of consumption twelve millions more might be used.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES will, during his visit to the Maharana of Oodeypore, unveil a statue of the Queen, by Mr. C. B Birch, A.R.A. The statue is nine feet in height, and is executed in Carrara marble. On the front of the pedestal there is a raised bronze panel, containing the following inscription:—"This statue of Queen Victoria, Empress of India, has been erected by Maharana Futteh Singh, C.C.S.I., in commemoration of the Jubilee Year of Her Majesty's reign, and as a mark of her Highness's loyalty and devotion.—June, 1887

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE PENNYCOMEQUICKS.*

What are the characteristics of a good novel? Some persons will reply, "exciting incidents, blood-curdling adventures—never mind whether the scenes be natural or the reverse so long as the reader be stirred." With this school of romance we have no sympathy. To us there is in works written from this standpoint such an air of unreality that we can never bring ourselves to fancy that the tale is true; and this atmosphere of unnaturalness is fatal to any sound enjoyment in the realms of fancy. Others will proclaim that a work of imagination must be a reflex of everyday life—the characters must "live and move and have their being," just as in the ordinary everyday world—the secret of success in this case being rather how things are put than what they are in themselves.

Judged from this standpoint, Mr. Baring Gould's last novel, entitled "The Pennycomequicks," must be pronounced to stand high in the ranks of fiction. The incidents are such as might fairly and reasonably happen on any, if not on every day. There are, it is true, adventurous scenes, but only just such as might fall to the lot of, at least some of, his readers; and interspersed are remarks on the motives and actions of mankind, severe, incisive, and true, which proclain Mr. Baring Gould to be an accurate observer and a deep thinker. But over and above all these characteristics the author possesses the invaluable power of raising up involuntary like or dislike on the part of the reader towards the various characters placed on the scene. A few touches serve to create aversion, while a plain sentence or two gives rise to admiration and esteem. This is as it should be. But there is more to follow. The art of "surprises" is difficult of attainment, for either the course of the narrative leads irresistibly to certain easily foreseen results, or the improbable comes prominently to the front. Mr. Baring Gould avoids both dangers, and the "Pennycomequicks" must be pronounced a distinct success. Perhaps, on the whole, the work is somewhat unduly long. Compression would have been a distinct advantage; but in modern times the law as to "three volumes" is somewhat precise, and does not allow much latitude to a writer who, as a caterer for public patronage, must of necessity bow to the wishes of the hour. And if in the present instance he errs, his offence is shared by the large majority of rivals who do likewise.

"Russian Pictures: Drawn with Pen and Pencil by Thomas Michell, C.B.," is one of those admirable works issued by the Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row, combining within a limited number of pages a great amount of useful, correct, and interesting information. The present volume contains three good maps and 124 excellent illustrations to aid the descriptive letterpress of a country which has been for too long a *terra incognita* to Englishmen—but a country in which Englishmen, especially Englishmen who have been in India, ought to have the very liveliest interest.

"Successful Advertising: Its Secrets Explained, by Thomas Smith and J. H. Osborne, 132, Fleet-street," is the tenth annual issue of a work which gives an unfailing remedy for making a dull business a profitable one. That remedy is to advertise "carefully and wisely," but boldly, for the man who wants to win money and reputation from the public for his goods or wares must not hesitate to "plunge;" if he does so, he is lost. Advertising to bring success must be followed according to Pope's advice about learning, of which he said that a little was a dangerous thing—"Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring." And so of advertising—to do it profitably, you must do it profusely—and this little work tells you how to do it to the very best advantage.

The Boys' Own Annual (56, Paternoster-row).—This, the eleventh volume of *The Boys' Own Paper*, keeps up its well-deserved reputation for excellence of illustration and letterpress, and as being the most popular of the annuals published for the delight and information of "Our Boys." With such contributors to its literary pages as Ballantyne, Cuthburt Bede, General Drayson, David Ker, Professor Hoffman, Jules Verne, and other well-known names, and with artists such as Caton Woodville, Whymper, Wyllie, and a host of clever masters of brush and pencil illustrating those pages, no words are needed to commend the work. It carries with it its own commendation.

The Girls' Own Annual (56, Paternoster-row), which, as a frontispiece, gives a copy of Sant's beautiful picture, "The Soul's Awakening," deserves no less praise. Jean Ingelow's beautiful lines interpreting the picture, of course, find a place in the volume, to which many writers and artists, whose names are familiar as household words, lend their aid—to make it what it is—a most charming annual for girls—healthy in tone, right in purpose, interesting, and instructive.

The November number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) is a considerable improvement on the October number. A Flag Officer critically discusses the practical results of our mimic warfare in the late Naval Manœuvres, and "C.B." contributes a most excellent Paper on "The Decay of the Regimental System," which should be read far and wide by soldiers, young and old, who have the welfare of their profession really at heart. It is one of the best Papers which has appeared in any military journal for a long time, and ought to increase the circulation of this popular "Service" magazine greatly. There are other Papers which do not strike us as being altogether in place in a professional magazine of this kind, but it must be remembered that an editor has to cater for a variety of tastes, and that tastes differ may be gathered from a sentence in the serial story, "At Last," which concludes its eleventh chapter by informing its readers that the hero, in the hospitable tent of a British officer in South Africa, "felt a curious thrill regaling himself with oysters and bread-and-honey washed down by rum-and-water." A very curious thrill, we should imagine, indeed.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.), in its November number continues to show the progressive excellence which has evidently been the aim of its present editor to achieve since he took this periodical in hand. His own pen, which can write well on many varied subjects, has of course done much to bring about this progress, but he has shown also, his ability as an editor in the tact and judgment he has displayed in the selection of contributions which he monthly places before his readers. In the present issue the professional matters treated of are all of importance and interest to Service readers; and an admirable paper on "Soldiers' Homes and Institutes" is well deserving of perusal. Rear-Admiral Colomb continues to give his very forcible views on the principles and practice of Naval Warfare; Irving Montagu tracks with pleasant pen and clever pencil the further Wanderings of a War Artist, and Carl Siewers translates, by "special permission," the story of the battle of Eckernförde, written by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The Editor himself gives another of his admirable translations from the Swedish of Runeberg's quaint poems—translations which it is to be hoped will be reproduced in book form; and a number of other very readable articles, well and liberally illustrated, help to make up a most excellent number

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THE whole of the Calcutta Municipal Loan for Rs. 11,15,000 has now been taken up at the minimum of 103 fixed by the Commissioners.

THE *Englishman* understands that the receipts of the English mails to Calcutta are, as a rule, large enough to pay the cost of a special through train to Howrah.

A BANGALORE paper writes:—"Up to date the arrangements about to be made for the reception of Prince Albert Victor in Bangalore will include a garden party at the Residency, a ball by Bangalore society, a Masonic ball and a grand review of the troops in garrison. It is considered probable that the Prince will also visit the Kolar Gold Mines during his tour in the Province. It has not transpired yet as to whether the Maharajah will confine his part of the reception proceedings to the capital and the scene of the Keddah operations."

THE Mysore Government received Rs. 33,433 as royalty for gold mining in the State in 1887-88, and Rs. 108,526 in 1888-89. The gold obtained by the various Kolar Companies weighed 15,403 ozs. in 1887, 35,073 ozs. in 1888, and 54,000 ozs. in the first nine monfhs of 1889. The total yield for the current calendar year will probably amount to 72,000 ozs. The Mysore Government will receive as royalty the equivalent of 5 per cent. of the yield, say 3,600 ozs., worth upwards of Rs. 2,00,000 for the twelve months. If therefore, the yield of gold for the official year 1889-90 may be estimated at 72,000 ozs., the Mysore Government will receive about three-and-a-half lakhs of rupees as royalty for the three years 1887-88 to 1888-90, from a part of its territory that was sheer waste before British enterprise undertook to develop it. The Mysore Budget estimate of revenue for the current year is 127½ lakhs, so the 2 lakhs which may be expected from the Gold Mining Companies at Kolar will represent about 1½ per cent. of the total revenue. The Sirkar can afford to be generous and helpful in its attitude towards the gold-mining industry.

*"The Pennycomequicks." By S. Baring Gould. (Spencer, Blackett, and Hallam.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1889.

OFFICIAL SECRETS IN INDIA.

THE Government of India, having thought fit to extend the British "Official Secrets Act" to that country, it might have been wiser for the *Pioneer* not to have availed itself of the opportunity to throw a stone into the glass-houses of its neighbours of the Press. But this was not the opinion at Allahabad, and so the *Pioneer* came out with the following explanation and homily:—

"The English 'Official Secrets Act,' which is republished in the last *Gazette of India*, applies principally to the wrongful obtaining of information regarding fortresses, dockyards, arsenals, and ships. But the Act applies also to the obtaining of any document from an office, or the communication to unauthorised persons of knowledge of the contents of State papers, whether such knowledge has been lawfully or unlawfully obtained. The penalties vary from fine or imprisonment, or both, to penal servitude for life, this last applying to cases in which the information is intended to be communicated to a foreign Power. Further, anyone inciting another person to commit an offence under the Act is held to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to the same punishment as if he had committed the offence himself. The Act applies to all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and it will be forthwith re-enacted in India and become part of the legislation of the country. It would certainly seem to be needed, as a regular traffic has sprung up in confidential State papers, the Bengali Press having apparently free access to the most secret despatches and official notes. So far it has been impossible to reach the offenders, but if, as intended, the publication of documents unlawfully obtained is made a criminal offence, the traffic will be summarily stopped. The receiver is always worse than the thief in such cases, but if one or two of the purloiners of despatches could be detected in the first instance, a sharp example might be made of them."

It was not likely that the homily would be allowed to pass unnoticed by the Anglo-Indian journals who may possibly hold even similar views to those held by the *Pioneer* regarding the Bengali Press, but who do not, like the *Pioneer*, dwell in a very conservatory of glass in respect to the receipt and publication of official secrets. Of the first to take heed of the *Pioneer's* morality in this matter is the *Madras Mail*, whose high and honourable position in Anglo-Indian journalism lend increased weight to the rebuke which it administers to its Allahabad contemporary. Commenting on the extract we have given from that journal, it says:—

"This is too funny! Here is the only journal in the country which has regular and free access to "secret despatches and official notes" applauding the Government which permits such invidious access, for proposing to take power to punish with the utmost rigour of a new law other offenders who by hook or by crook obtain documents of public interest, and publish them forthwith. The *Pioneer* is 'a receiver,' not of stolen documents, but of special favour, special information, special assistance from the Government; and, according to its own argument, a receiver is worse than the highly-placed official, who, for reasons best known to himself, publishes, by means of the *Pioneer*, papers, or the digest of papers, that are not public property. If the Finance Member, or the Military Member, or the Law Member, or the Public Works Member of the Viceregal Council may, at his discretion, communicate the contents of any document in his office, or portfolio, to the *Pioneer*, why should any clerk of his be thrust into jail for communicating some other document in that office, or portfolio, to the *Englishman*, the *Times of India*, or the *Madras Mail*? To whom do the whole of the documents in that office, or portfolio, belong? To the Honourable Member in his private capacity, or to the State?"

This, no doubt, is offering a crucial test, for it cannot be held that such documents or information is the private property of the individual official, but of the State, which entrusts him with the same, and whose confidence he is in honour bound to respect. Taking this view of the case the *Madras Mail* is, of course, within its argument in putting the matter thus:—"The Departmental subordinate who purloins a copy, or himself takes a copy of an important State paper, and 'conveys' it for a pecuniary consideration to a Bengali journal, is a misguided person; but who will care to say that the chief of a Department who does the '*Pi*' a good turn by imparting to it official information of a confidential nature, and is discreetly patted on the back at a convenient season by that paper is a gentleman entirely beyond reproach." Certainly this is a strong way of placing the matter before an independent reasoner; but there is another way of looking at the matter. It may be in the interest of the Government that certain information should reach the public through a respectable, but non-official source. It would not be to the advantage of the Government, and certainly not to the advantage of the Press in India generally, if all intelligence regarding State matters were to be communicated only in the pages of the official *Gazette*. To the argument that

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then the Government should place all newspapers on an equal footing, and give one and all the same boon of information without favour or bias, the answer is that the experiment has been tried and failed. Do any of the respectable Anglo-Indian journals desire the resuscitation of the office of Press Commissioner, and the doling out again of the "fatuous flapdoodle" which was wont to be distributed from it? We opine not. Then what is the Government to do? Institute an official *Moniteur* of its own? This was an idea once seriously entertained in Sir John Lawrence's Viceroyalty, and was strongly advocated by his legal adviser in Council, Sir Henry Maine. Indeed, the idea was advanced so far into practical shape that a paper was drawn out by an eminent Bengal Civilian, entering into details of the working of such a *Moniteur*, and how it was to be carried on, but the sound and strong commonsense of the late Sir Henry Durand put a stop to the project. He utterly condemned it, as it would have placed the Government in a false position with the free Press of the country, and turned every newspaper into an open foe. But this was almost the state of things when the *Pioneer* came into existence as the "unbought" supporter of Government. At that time there was a feeling amongst all non-official Europeans in India that their presence in the country was regarded with anything but favour by the official classes, and the Anglo-Indian Press gave expression to this feeling by being generally hostile to the Government in all its ways and doings. The Press, in fact, tried to play the part of "Her Majesty's Opposition," but not always in the most fair or honourable way. The shrewd projector of the *Pioneer* saw an opportunity of doing a good stroke of business, and wisely availed himself of it. Fixing upon the central position of Allahabad he started a journal there which, in spite of enemies and evil reports, has become a power in the country, and a power which upon the whole has done more good than evil. The circulation it commands and the ability which characterises its working have been recognised in high quarters, and the *Pioneer* has no doubt been favoured with early official intelligence. But do not officials in this country give certain journals here privileges which they deny to others? What is done in the green tree may be done in the dry, and we do not suppose that officials in India are more ready to tell State secrets to the Press than here. We fully agree with the *Madras Mail* in condemning the giving and receiving of State secrets not intended to be told; but we cannot be blind to the difficulties which a Government situated like that of the British Government in India is constantly in with regard to its relations with the Press. Better to have a *Pioneer* than a *Moniteur*, or even a Press Commissioner.

THE PERILS OF PENANG.—The following account is sent to a Bombay paper by one Captain Marsh. From it will be seen how injudicious it is to be abroad in Penang at two o'clock in the morning:—"I had been for a walk in the country, and lost my way, and so about two o'clock in the morning I sat down under a tree to have a rest, and dropped off into a light sleep. Waking up, to my horror I saw a huge boa-constrictor, about twenty-five feet long, coming down the tree. He came down with lightning speed, and before I had time to get out of the way, he had a turn of his body round my neck and two round my right leg. Fortunately, I always carry a bowie knife about with me at night time, and I had just time to cut him in half as he began to squeeze. I need not say that I released myself and got on to the road as quickly as I could; and I swooned, and was picked up in the morning by a gharry and taken to the General Hospital, where I remained for sixteen days."

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 19.)

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. G. W., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer 2nd Cavalry, to be officiating wing officer Hyderabad Contingent (2nd Infantry), vice Lieut. A. Andrew, transferred to the 1st Cavalry.

CHAPLIN, Second Lieut. R. E., Leicestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps. Second-Lieut. Chaplin will rank as lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from March 31, 1888, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BROOME, Lieut.-Colonel A. P., Bengal General List, Infantry, to be colonel, dated Oct. 12.

HOME, Lieut.-Colonel S. B., Bengal General List, Infantry, to be colonel, dated Oct. 12.

LANG, Lieut.-Colonel R. T. M., Bengal General List, Cavalry, to be colonel, dated Oct. 12.

NISBET, Lieut.-Colonel R. P., C.I.E, Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Oct. 12.

MARSHALL, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Oct. 12.

HAILES, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 16.

CARNEGY, Lieut. P. M., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, July 27.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

MACDONALD, Colonel D., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India (p.a.) for one year and fifteen days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

BURTON, Major F. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 25th year, commenced June 11.

CROMMELIN, Lieut. C. Y., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, for 182 days; pension service, 8th year, commenced Oct. 22.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

LESLIE, Colour-Sergeant W., of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to be honorary quartermaster of that corps, with the rank of lieutenant, vice Captain H. W. Hallett, resigned.

BERNARD, Mr. J. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sewan, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months.

COX, Mr. H., is appointed to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade of the Sewan sub-division of the Sarun district, and to have charge during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. H. Bernard.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., is appointed to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

BOILEAU, Mr. H., assistant superintendent of police, Gya, is transferred to Bhaugulpore.

PLATTS, Mr. S. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Rungpore, is transferred to Hooghly.

THOMPSON—The services of Rev. W. F. Thompson, chaplain of Bankipore and Dinapore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

CARTER, Mr. G. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares agency, is transferred to the Behar agency, and is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent of Gya, vice Mr. J. Christian, on deputation.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 17.)

ANDERSON—On being relieved of the duties of divisional judge, Rawal Pindi, Mr. J. A. Anderson is appointed district judge of that district.

MASON, Rev. C. A., officiating chaplain of Rawal Pindi, is reappointed to the chaplaincy of Nowshera.

SPENCE-GRAY, Rev. H. J., M.A., officiating chaplain of Dagshai, is reappointed to the chaplaincy of Meean Meer.

HUME, Rev. C. W., M.A., officiating chaplain of Meean Meer, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Rawal Pindi during the absence of Rev. A. Spens.

SANDBERG—The services of Rev. F. B. Sandberg, B.A., chaplain of the Murree Galleys, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

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MAUDE, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the Government of the Punjab, vice Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, officiating as secretary.

GRANT, Surgeon D. St. J. D., civil surgeon, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

FITZGERALD, Mr. H. G., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Gurdaspur District.

HASTINGS, Mr. C. G. W., district superintendent of police, Peshawar, on return from the leave on medical certificate granted him, will resume charge of the Peshawar District.

PALIN, Mr. H. F., officiating district superintendent of police, Peshawar, is, on being relieved of his officiating appointment by Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, attached to the Peshawar District in his substantive capacity, and has obtained leave, on medical certificate, for one year.

HAMMOND, Mr. A. J., district superintendent of police, on return from the leave on medical certificate granted him, is posted to the Jhelum District.

PLOWDEN, Mr. R. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Jhelum, is, on relief by Mr. Hammond, transferred as officiating district superintendent of police to the Shahpur District.

STEWART, Mr. A. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Shahpur, is, on relief by Mr. Plowden, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Sialkot District.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 19.)

DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C., officiating magistrate and collector of Saharanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months.

STONE, Rev. A. E., chaplain of Bareilly, is granted furlough out of India for two years.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. W. R., under-secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

PIKE, Mr. H. W., assistant magistrate, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr. L. M. Thornton, on furlough.

DYER, Rev. F. T. S., chaplain of Landour and Dehra, is appointed to be chaplain of Jhansi.

PEARSON, Rev. A. C., chaplain of Lucknow Cantonments, is appointed to be chaplain of Landour and Dehra.

BOWER, Mr. G., officiating under-secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is posted to the Sitapur district as assistant commissioner.

WEBSTER, Mr. H. L., district superintendent of police, on being relieved by Colonel M. Tweedie, is transferred from Lucknow to Shahajahanpur.

HENNESSEY, Captain J. B. N., C.I.E., is granted six months' leave of absence.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Oct. 12.)

MERRIFIELD, Mr. J. H., extra assistant commissioner, is posted to Maliwun, Mergui district.

RAWLINGS, Mr. A. E., extra assistant commissioner, is posted to special duty in the Kale State, on his return from leave.

HALL, Mr. H. F. P., extra assistant commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. A. E. Rawlings, is transferred from Kalemyo to Fort White as Civil officer with the Northern Chin column.

MACNABB, Lieut. D. J. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Sagaing to duty in the Katha and Shwebo districts.

MACDONALD, Mr. K. C., assistant superintendent of police, is granted privilege leave for three months.

BAINES, Mr. W. N., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Moulmein to the charge of the Salween district.

MARTINI, Mr. E., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Papun to the charge of the police of the Myingyan district.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 15.)

RUSSELL, Mr. S., acting sub-collector, Kistna, has been granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

FARMER, Mr. H. R., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Vizagapatam.

JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Ganjam.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the district Tinnevelly.

SEWELL, Mr. E. J., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district Cuddapah.

THOMPSON, Mr. A., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot.

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district Cuddapah, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tanjore.

DANCE, Mr. G. W., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district Malabar.

The above appointments to have effect from the date of Mr. Kelsall's retirement.

WETHERILL, M. J. F., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate, Bellary.

ROBINSON, Mr. H. D., acting superintendent of police, Bellary, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

GRANT, Mr. W., barrister-at-law, is appointed to be crown prosecutor and public prosecutor for the town of Madras, vice the Hon. Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson.

JENKINS, Colonel R. G., superintendent of police, South Arcot district, to be superintendent of police, Anantapur district.

WHITLOCK, Colonel C. J. T., superintendent of police, Salem district, is appointed to be superintendent of police, South Arcot district.

THOMAS, Mr. T. E., to be superintendent of police, Salem district, but to act as superintendent of police, Tanjore district.

BAGSHAWE, Mr. F. T., is appointed to be superintendent of police, Tanjore district, but to act as superintendent of police, Salem district.

SWEET, Mr. H. E., officiating superintendent of police, Salem district, is appointed to be superintendent of police, South Canara district.

MILITARY.

BURTON, Captain C. W., Staff Corps, 8th Madras Infantry is appointed to be a district staff officer of the 2nd class, vice Captain E. E. Forbes, resigned.

FURLOUGHS.

CRAWFORD, Colonel H. P. R. F., Staff Corps, 17th Madras Infantry, for one year; pension service, 34th year, commenced Nov. 20, 1888.

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. C. V. F., staff Corps, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, for one year, on private affairs; pension service, 6th year, commenced Jan. 10.

HAUGHTON, Captain T. H., Staff Corps, wing commander, 2nd Madras Infantry, and wing commander (sub pro tem.), 19th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days.

HESKETH, Colonel R. W., Staff Corps; pension service, 33rd year, commenced April 25.

PARSONS, Colonel A. D., Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 20, on a pension of £783 5s. per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

SHEPPARD—The services of Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Sheppard, 13th Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

FURLOUGHS.

FLETCHER, Mr. W. M., superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

MAINWARING, Mr. H., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for one year.

WILKINS—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr. A. D. Wilkins, deputy conservator of forests, on public grounds, from North Thana to Ahmednagar in place of Mr. H. Mainwaring, proceeding on leave; and in supersession of previous orders, to appoint Mr. F. Gleadow to do duty, as divisional forest officer, North Thana, vice Mr. Wilkins, transferred.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WARD, Lieut.-Colonel, to act as superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey during Mr. Fletcher's absence for one year on medical certificate.

TURNBULL, Mr. W., to act as superintendent of the Konkan Revenue Survey, vice Colonel Godfrey, acting as survey commissioner.

PITT, Mr. R. B., to act for Mr. Turnbull as deputy superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and be placed in charge of the Khandesh Survey.

FRANCIS, Mr. F. W., to be assistant settlement officer in charge of the Talukdari Estate Survey.

MILITARY.

TIGHE—The services of Lieut. M. J. Tighe, Staff Corps, 27th Bombay Light Infantry (1st Belooch Battalion), are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. R. P. C., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, officiating wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

NEWNHAM-SMITH—The services of Major E. D. Newnham-Smith, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government in the Civil Department.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. R., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 26th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year, the special period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, ninth year, commenced Nov. 17, 1888.

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INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel G. C. Jackson, Cav.
Madras Estab.—Colonel A. W. Foord, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. F. Palin.
Madras Estab.—W. C. Lewis.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel B. J. Goldie, R.E., six months; Captain J. F. Worlledge, S.C., to Jan. 20, 1890; Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, S.C., six months.
Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major G. T. Thomas, five days; Captain J. G. Downing, S.C., three months.
Bombay Estab.—Major H. Hay, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. E. F. Bunbury, six months' m.c.; H. M. Bird (Cov.), five weeks' furlough; C. H. Serres, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; H. E. Cradock, six months' m.c.; Lieut.-Colonel J. Hill (R.E.), five months' furlough; J. T. Babonau, fourteen days' extraordinary leave and to return; H. C. Webb, three weeks' m.c.; F. Grant, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; T. L. L. Jenkins (Cov.), three months and twenty-one days' furlough.
Madras Estab.—F. W. Ditmas, one month's m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain C. J. L. Stuart, S.C.; Captain W. C. Cooke-Collis, S.C.; Surgeon C. B. Hunter; Captain A. F. Hogge, S.C.; Lieut. G. P. Ranken, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Captain G. Hawkes, S.C.; Lieut. J. H. B. Beresford, S.C.; Surgeon M. J. T. J. Blancard.
Bombay Estab.—Major E. V. P. Monteith, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott, S.C.; Lieut. G. S. Hogge, S.C.; Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., S.C.; Lieut. M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. J. Cole, R. W. Western, W. B. Bestie.
Bombay Estab.—Captain J. Burn-Murdock (R.E.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—Nov. 3, the wife of Hamilton Winckworth Scott, of The Woodlands, Sudbury-on-Thames, of a daughter.
SYKES—Nov. 1, at 22, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, the wife of Major W. H. Sykes, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BADDELEY-FYFFE—Nov. 7, at St. Mary's, South Hampstead, Alce Maud, the only daughter of Edward Baddeley, Esq., of 56, King Henry's-road, N.W., to Edward Fyffe (the elder son of the late F. Fyffe, Esq., of Calcutta), of Stanthorpe-road, Streatham, S.W.
BARROW—HUGONIN—Nov. 2, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, Major Frank Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Cascels, second daughter of Mr. R. Hugonin, Kinmylies, Inverness.
BARTON—GOOLD—Oct. 30, at St. Mary Magdalen's, Brighton, George Alex. Heaton Barton, Surgeon, to Matilda Mary Goold (Ellora), youngest daughter of the late Francis Goold, Surgeon, H.M.'s Bombay Army, and stepdaughter of the late J. R. Roe, M.D., of Bridgnorth.
CHATAWAY—WHISH—Nov. 6, at St. Andrew's Church, Ashley-place, Westminster, S.W., Henry Milward Chataway, Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, younger son of the Rev. T. E. Chataway, Peckleton Rectory, Leicestershire, to Lucy Eleanora, elder daughter of Major C. N. F. Whish, Retired List, Madras Army, of 1, Leyburne-terrace, Dover.
HEWARD—WILLIAMS—Oct. 29, at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, Canada, Mabel Augusta, only daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Heward and Mrs. Heward, to Hugh Bruce Wiliams, Royal Engineers, only son of Major-General Edward C. S. Williams, C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.
LAWES—LETHBRIDGE—Oct. 30, by special licence, at the Dockyard Church, Sheerness, Robert Murray, only son of Major Lawes, D.L. and J.P., of Old Park, Dover, to Florence, second daughter of Vice-Admiral Lethbridge, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.
SCHACHT—DENT—Nov. 6, at St. Margaret's, Lee, Alfred Schacht, youngest son of Theodor Schacht, of Blackheath, to Ada Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Captain Robert Cecil Dent, of H.M.'s 1st Light Cavalry, Madras.
THOMSON—ORD—Sept. 19, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Campbell Thomson, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Oodeypore, to Jane Christine, third daughter of William Miller Ord, M.D., of 37, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.
WILLOUGHBY—GIBBS—Nov. 6, at St. James's, Piccadilly, General Digby Willoughby, to Julia Reid, widow of the late James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Viceroy's Council of India.

DEATHS.

DAVIDSON—Nov. 1, at his residence, Tudor House, Wandsworth, S.W., Major-General Edward Davidson, R.E. (late Bengal), aged 62.
GRANT—Oct. 30, at his residence, 16, Lyplatt-terrace, Cheltenham, after a long illness, Alexander Grant, C.I.E.
LOGGIN—Oct. 20, Arthur Cole, eldest child of A. C. Loggin, Commander Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, and of 27, Blessington-road, Lee, S.E., aged 12.
POWELL—Oct. 29, at Melton Mowbray, Eliza Sophia, widow of the late Captain Philip Powell, H.E.I.C.S., aged 75.
SEWELL—Nov. 7, at The Leauses, Cirencester, of acute Bright's disease and convulsions, Mary Helen Meikle, the wife of Charles Sewell, and eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Weldon, C.I.E., aged 23.
SPENCE—Nov. 5, at 35, Woburn place, W.C., Surgeon-Major James Atkinson West Spence, late H.M.'s Madras Medical Establishment.
WRIGHT—Oct. 31, Francis Edward Wright, Esq., late Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs, and son of the late Henry Wright, Esq., Auditor-General of the Ceylon Civil Service.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD—Oct. 21, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Brigadier-General W. Osborne Barnard, Commanding Nerbudda District, of a son.
CORKE—Oct. 21, the wife of E. A. Corke, Bombay Port Trust, of a son.
COXE—Oct. 9, at Rangoon, the wife of H. R. H. Coxe, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
HARVEY—Oct. 6, at Mhow, the wife of Lieut. J. R. Harvey, 5th Lancers, of twins.
LASCELLES—Nov. at Wellington, Madras, the wife of A. E. Lascelles, Esq., Norfolk Regiment (prematurely), of a daughter. (By telegram.)
MURRAY—Oct. 14, at Sitapore, the wife of J. O. D. Murray, Opium Department, of a daughter.
SKINNER—Oct. 10, at Raipore, the wife of Mr. J. A. C. Skinner, C.S., of a son.
TOTTENHAM—Oct. 16, at Poona, the wife of Major F. Tottenham, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.
WILLIAMS—Oct. 11, at Shillong, the wife of H. C. Williams, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
YOUNG—Oct. 16, at Landour, the wife of Mr. J. D. Young, N.W.P. and Oudh Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD—ROWE—Oct. 7, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, Francis Collum Crawford, Esq., son of the late James Henry Crawford, B.C.S., to Florence Isabella, youngest daughter of Thomas Rowe, Esq., "Kemvejee," Ealing.
MACDONALD—RICHARDS—Oct. 16, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Clarence Herbert Macdonald, 2nd Infantry, H.C., to Kate Armstrong, elder daughter of Colonel Richards, of Erlands, Croudall, Hants.
TRAISE—FERDINANDS—Oct. 16, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, William John Traise, P.W.D., to Maud Isabel, second daughter of J. B. Ferdinands, M.D., late Civil Surgeon, Central Provinces.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Oct. 13, at Cawnpore, Annie, the wife of Sergeant (S.M.) A. Adams, Government H. and S. Factory, Cawnpore,
CORMACK—Oct. 17, at Shahjehanpore, Surgeon E. Cormack, Medical Staff, aged 29.
D'SILVA—Oct. 13, at Camp, Aden, of remittent fever, Elizabeth Anne, the wife of Mr. Gregory James D'Silva, Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.
DYER—Oct. 16, at Peshawur, Gladys Mary, infant daughter of Lieut. R. E. Dyer, 29th P.I.
FLYTER—Oct. 4, at Monghyr, Caroline Louisa, relict of the late Captain James Flyter, late 64th Regiment, B.N.I., H.E.I.C.S., aged 72.
FROOM—Nov. 1, at Bombay, of typhoid fever, A. A. R. Froom, of the Royal Artillery, son of Henry and Elizabeth Froom, of Sinclair-road, West Kensington, late of Sutton, Surrey. (By telegram.)
HARVEY—Oct. 6, at Mhow, Norah, the wife of Lieut, J. R. Harvey, 5th Lancers.
JONES—Oct. 15, at Darjeeling, E. J. Jones, Esq., A.R.S.M., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, aged 29.
LINTON—Oct. 15, at Sealkote, Edith May (Doddy), the daughter of Surgeon Major H. J. Linton, aged 5.
MANUEL—Oct. 19, at Calcutta, Edward Manuel, Government Pensioner, late Head Assistant, English Department, High Court, Calcutta, aged 53.
STRICKLAND—Oct. 10, at Poungde, Lower Burma, William Robert Newton, infant son of Lieut. W. Strickland, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Mysore Shares were last quoted 5⅛ to 5¼ ex all, Nundydroog 10s. to 11s., Indian Consolidated 3s. 6d. to 4s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 8s. to 9s., Ooregum Ordinary 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, ditto Preference 40s. to 42s., Devala-Moyar 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d, Nine Reefs 6s. to 7s., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-East Mysore 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 6d. to 2s., Gold Fields of Mysore 10s. to 12s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

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THE SIKKIM DIFFICULTY AND THE CHINESE AMBAN.

There recently appeared in the official *Pekin Gazette* a couple of reports that are worth some comment, from Sheng Tai, the Imperial Resident in Tibet, better known to our Indian fellow-countrymen and through them to people at home as the Amban. The former of the two reports announces the despatch of the customary tribute mission from Tibet to Pekin, under the lead of a Khambu and a Nangso, officials with long drawn-out names and a following of forty persons, lay and clerical. We gather that the Khambu is the clerical head of the mission, representing the Lamas, and the Nangso the lay member, who is always attached to these missions, "and granted permission to trade, in order to display the desire of the Imperial Court that an ample return should be made for what was received." We should gather from this that the Nangso's duty, or part of it, is to make sure that the Khambu is not swindled by the Court officials when he gets to the capital, and that the presents the Emperor returns are fully equal in value to those the Lamas send, a very practical if somewhat sordid precaution. The license to trade, however, goes beyond this, but it is an equally practical provision, and is no doubt granted to all the tributaries of China to induce them not to grumble at the expense and trouble of these periodical missions. It is much cheaper to tempt the tributary States to keep up their missions by allowing them to smuggle without hindrance, than to have to send a body of troops every now and then to remind them of their vassalage. The report that follows the mission one is far more amusing. The Amban mentions that it is his duty to hold an annual review of the Tibetan army, but he has been unable to do it this year, as he has been engaged on the frontier, *i.e.*, in Sikkim, and so he delegated the task to a certain Major Ch'en-k'un. The Major seems to have had an easy task of it, for he reports that the bulk of the forces were also away at the frontier; from which we learn that the ragged regiments met and dispersed by our expeditionary corps on the Sikkim frontier were "the great bulk of the forces of Tibet." Of course, it would never do for the Imperial Resident to report to the Throne that the army of its vassal had been routed and scattered by China's good ally, England. He wraps it up, therefore, in the most diplomatic and sympathetic language, his last paragraph containing the further information that the Tibetan army is not going to fight us any more, which confirms the news we have through India that the trouble in Sikkim is to be allowed to melt away without any definite arrangements for the future being made. This is the delicate fashion in which the Amban describes the defeat and dispersion of the Tibetan army:—"Remarking on the absence from the review of the Tibetan troops, the Resident states that although they have been recalled from service on the frontier, yet they have become so dispirited and enfeebled by the long stay there that they all found it necessary to avail themselves of leave of absence. As their condition was deserving of some sympathy they were exempted from undergoing the present review, but they will, in accordance with previous customs, be called out for the autumn manœuvres.—*North China Herald.*

RUSSIAN APPREHENSIONS RESPECTING KASHMIR.

(Novoye Vremya.)

The rumours regarding the intentions of the Salisbury Ministry to incorporate Kashmir in the Indian dominions of the Queen-Empress Victoria are beginning to be realised in spite of all the former denials of the Government. The first step has indeed been already taken. The Native "ruler of Kashmir," as Lord Cross, speaking in the House of Lords, described him, "has sent in his resignation," and "this resignation" (?) has been accepted by the British Government. The administration of the country has now been entrusted "to a council composed of Natives, subject to the jurisdiction of the English Resident." Lord Cross, however, still assured his hearers that there exists no intention to annex Kashmir to British India.

Anyone acquainted with the history of the constitution of the British possessions in India as they now exist can only smile, of course, on reading this announcement. In Kashmir is now being repeated to the letter the very same process which has attended the entire series of English seizures of territory in India. The Cabinet of St. James's does not even put itself to the trouble of varying the methods by the aid of which all these annexations have been accomplished. Everywhere and at all times is repeated one and the same tale, which every Anglo-Indian bureaucrat knows by heart, and which, we are told, is gradually bringing about the intellectual development of the Natives. The affair begins with a disagreement between "the Native ruler" and the English "Resident" who receives at a particular moment instructions from Calcutta to conduct himself in the most provocative manner towards the vassal or the "friendly" ruler over whom he has been placed for the purpose of surveillance. As soon as misunderstandings have been thus established and have reached the required degree of tension, a rumour is let out that the Native ruler has concocted a plot to "put an end to" the British Resident by means of poison or some other murderous contrivance. For the most part these rumours are devoid of any foundation in fact. The "ruler" is almost always found to have councillors, who incite him to believe that the course of action of the British Resident springs from purely "personal" motives, and not from the instructions of the British Government, so that if the ruler were to rid himself of a disagreeable supervisor he might confidently expect the deputation of a less hostile Resident to his Court. The Native sovereigns of India have long been prone to readily listen to such counsels; so a *corpus delicti* is quickly created, and an informant appears at the precise moment at which he may be required with the necessary revelations. The detected ruler is then threatened with severe measures, and he thereupon "sends in his resignation" in order to avoid the bitter fate which he has so richly deserved, and then they either put in his place some kind of unknown infant, as happened at Baroda, or they make over the administration of the country to a council of Natives. In either case the British Resident appears upon the scene as the ruler of the country *de facto*. Affairs now go on so badly for the Native inhabitants that they begin a little to even desire the substitution of English authority for their new rulers. The change is accordingly made one fine day without any fuss, almost without the knowledge even of the people themselves, and with the full complacency of Europe at large. It may, therefore, be confidently foretold that all this procedure will be repeated in the case of Kashmir, which country is evidently doomed to become a new province of British India.

No one can prevent such a transformation, but any protest against it would be perfectly justified. It seems, indeed, to us that the geographical position of Kashmir should alone compel Russia to busy herself lest this fresh acquisition of England should not imperil Russian interests in Central Asia. Afghanistan on the one side and Tibet on the other must at some time or other become subjects of our closer attention; and it must be our concern that these Asiatic countries are not overtaken by the same or some similar fate as has now fallen to the lot of unfortunate Kashmir.

SETTLING IN KASHMIR.

A Calcutta paper says:—"Any private settler who turns his attention to Kashmir with the serious object of finding a home and a vocation there must take certain precautions to secure his position, or it may be safely predicted that he will come to grief in a very short time. He will lose his capital, and, after an exasperating experience, will have to retire from the field, discomfited. To avoid such a result, he must exercise great care in the selection of the nulla which is to be the scene of his labours, and he must be mindful, in the first instance, that he is entering the country with views very different from those of the ordinary sportsman who has hitherto been his chief predecessor. The sportsman is most anxious to secure an unfrequented nulla in some out-of-the-way corner; but the settler has no similar longing for untrodden ways. It is rather an object with him to keep within touch of the haunts of men, and he will be best suited with a nulla of, say a square mile extent, which is within a single march from a main line of traffic: and in Kashmir a line is, of course, a water-way. It will be important to see that he has free access to the main river, and also that he has secured all forest rights. Otherwise, there will be trouble, and the settler will quickly be saddled with prohibitory transit dues and a crushing tax for timber. A third loophole for the enemy—for it is in this light, unfortunately, that the minions of the State must be regarded by the wary settler—is the possibility of driving the labour from the land. Some protection must be afforded to the villagers, and, if possible, the capitalist ought to be empowered to settle men on his estate. There are many promising nullahs such as we have described lying within easy reach, and thrown entirely out of cultivation in consequence of the merciless greed of the Raj officials. Among the commonest sights in Kashmir are the ruined homestead and the deserted village—eloquent memorials of the plundering and tyranny that has been allowed to go on so long unchecked."

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company has received a telegram, dated the 8th Nov., giving last month's return of gold as follows:—"3,030 tons of quartz produced 3,902 ozs. of gold; also 522 ozs. obtained from tailings; together 4,424 ozs." In the previous month the return was:—"2,942 tons of quartz produced 4,383 ozs. of gold; also 496 ozs. obtained from tailings; together 4,879 ozs."

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MEDALS will be given to the men of the Khyber Rifles by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at a parade to be held in Peshawar during the Viceroy's tour.

THE 9th Bengal Lancers and the Royal Irish Regiment at Nowshera have been ordered to march to Peshawur for the purpose of a grand parade to be held on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to the frontier.

THE number of the cavalry from the Punjab States who will share in the march past at the Muridki Camp will be about 1,200. They will be under the command of Major Drummond, Inspecting Officer for Cavalry in these States.

ORDERS have been issued to increase Colonel Tregear's force by the wing of the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas under Major Sir Charles Leslie. Thisincrease to his establishment will enable Colonel Tregear to detach a strong column to the north to punish Sukpilal's sons.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided not to remove Captain Kreyer of the Bombay Staff Corps from the service, and that he is to return to duty after being severely admonished. It will be remembered that Captain Kreyer was the Adjutant of the 17th Bombay Infantry when certain defalcations were discovered in the regimental funds last year, which led to the trial and imprisonment of the commanding officer, Colonel Bulkley. It was thought at first that Captain (then Lieutenant) Kreyer was equally guilty with Colonel Bulkley in the matter of misappropriation of the funds of the regiment, but subsequent events which transpired at the trial of Colonel Bulkley went to show that this was not the case.

AT last there is a single *Army List* for the whole of India. In place of the old Bengal *Army List*, the present quarter gives, in the familiar pink covers, but much distended as to bulk, the *Indian Army List* which includes the whole of the military forces of the Empire. Possibly there are people in Madras and Bombay who will regard this as a dangerous innovation, and bring forward a great many reasons for thinking that the amalgamation of the *Army Lists* is only one degree less disastrous than the amalgamation of the armies; but for the public at large to have all information on the subject contained in one volume instead of dispersed into three will be an unmixed and immense blessing.

A PLEASANT incident marked the departure of the 8th Hussars from Meerut on Oct. 16th. Just before their starting the non-commissioned officers and men of the 19th Bengal Lancers came forward spontaneously in a body, and expressed their wish to present to the men of the gallant 8th some memento of the five years the two regiments have spent together at Meerut, and of the *camaraderie* that has existed between them during the whole of that time. It was agreed that the present should take the form of a silver cup to be presented to the Sergeants' Mess of the 8th Hussars, and it is hoped the trophy will be ready to meet the regiment upon its arrival in England. Instances of a friendship like this between British and Native regiments have been known before, but they will never cease to be worth recording.

THE question having arisen as to whether officers of the Volunteer Reserve Force are to be considered eligible to command officers of the Active Volunteer Force, the Government of India has decided in the negative. The reasons for this decision are somewhat as follows:—(I.) The constitution of the Volunteer Reserves is that of a separate body, and, consequently, the form of commission granted to its officers confines their duties to Reserve Volunteers. (II.) The duties required from an officer of Reserve Volunteers are of a less responsible nature. (III.) An officer of active Volunteers, on joining the Reserve Force, is eligible for a step of rank, which circumstance points to the distinction which should be maintained between the two services, as a junior Active Volunteer officer might otherwise, after joining the Reserve Force, command officers who had been senior to him while he was serving in the Active Force.

THE following is from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"Regarding the affray at Chaman, in which Lieutenant Harris was killed, the latest connected account that can be gathered from Chaman states that the affair occurred in the following way. An Afghan appears to have met a transport driver on one mule and leading another a short distance outside the camp. He fired at the driver with a pistol, and compelled him to release the led mule. This he captured and rode off on, and in the meantime the driver galloped back to camp and gave the alarm. Lieutenant Harris, R.E., commanding the half-company Sappers and Miners, and Lieut. Rooke, commanding a troop of Sind Horse, with six mounted sowars, started in pursuit. The moon had just risen, and they overtook the marauder several miles from camp. The two officers had outridden the sowars, and Lieutenant Harris rode at the Afghan and fired at him with a revolver. The man was not struck and fired in return, killing Lieutenant Harris with a ball in the left side. He then took the fallen officer's revolver, and wounded Lieutenant Rooke (whose revolver unfortunately missed fire) in the neck. The sowars then came up, and Ressaldar Abdul Razak shot him in the shoulder and disabled him. He was also wounded in the leg, it is said, by a sabre-cut. Two sowars then returned to camp for assistance, and Lieutenant Moore, R.E., came out with twenty more, and brought in the body of Lieutenant Harris, Lieutenant Rooke, and the wounded Pathan. The ball has been extracted from Lieutenant Rooke's wound, and he is by last accounts doing well. No official detailed account has yet been received."

OBITUARY.

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MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD DAVIDSON, R.E. (late Bengal), who died on the 1st inst., at his residence, Tudor House, Wandsworth, S.W., at the age of 62 years, joined the Service in June, 1847; became lieutenant in August, 1854; captain in August, 1858; lieut.-colonel in January, 1871; colonel in January, 1876; and major-general in November, 1880.

MAJOR WILLIAM DICKSON, Bengal Artillery, died on the 30th ult. at Edinburgh, in his 65th year. The deceased entered the Service in June, 1845; obtained his lieutenancy in February, 1851; captaincy in August, 1858; and his majority in October, 1866. He served in the Punjab campaign, receiving the medal.

SURGEON-MAJOR JAMES ATKINSON WEST SPENCE, late Madras Medical Establishment, died on the 5th inst. at Woburn-place, W.C.

CAPTAIN H. V. BURN, 21st Hussars, died at Bangalore on the 12th ult., aged 32 years. He joined the Army Sept. 14, 1878; became lieutenant, July 2, 1879; and captain, May 1, 1883.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. G. MADAN, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died at Cairo, on the 2nd inst., aged 21 years. He was son of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A., Rector of Standen, Staffordshire, and joined the regiment, August 22, 1888.

SECOND-LIEUT. A. A. R. FROOM, R.A., died at Bombay of typhoid fever on the 1st inst., aged 22 years.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR GEORGE HUTT, K.C.B., who died at his residence, Appley Towers, in the Isle of Wight, on the morning of the 27th ult., was a distinguished officer of the old Indian Artillery. He served throughout the Scinde-Afghan campaigns, 1839-44, and the battery which he commanded at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad materially contributed by the excellence of its fire to the winning of those brilliant victories. On the field of Meeanee Sir Charles Napier promised him the C.B., which was subsequently awarded to him. Sir George Hutt afterwards held the command of Artillery in the Persian War in 1857, and later rendered good service to Sir Bartle Frere, the Commissioner in Scinde, during the period of the Indian Mutiny. He anticipated the action of the mutinous regiments at Kurrachee by rushing down with his guns to the parade ground, so that when the mutineers came out they found Colonel Hutt and his guns in front of their barracks, with the muzzles of the guns pointed at them, half-an-hour before the time appointed for the rising. Sir Bartle Frere frequently expressed his thanks to him, saying that his action had been invaluable in the preventing of bloodshed. The Bombay Government also testified to his services with their thanks on his retirement from the Bombay Army in 1858. In 1865 he was appointed registrar and secretary to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, a post which he held until 1886, when, as a reward for his long and meritorious services, he was promoted to a Knight Commandership of the Bath. He was born in 1809, and was the youngest son of Mr. Richards Hutt, of Appley, in the Isle of Wight, and a brother of the late Right Hon. Sir William Hutt, K.C.B., M.P. In 1862 he married Adela, daughter of General Sir John Scott, K.C.B., by whom he leaves three sons.

COLONEL WILLIAM MATHIAS, lately in command of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, and formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 62nd Regiment, died on the 24th ult., at his residence, The Lodge, Addlestone, Surrey, aged eighty. He was the last son of the late Mr. James Vincent Mathias, of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, and served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, receiving the medal with one clasp for his services. He also commanded a strong detachment of British troops at the affair of Buddiwal, and was in command at the battle of Aliwal, where he had charge of the howitzers, being named in despatches and made a brevet-major for his services. Later Colonel Mathias commanded the grenadier company of the 62nd Regiment at the battle of Sobraon, where he was wounded. He retired from active service in June, 1854, subsequently serving in and commanding the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Nov. 14 ; from Marseilles, Nov. 22.

For Bombay : Mrs. Glendinning and infant, Lady Metcalfe, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Long, Mr. E. Bibby, Capt. E. A. Young, Miss Taylor, Mr. G. C. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Rev. Mr. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Leightowler, Miss Lynch, Lady Thompson and infant, Mrs. Ten Brocke and infant, Mr. F. W. Shaw, Miss Latham, Miss Rose, Miss Munro, Mrs. Whyte. *From Marseilles :* Mr. and Mrs. R. B. King and infant, Mr. Rose, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. B. Oldfield, Mr. F. Peacock, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton and child, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr G. W. Walker, Mr. H. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Craigie, Dr. and Mrs. Evers, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Mr. H. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Miller, Mr. A. T. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Apperley, Mrs. C. H. Luard, Mr. Darby Griffiths, Mr. R. A. Oldham, Mr. J. McL. Wilson, Mr. James. *From Ismailia* : Mr. E. D. Cohen. *From Port Said :* Two Messrs. Bloomfield.

For Port Said : Sergt.-Maj. Gooding, Sir L. Jones Parry.

For Ismailia : Mrs. Jones Williams, Mr. W. R. Martin, Major-General Irving Graham, Rev. Noel Platt, Miss Graham, Miss Platt, Mr. Callan, Lady Milton.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Gibbs and child, General Brine, Capt. Wyllie, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Dupuis.

For Marseilles : Two Misses Smith Dorrien, Lady and Miss Delamere, Mr. Luson.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) : Mr. J. P. Bedford.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 14 ; from Naples, Nov. 23.

For Calcutta : Mr. J. Hudson, Mrs. Joll, Miss Sergent, Mrs. A. K. Dougall and two infants, Mr. J. E. K. Boyd, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. R. S. Trivin, Mr. F. G. Hickson, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mr. Temple, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Samuel, Mr. F. C. Trench, Miss Harley, Miss Beatson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bellagh, Mr. T. Young, Mrs. Mears and child, Mr. C. F. Wing, Mr. A. A. Lyall, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Cadge, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Miss Saunders, Mr. R. N. Mathewson, Baboo Joomeer. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. Bestie, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. J. E. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Creatin, Mr. C. Gairdner, Miss Gairdner, Mr. and Mrs. Framstadt, Mrs. Butlin, Mr. G. B. Gentil.

For Madras : Mrs. Phillips, Rev. Mr. Marter, Rev. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. Walton, Miss Walton, Rev. W. Longman, Mr. A. Thompson, Miss Barclay, Mr. F. Miller, Rev. H. C. Parker. *From Port Said :* Mr. Thummler.

For Gibraltar : Sir Henry and Lady Drummond Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. E. G. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. de Sauty and two children, Gunner Youngs, Miss Wilson.

For Colombo : Mr. Brown, Mrs. Waldock and two children, Mr. Waldock, jun., Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bovill and infant, Mrs. George Vanderspar and child, Hon. G. A. Lascelles, Mr. A. B. Walker.

For Naples : Mr. W. C. and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. W. V. and Mrs. Vickers, Mr. A. H. Cathcart, Miss Wildring, Mrs. Dempster.

For Ismailia : Mr. B. Lemere, Asst. Paymr. J. Taylor, Mr. A. Watson.

For Port Said : Mrs. Dixon.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Nov. 15 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 25.

For Alexandria : Coles Pasha, Mrs. Coles and family, Mr. and Mrs. Delaforce, Capt. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Diblay, Miss Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Helpman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Joseph, Miss B. Alston, Mrs. Garston, Mrs. Eckersley, Capt. Macdonald, Mr. Carver, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Collings. *From Brindisi :* Mr. W. Hewat, Mr. R. Lamb. *From Venice :* Mrs. Wingate, Lady Wingate, two Misses Wingate, Col. Sir John and Miss Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. and Miss Muir, Mrs. J. M. and two Misses Cook, Miss Warre, Mr. Baglioni, Rev. [illegible] Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bewley, Mr. Moll, Hon. C. F. and Mrs. [illegible] Warthington, Mr. J. Marshall, Capt. G. Brown, [illegible] Bush, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Mrs. [illegible] and two Misses Chamberlain, Mr. Mrs. and two Misses Renwick.

For Ismailia : Capt. and Mrs. Angel-Scott, Mr. Fitzherbert. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]wraith.

For Brindisi : [illegible] Mrs. Bower and family, Mr. and Miss Murray.

For Colombo : Mr. [illegible] er. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. Symes, Mr. P. Wilkes.

For Bombay : *From* [illegible] Mr. Verschoyle, Mr. Justice and Mrs. [illegible] Monaughy, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Fulman, Mr. Bain, Mr. Harvey James.

For Malta : Rev. J. D. Addison, Mrs. Moody, Mr. Bodham, Miss Lancaster, Miss Gardner, Capt. Yaldwyn.

For Gibraltar : Mr. E. H. Glenny, Mr. T. Ward.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Nov. 21 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 2.

For Bombay : Surg. A. H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillwray, Mr. A. H. Straker, Capt. and Mrs. Angel Scott, Col. E. Maude, Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Mr. G. Beaumont, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Judd and child, Mrs. and the Misses Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Rev. W. and two Misses Field, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. R. Prior, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Miss Merriman, Miss Stewart, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers, Mr. Curnow, Mr. Boxall, Mrs. F. Field, Mr. G. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth and infant, Mrs. Swain and child, Miss Hubbelthwaite, Lieut. D. C. Young, Miss Hardy, Mr. G. A. Rose, Mrs. Jackson, Miss M. Ryan, Miss E. McCarthy, Miss M. A. Murphy, Mr. B. Byrne, Miss M. A. Harte, Mrs. Rosario and family, Miss Lawden, Miss Peddie, Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Stewart Prince, Miss Rampini, Mrs. E. Brown, Mr. Prewett, Capt. G. J. Shore, Mrs. Cregreen, Mrs. Fabo. *From Brindisi :* Mr. J. C. R. Johnston, Mr. J. E. Vallance, Hon. and Mrs. Rampini, Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. C. Lidstone, Mr. Kalemkampff, Miss Badcock, Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott, Major G. Eliott, Mr. Allbless, Mr. Vazifdar, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. and Miss Elton, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Capt. Fenton, Mr. Alison, Sir R. Harvey, Mr. Weightman, Mr. Clayton, Messrs. F. and D. Prestage, Mr. Micrulachi, Mr. and Mrs. Wallick, Capt. Medley, Mr. Dawson, Dr. Codrington, Capt. R. G. Jones, Mr. Webb, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. Miller, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Topping, Mr. Topping, jun., Mr. Goodson, Mr. H. W. Buckland. *From Ismailia* : Mrs. J. Fairlie, Miss Helen Muir, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Rev. E. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony.

For Malta : Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lieut. Fitton, Mr. Fitzherbert, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. G. C. Benson, Capt. Brown, Mr. Dowell, Lieut. J. H. Southey, Mrs. Croxon and child, Mr. H. Schofield, Capt. Linsay Caird, Mr. and Mrs. de Teissier, Capt. Hemphill, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Selwyn and party, Miss Kerrick, Sir R. and Lady Thompson, Misses Thompson, Rev. G. and Mrs. Henslow, Mrs. Walters, Capt. Green, Mr. Besley, Mr. Billinghurst, Mr. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Pawley, Lieut. R. C. Bowen, Lieut. R. Keene, Gunner Munday, Mr. Walters.

For Gibraltar : Lord Edward Cecil, Hon. J. Cumming Bruce, Mr. D. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Ryden, Capt. and Mrs. Wiggins, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. R. Bankes, Mr. Brymer, Gunners Dodd and Hutchinson, Mr. and Miss Martin, Miss O'Sullivan, Miss E. Moore, Mr. Barkeley, Corpl. Keikly, Mr. Pereira.

For Madras *(via Bombay)* : Two Misses Robertson.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Nov. 28 ; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Madras : Mrs. and Miss Staines, Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. C. du P. Thornton, Mr. A. B Jackson.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Hosil and infant, Mrs. G. A. Stoover and child, Lady Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Mitchell, Miss L. Payton, Mr. G. Simpson, Mr. Lovegrove. Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Babonam and infant. *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs. Lidliard and child, Mr. Massaontis, Mr. Lutrari, Mr. and Miss Jackson, Lord and Lady Cremorne. *From Port Said* : Mr. Wendell.

For Bombay : Dr. W. Kaye, Lieut.-Col. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodd, Mr. Eagleson, Miss Glover, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Caccia, Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. W. H. Lloyd, Mr. A. P. Grenfell, Mr. D. Gracie. *From Naples* : Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Aitken.

For Gibraltar : Capt. H. Elliot, Miss H. Hilliam, Mr. McLean, Miss Hart.

For Port Said : *From Gibraltar :* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mott.

For Ismailia : Mr. T. W. Legh, M.P., Mrs. Legh.

For Colombo : Mr. Willcocks.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, Nov. 28 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 9.

For Madras *(via Bombay)* : Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Branfoot.

For Colombo : *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Langenberg.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Mr. W. de C. Ireland, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. W. E. Lewis, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. S. J. Guise.

For Alexandria : Mrs. Clanchy, Miss Johnson, Miss Higgins, Miss M. J. Tomkins, Miss Bain, Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Moss and family, Miss Caillard, Miss Stainland, Miss Crombie, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. and Miss F. Close, Mr. Snelgrove. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Maris, Miss Hays, Mr. Brooke. *From Venice* : Lady St. John, Hon. Miss S. St. John, Hon. Miss M. St. John, Mr. Judd, Mrs. Senior, three Misses Fielden, Rev. and Mrs. Krudenier, Mr. S. D. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. Barratt.

For Brindisi : Dr. and Mrs. Barron.

For Ismailia : Mr. W. E. Garstin, Mr. Cowper.

For Malta : Two Misses Thursby, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Sainsbury, Mr. A. Lyon.

For Gibraltar : Miss Stow, Miss Strand.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 6 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 16.

For Bombay : Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. H. R. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray and infant, Mr. Baumbach, Rev. S. [illegible] Mrs. Lye, Rev. Chas. Gore, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. and Mr [illegible] Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burges, Surg. [illegible] and friend, Colonel Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Barradaile, Miss Turner, Mr. O'Connal, Mr. Grant, Miss Hickson, Miss Smee, Mi[illegible] Miss Bates. *From Brindisi* : Dr. Parker, Mr. H. R. Stephen, Mrs. Applestone, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Major [illegible] and Mrs. Browne, Mr. E. Gibson, Mr. H. Cayley, Dr. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Boydell, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. E. Rule, Lieut. [illegible] Mr. Reed, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Sergeant. *From Ismailia* : Mr. Lambrinudi, Mr. Brandt, Dr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. McConaughy.

For Ismailia : Mrs. and Miss Mc[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clepham, Miss Newton, Miss Drew, Miss [illegible] *From Brindisi* : Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Furneaux.

For Madras *(via Bombay)* : Mr. and Mrs. O. Kellie-MacCullum and two children, Miss Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Carton, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and infant.

For Gibraltar : Miss Reavil, Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Brookway and two children.

For Malta : Mr. A. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and children, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Purvis.

For Port Said : Mrs. and Miss Hasket-Smith.

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S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Dec. 12; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and child.
For Bombay: Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Kennedy.
For Calcutta: Mr. H. L. Bell, Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Rev. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Willett, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Ball.
For Yokohama: Mr. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. C. Naylor, Mr. R. and Miss Naylor, Miss Creyke.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Cunningham and two children.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Dec. 12; from Brindisi, Dec. 23.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. H. B. Beresford, Mr. B. Scott, Earl of Kerry, Lord Fitzmaurice.
For Malta: Mr. R. de Chichester, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bather, Mr. McN. and two Misses Love.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant, Lieut.-Colonel R. Lynch Stanton, Mr. A. C. White.
For Alexandria: Capt. and Miss Way, Miss Phelp, Mr. Fehr, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Miss Blackley, Mr. Antoni, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Miss E. Robinson, Miss S. F. Sangar.
For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Mathews.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Major G. Proudfoot, Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Miss Fake, Mrs. Johns. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. R. V. Hart. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Jessoe, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Singer.
For Port Said: Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook.
For Ismailia: Miss M. Broderick, Mrs. and Miss McNeale, Miss Ball.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes.
For Bombay: *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Christian.
For Ismailia: Miss Browne.
For Naples: Mr. F. A. Maberley, Miss Aline Pierre.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Kidder. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Shaw Stewart and party.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut.-Col. Walter Scott.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

From Bombay: Rev. Dr. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smyth. *From Port Said*: Mr. Agelasto.
For Ismailia: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. H. Jackson, three Misses Pontifex.
For Malta: Major and Mrs. P. Urquhart.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 20.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.
For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. Crommelin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Miss Sell, Miss Kember, Miss Thomas, Miss Norman, Rev. E. Sell, Miss E. Rogers, Rev. and Mrs. Larsen, Mr. J. W. Noble.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Taylor, Miss Watson, Mr. S. N. J. Risley, Mrs. Burke and two infants, Mr. A. G. L. Dupuis, Mr. F. Marsh, Mr. Bertie Geddes, Mrs. Arthur Chamier.
For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. Cox, Mrs. Mitchell and family, Miss Barrett, Mr. G. D. Oswell, Mrs. and two Misses Morey, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Harrison, Mr. F. Rowe, Mr. H. Robinson, Lady Victoria Freke, Miss G. M. Bayly, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Miss Holmes, Mr. Freke, Mr. Percy Freke, Mr. C. C. Chambers, Mr. H. D. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Scrivener and four children, Mr. H. C. Hurle, Mr. E. G. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Edmiston, Miss Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hannay, Mr. A. A. Glass, Miss Locke King.
For Port Said: Miss Campbell and maid.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Dec. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Stally and infant.
For Colombo: Mr. Norton Disney, Miss Violet Disney, Dr. John Murdoch, Miss Stevenson.
For Madras: Miss Hutcheon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. Pitt, Mr. Bushley, Mr. Webb, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Bruce, Miss Hattie L. Bruce, Master Harold M. Bruce, Miss Lillie H. Bruce, Master George H. Bruce, Miss Clara H. Bruce, Miss Connell, Rev. J. and Mrs. Shillidy, Master Shillidy, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Chas. Gordon, Rev. and Mrs. Blackstrock and two children, Mrs. H. C. Hazen, Miss Gault, Miss Cameron, Miss Ethel Cooke, Miss Jessie Cooke, Rev. Finlayson, Mr. H. and Mrs. Molesworth, Mr. G. Molesworth, Rev. D. and Mrs. Mutter, Mrs. Midwinter and child.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Nov 22.

For Bombay: Mr. Grenan, Miss Coxon, Mrs. Morgan, child, and ayah.
For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Dec. 12.

For Bombay: *From Port Said*: Miss Grace McKinnon, Rev. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Miss Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Miss Molony, Mrs. Newall, child, and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Looksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E. E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. McMullin, Mr. Watson and four children, Miss Evans, Mr. S. B. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Sparkes and three children, Capt. Parr Campbell, two Misses Parr Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Devine, two children, two Misses Devine, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Tippetts and child, Miss Tippetts, Mrs. Platton and child, Lieut. L. E. Cooper, Miss Francis.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. G. S. Hogge.
For Kuraceee: Major A. S. and Mrs. McRae, Capt. A. F. Hogge, two Misses Hogge, Capt. and Mrs. Worlledge, Miss Dolman.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare, Mr. O. Hoernle, Capt. Hatton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, at Bombay, Oct. 21.

From Southampton: Mrs. Slater, two children and infant, Mrs. East and two daughters, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Certel, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Bishop and child, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Carmichael and child, Miss Martindale, Miss Stewart, Miss C. A. Reid, Mr. McPhael, Miss E. Harrison, Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Mr. C. W. Hine, Capt. and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. G. Hart, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Cartledge, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. A. Innes, two Misses Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, child and two infants, Mr. W. G. Walker, Mrs. John, Mr. E. J. Webb, Mr. J. Matthew, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Mr. J. Clough, Mrs. Hindmarsh, Mr. Bowen, Mr. O'Connell, Miss Buby, Mrs. Spedding, Commander and Mrs. Hoskyn and infant, Mr. Pattigrew, Mr. Williams, Mr. Andrews, Miss M. L. Reid, Mr. Heaton, Mr. Cripps, Miss Williamson, Mr. M. Ward.
From Brindisi: Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Grose, Captain Channer, Colonel Bayley, Mr. Baynes, Mr. J. R. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Fox-Strangeways, Miss R. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson and child, Mr. A. Spilling, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. Buckland, Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mr. J. A. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. MacPherson and infant, Mr. J. A. Taylor, Mr. Thompson, Rev. W. Bray, Mr. C. A. White, Mr. W. J. Wilson, Mr. Carey, Mr. Holland, Mr. Castle, Mr. Munro, Mr. Schalvin, Mr. Barker, Mr. G. A. Brown, Mr. Murray, Major Turner, Mr. B. Robertson, Rev. and Mrs. Packer, Mr. Mac-Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Dürst, Dr. L. Brunton, Mr. Rastrick, Lieut.-Col. Butlin, Mr. H. N. Hunter, Lord Hawke, Mr. J. A. Innes, Mr. Jefferson Mr. Spernborg, Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. Kerrick.
From Ismailia: Mr. Irwin.
From Aden: Rev. J. A. Sellar.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. Ashdown, at Brindisi, Oct. 25.

From Calcutta: Mr. F. H. Clarke. *For London*: Mr. G. M. de Dombal, Mr. Hill.
From Colombo: Mr. F. Meyer.
From Bombay: Mr. R. C. Mayo, Mrs. Le Messurier, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Jardine, Rev. L. W. Jackson, Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Yusef Bey. *For London*: Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. C. F. H. Marston, Mr. Billington, Mr. Platt, Mr. Murray, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Ralston.
From Aden: Mr. Andresone.
From Ismailia: *For London*: Mrs. Fitzgerald. Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Ashcroft, Hon. R. Abercombie.
From Port Said: *For London*: Mr. J. H. Matthews, Mrs. Bloscheck.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., at Brindisi, Nov. 1

From Bombay: Mr. H. Palin, Mr. R. O. Hart, Mr. W. Holland, Mr. Pim, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Huggett, Mr. Harvey James, Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Woodride, Mr. L. Morris. *For London*: Mrs. Jordan, Mr. P. Jervis, Mrs. Mungavin and infant, Master W. Green, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. H. MacArthur, Mr. Ebrahim, Mr. J. McAllum, Col. A. Bredin, Mr.

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P. G. Scott, Mr. J. G. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey and three children, two Misses Richardson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, at Marseilles, Oct. 22.

From Kurrachee: Capt. Lyons- Montgomery, Rev. and Mrs. Beatty and infant, Surg.-Gen Turnbull, Maj. and Mrs. Symons, Col. and Mrs. Marsh and three children, Col. Sandilands, Miss Dun, Mr. C. E. A. Jones. *For Liverpool*: Mrs. Jackson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Oct. 25.

For London: Col. and Mrs. W. J. Bell and two Misses Bell, Mr. W. H. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gaye and infant, Mr. H. J. Dallison.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. H. Farrer, Mr. Mahomed Zohur, Mr. Sexton, Mr. John Leemann.

For Marseilles: Mr. F. Roberts, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. C. H. Mein, Mr. B. V. Rajwade, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Nicholson and child, Mrs. F. D. Cunningham, Sir William Stewart, Commander A. Carpenter, R.N.

For Malta: Mr. F. P. Lely.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Nov. 1.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Partridge and infant, Mrs. Childers and infant, Capt. J. E. de V. Tattersall, Mrs. Harrison and three children, Mr. J. Ranken, Mrs. J. M. Lane and two children, Miss and three Masters Nesfield, Mrs. Lucas.

For Brindisi: Lieut. H. D. Watson, Col. J. Sconce, Mr. G. K. Wasey, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Robert Walker, Mr. L. W. Teyen, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. G. C. Stowell.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, from Bombay, Nov. 8.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Sealy.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. O'Burne.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from London, Nov. 8; from Brindisi, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Patry, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and two children, Mr. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Mr. R. Enthoven, Rev. James and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. F. B. Yate, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Jackson, Miss Pike, Miss Murphy, Miss Clark, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. F. W. Cowderry, Mr. Duncan Fry, Mr. Batchelor, Major C. E. Yate, Mr. F. Holloway, Mr. N. Outram, Sir James Corry, Bart., M.P., Mrs. E. Gray, Mr. Durrant, Mr. F. Sessions, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. E. J. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. J. McLean, Lieut. W. Somervell, Mr. R. C. Brown, Rev. E. Hawker, Mr. W. H. Scriven, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Rev. R. H. Stevenson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. J. Groom, Col. Waterhouse, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Messrs. G. H., St. C., and T. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. Maxwell, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch, Mr. James Halliday, Mr. J. Henessy, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Manisty, Mr. Kirby, Rev. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. G. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. H. E. Cargill, Mr. M. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Rajah Shiam Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Hollis, Mr. McLagan, Mr. L. Shuka, Mr. Horne, Mr. P. Sims, Lord Radstock, Canon Basil Wilberforce, Mrs. and Miss Wilberforce, Mr. D. B. Shukla, Hon. H. D. Willoughby, Col. Shortland, Major and Mrs. F. Barrow, Mr. M. Hughes, Mr. R. M. Pearce, Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., Mr. Charriott, Miss Langworth, Mr. Charlesworth, Mr. H. C. Sen, Mr. A. C. Drew. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Bather. *From Aden*: H.R H. the Duke of Connaught, Col. Cavaye, Col. Greig, Col. Jopp, Col. Merriman, Capt. Ferguson.

For Aden: Mr. H. E Barrett, Miss Donald.

For Gibraltar: Capt. Buckley, Mr. W. W. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Fulton and two children, Capt. W. Fulton, Lieut.-Col. Stephens, Mr. W. J. Wilkins, Mr. Bellagh, Capt. Souter, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Lord, Mr. Greenhaigh, Dr. R. Brown, Mr. Bracebridge.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gale, Mrs. Rivers and infant, Miss Reid, Mrs. Sherrard and two children, Mrs. Oakes, two Misses Oakes, Miss F. Byron, Mrs. and two Misses Campbell Young, Mrs. C. Anson, Mrs. Gedding and infant, Miss Colson, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Pelham, Mr. Dalison, Mr. Style, Miss Hislop, Mr. Cameron, Miss Harvey, Mr. Massey Lyon, Miss Harley, Major Drury, Mrs. Curtiss, Mrs. Ring.

For Port Said: Mr. Silver, Mr. Angelo, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Hakim, Miss Inglis, Mr. O'Hara. *From Brindisi*: Mr. P. Thummler Mr. Findlay.

For Yokahama (*via Bombay*): Mr. Saton, Mr. and Mrs. H. M Saunders, Mrs. T. R. Butler.

For Ismailia: Hon. W. Byron, Mr. G. A. and Miss Byron, Mr. W. Paul, Mr. Hornstein.

For Brindisi: Misses David (2), Mrs. Ibbetson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gibbs, Mr. Morris, Mr. G. E. Robinson, Mr. P. W. Miller, Mr. Morris, Mr. Chime.

For Madras (*via Bombay*). *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. M. Young.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, sailed Nov. 2.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. D. Beatson Bell, Mr. Wyndham, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mrs. Lely and child, Mrs. H. A. Graves, Mrs. Angus, Mr. J. Phillips.

For Bombay: Capt. J. Stewart, Mrs. Wallace, Capt. R. H. Brown.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, sailed Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Bosanquet.

For Calcutta: Major A. L. Lloyd, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Broadhead and infant, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Renny and child, Mrs. Esmonde White, Mr. H. Fischer, Mr. Williamson.

For Madras: Col. and Mrs. C. D. A. Straker, Capt. J. H. Verschoyle, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

For Naples: Miss Ada Gillingham.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Monroe*, from Bombay, Oct. 12.

For London: Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. R. Wilson.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Calcutta, Oct. 15.

For London: Miss Bell, Mr. Row and family, Mr. W. Blyth, Dr. Kennay.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.

For Malta: Mr. Watson, Miss Blazdell.

For Port Said: Miss Clayton, Miss Marriage, Miss Johnson, Dr. Cheetham, Mrs. Cheetham.

For Colombo: Mrs. Julius and infant, Mr. Percy Adlard, Mr. F. D. Bennett, Mr. L. Oliver.

For Madras: Mr. A. Winterbotham, Dr. and Mrs. Day.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Wood, Mr. G. Rundle, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Headrick, Mr. H. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Levick, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. H. Laurie, Mr. G. Jukes, Miss King, Miss Best, Mrs. Levick's maid, Mrs. F. W. Gatliff, Mr. Gatliff, Mr. J. Porter, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Miss Ernst, M.D., Mr. R. J. Dewar, Capt. Clark, Mrs. Lees, Mrs. and Miss Simpson, Mr. Bonthron, Mr. and Mrs. Snowdon, Miss Yates, Mrs. Hickmott, Mrs. Allen.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, Nov. 15.

For London: Mrs. Durand and infant, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. P. Harrison and infant, Miss Harrison, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Emily Harrison, Miss Ada Harrison.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Bryant and two infants.

For Aden: H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, Col. Cavaye, Col. Jopp, Col. Greig, Col. Merriman, Brig.-General C. P. Knowles.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Nov. 22.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Williams, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips

Per s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, Nov. 29.

From Brindisi: Rev. Sir J. Phillips, Bart., Lady Phillips, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Woodburn, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Vibart, Mrs. A. G. Begbie, Mrs. Nairne, Colonel McNaughton.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—Season 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Euphrates..	—	—	—	—	—	14 Nov.
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Crocodile	—	—	—	12 Nov.	21 Nov.
Serapis	—	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 99½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent	103½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	106	to	—
Coorla Spinning Boads	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	980
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	100
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	425
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,120
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,475
Frerch	all	...	60	...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangnum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	420
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	200
New Berar	500	...	35	...	510
New Indian	125	...	10	...	95
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	465
Volkart...	all	...	75	...	6 5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	300
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	530
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	90	...	375
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	85
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	710
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,200
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	470
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	690
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	545
Gokuldas Bahs ...	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	136
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	700
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	25	...	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	550
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	925
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	700
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	920
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	580
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	410
Loopchd	100	...	5	...	150
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,025
Mahaluxmee	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,150
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	120
Murarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,625
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	670
Oriental	625	...	15	...	390
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,280
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	400
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	150
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	290
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	330
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	510

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,370
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	87
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrachee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	360
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,295
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—October 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.					
¼	Promissory Notes	Rs. 99	4 to	99	5
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to	—	
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102	8 to	—	
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	8 to	—	
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	4 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	4 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902)	99	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	164	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	995	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	125	to	—
Mussoorie	100	105	to	106
National of India...	£12½	165	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	25	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills... ...	£10	173	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	103	to	104
Bengal Coal	100	1,780	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s.6d.	15	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4½	to	5
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	380	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	167	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90	to	91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138	to	139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	172½	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	69	to	72
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	195	to	—
Gourepore	100	128	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	81	to	82
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	121	to	122
India General Steam Navigation	100	92	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	73	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	150	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	100	to	101
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198	to	200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65	to	—
Riverside Press	100	79	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	87	to	88
Strand Bank Press	100	86	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	106	to	107

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	70	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	53	to	54
Do. contributory	80	38	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38	to	—
Central Cachar	200	100	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	82	to	83
Chota Nagpore	100	25	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Darjiling	100	140	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	55	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	79	to	81
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)	100	53	to	54
Eastern Cachar	100	30	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	30	to	—
Sadogram	£10	Nominal.		
Helle (Darjiling)	100	63	to	—
Hood Hope Tea Co.	100	230	to	—
Jowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Jrob (Assam)	100	27	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungoorie (Assam)	100	82	to	83
Indian Terai	500	100	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100		par	
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	63	to	63
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85	to	—
Do. contributory	200	63	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	105	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14	to	—
Do. contributory	90	10	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32	to	33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	53	to	54
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	103	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	50	4-5 disct.		
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61	to	62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72	to	73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Teesadarrea (Darjiling)	100	48	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103	to	105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	185	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—November 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	100	to	100½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	106¾	to	107½
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	—	to	—
4	India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1888	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	107	to	109
4	Do. 1886-90	105	to	107
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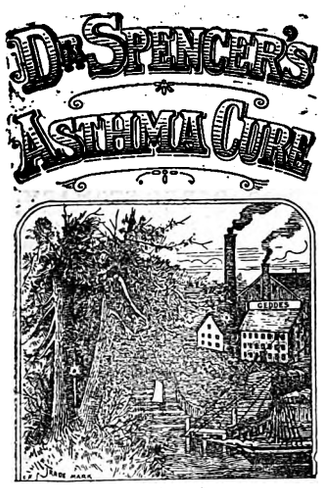
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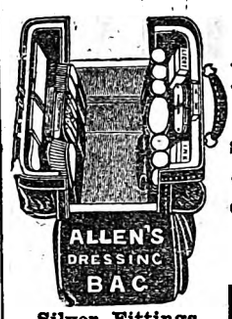
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ESTABLISHED 1844.

OPINIONS.

he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta R view* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 1st Nov.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 30th Oct.; and from Calcutta to the 30th Oct.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Oct. 24th the Bills amending the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts were passed.

The new Biluchistan Regulations will be framed on lines to be settled by Mr. Scoble and Mr. Hutchins, the Legal and Home Members of the Supreme Council, after consultation with Sir Robert Sandeman at Quetta. They will probably be passed into law during the cold weather Legislative Session at Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy, after visiting Rawalpindi, arrived at Kohat on Saturday, Oct. 26th, and stopped till Monday morning, when he left for Peshawar, arriving there the same day. He will not hold a tribal durbar at Peshawar, but on his visit to Landi Kotal he will receive the local chiefs and Maliks representing the principal sections of the Afridis and Shinwaris who hold the Khyber. The Viceroy's ride through the Kohat Pass was without incident. Firing had been heard in the Pass on Sunday; it was no doubt owing to some petty tribal quarrel.

The Viceroy will hold a levee at Government House, Lahore, on Nov. 23rd, at ten o'clock in the evening.

Lord Connemara returned to Madras on Oct. 27th from his recent trip up country.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Lord Reay will arrive in Bombay shortly to meet Prince Albert Victor.

Sir Frederick Roberts has been in Bombay, and has inspected the defences of that city.

The statement that Sir H. M. Durand takes only three months' privilege leave in India instead of furlough to Europe is absolutely incorrect. Having made over charge of the Foreign Secretaryship to Mr. Cuningham he will leave Simla for Europe, taking at least one year's furlough.

Major-General W. K. Elles, C.B., the Adjutant-General, has returned to India, and proceeded to Simla for the moment. He afterwards joins the Commander-in-Chief at Quetta.

General Collen, the Military Secretary, leaves Simla and goes to Mooltan, Quetta, Karachi, and Bombay.

Colonel Tregear and his Staff are timed to arrive at Chittagong on the 11th November, about a fortnight before the arrival of the first batch of troops for the Lushai expedition.

Mr. Hart, the Chinese special representative and intermediary in the abortive Sikkim negotiations, is still at Darjeeling, and the date of his departure for China seems to be still unknown.

Colonel J. G. Forbes, Secretary in the P.W.D. in the North-West Provinces, succeeds Colonel R. Home as Inspector-General of Irrigation, the latter retiring under the fifty-five years' rule.

There has been some alterations in the filling up of certain appointments in the Provinces. Mr. J. W. Muir, on return from leave, obtains the Benares Judgeship, Mr. Macleod, the present incumbent, reverting to Kirwi. Colonel Fendall Currie, on return from leave, takes over charge of the Sitapur Division from Mr. Adams, transferred to Benares, Mr. Ferrar thus remaining at Fyzabad. The Jaunpur district falls not to Mr. Holmes, but to Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Holmes going to Etah.

Captain Charles Norman, one of the special correspondents of the *Times*, has arrived in Bombay, and will make a tour chiefly among the Native States to describe their military resources.

The latest news from Mazar states that the Amir was starting on a tour through Afghan-Turkistan.

The Government of India have directed the dismissal from the service of Tinkaurie Banerji, a Bengal assistant in the office of the Director of the Public Instruction in Bengal, in consequence of his being the managing proprietor of a Native newspaper called the *Praja Bandhu*, published in Chandernagore, that has systematically issued seditious articles. The paper itself has been proscribed in British territory.

The contract by which the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railwry Company undertake to complete the missing link of the Lucknow-Pilibhit Railway from Gola to Gokarnath, and to work the entire line for a period of about thirty years, was ready for signature when the last mail left home.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have applied to the Secretary of State for permission to construct a branch line to the grain mart at Revelgunge, in the Chapra district of Behar, as also the extension to Byram Ghat, which formed part of their original project and was for the moment abandoned.

A shocking railway accident occurred on the East Indian Railway on Oct. 27th. The down mail was leaving Hathras Junction, and, owing to a mistake on the part of the jemadar in charge of the points, was turned into a dead-siding instead of on to the main line. The consequence was that the train dashed into the embankment which terminates sidings; the engine was derailed and the brake-van and succeeding carriage—a third-class reserved for Native females—were smashed. Thirteen women and three children were killed and thirty-nine injured.

The decision to make Saturday the day of departure from Bombay of the English mails all the year round has given widespread satisfaction.

The survey of the railway from Deli to Kotri has been sanctioned, Mr. Croudace being appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the project.

The Marmogoa Railway Company have lately obtained sanction for seven lakhs to spend over the doubling of the railway line and the improvement of the harbour works.

Eight men of the 4th Pioneer Regiment are to be tried by court-martial for insubordination.

The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce is supporting Bengal in protesting against the new order under the Merchandise Marks Act that goods other than British must bear place and country of manufacture.

Mr. Fanshawe's report on the Simla allowance will go the rounds of the Secretariat offices for consideration immediately.

H.H. Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's recent manifesto has met with distinct disapproval by the Sikh community, who state they are true to the British rule, and would fight against him.

News has been received in Calcutta of the death of the Rev. William Smith, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, who was out on tour in Sikkim, accompanied by the Rev. W. S. Sutherland, of the Kalimpung Mission.

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NOTES.

THE news from India by telegraph chiefly concerns the tour of Prince Albert Victor, who is meeting everywhere with a most enthusiastic welcome. This was, of course, to be expected. The English officials throughout the country have long been preparing for what some "gushing" Editors have called "this auspicious event"; and the Natives, who would give the devil himself an enthusiastic reception provided that his coming was celebrated by the giving of gratuitous *tamashas*, fireworks, and holidays, are described as having shown extraordinary "gush" also in beholding the young Prince. This is pleasant and satisfactory to read, and there is no reason to question the loyalty of those who cheered so lustily that they frightened his Royal Highness's elephant and carriage horses, and very nearly occasioned a serious accident to him.

BUT cheerfully admitting, as one may do, the sincerity of the Native "gush," why should the supposed educated English gentleman who does duty as the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta think it necessary to wire home such stuff as the following:—"Special interest has attached to the Prince's movements in the Bombay Presidency in consequence of his near relationship to the Duke of Connaught, who has made himself generally popular during his stay in Southern India by his kindness of heart, courtesy of manner, and uncompromising zeal in the performance of his military duties. It would be difficult for the young Prince to find a more fitting guide, philosopher, and friend to introduce him to his first experiences of public life in India, while this fittingness is greatly enhanced by the relationship of the two Princes, which, by importing a sentiment of family affection into the various public ceremonials accorded to the Prince as the heir-presumptive to the Throne, has been instrumental in warming into affectionate zeal the otherwise formal demonstrations of conventional loyalty."

THE correspondent is evidently credulous as to the "loyalty"—which he holds to be "conventional," or at least which would have been so but for the "importing a sentiment of family affection into the various public ceremonials." How was this done? A public ceremonial warmed into affectionate zeal by the importation of a sentiment would no doubt be an interesting exhibition, but it must be seen to be understood. Reading of it in a *Times* telegram is of no use. It may be possible to comprehend the "gush" of the correspondent, but his grammar is beyond us.

THE Burma correspondent of the same paper is forced at last, we are glad to see, to the conclusion that Upper Burma has not been altogether ruined politically and financially by the administration of British officers. The revenue is increasing, order is being restored, peace and prosperity are looming in the near distance for the people, and justice is being tempered by mercy. As the correspondent cannot well help allowing all this, his little inuendos against the young officers fresh from barrack rooms, who showed want of tact in dealing with dacoits, may be passed over without comment. Upper Burma promises to flourish under British annexation as bravely as has the lower Province and Pegu.

LORD LANSDOWNE has done wisely in seeing with his own eyes the magnificent system of frontier defence which is being prepared in case of Russia or any other Power attempting to dispute with us the sovereignty of India. Holding the Kyber and the Gomal Passes, with Quetta and Peshin in direct railway communication with India, with the Afridis and Shinwaris and all Biluchistan under wholesome British influence, and all the border-line acknowledging our mild and righteous sway, it will be an evil hour for the invader who attempts to break through such a cordon of defence. Fortunately our Native friends of Northern India are men whose loyalty is not that of the lip merely, but of the heart, supported by strong hands, which know well how to wield sword and lance and gun on behalf of those whose salt they have eaten. If Russia ever intends to invade India she had better come *viâ* Calcutta, and seek alliances with the Bengali Babús, who talk and write against the British Government; she will find only foes now on the Northern frontiers.

THE Government of India has at length made a salutary example of a typical Indian sedition-monger. Mr. Tinkauri Banerji is a Native gentleman who, holding a position in the Government Educational Department of Bengal, thought it not inconsistent with his duty to that Government to revile it continually in a vernacular newspaper, called the *Praja Bhandu*, which he thought he could safely publish in the French territory of Chandernagore. He has been dismissed from his official post for "disloyalty to the Government whose pay he enjoys," and the sentence is just and well deserved. "But," asks the *Pioneer*, "what of pensioned officials who write seditious pamphlets?" What, indeed? And the question is the more pertinent when the fact is that the pensioned officials are Englishmen who were long servants of the Government which they now cavil at.

SURELY it cannot be true that the Bombay Government has placed an officer on special duty "to prepare an official memoir of Mr. Crawford's career"? Has not the public in India and England already heard enough about Mr. Crawford and his career? With what object can another history of the man and his doings be ordered to be compiled? That the city of Bombay owes much to Mr. Crawford's energy and ability may be fully granted; but, after what has passed, surely silence is kinder than courting comments which cannot fail to give pain?

A CORRESPONDENT from India writes:—A large number of regiments have received the Martini-Henry rifle, but the great majority are still armed with the Snider. As these Sniders were issued to the Native Army about thirteen or fourteen years ago, it follows that they are no longer in very good order, or to be relied upon to make accurate shooting at any but very short ranges. The process of replacing the Sniders with the newer weapon might certainly be hurried on with advantage. It cannot be for the good of the State to have soldiers armed with untrustworthy rifles, while it is hardly reasonable to expect high musketry proficiency from men who can have no confidence in their own weapons."

ON Sept. 15th a telegram was sent to the Anglo-Indian Press from "*Central News*, London," to the following effect:—"Sir Wilfrid Lawson is dangerously ill of constipation. Last night he was reported to be sinking fast." We did not expect to find in our Indian files up to date the announcement of the worthy Baronet's decease; but might not those who sent the telegram have mentioned his recovery?

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says it is settled that Colonel Conway-Gordon retires in the spring, and adds:—"Before leaving India he will, however, make a short tour, in the course of which he will pay a visit to Bombay. What becomes of his appointment it is as yet impossible to say. Two years ago Colonel Gordon himself recommended its abolition on the ground that there was not sufficient work for him to do."

THE tea cultivation and production of Bengal during the past year show a satisfactory advance over the results of 1887. In 1888 the number of tea gardens in Bengal was 402, and the total area actually under cultivation was 79,962 acres, with an outturn of 22,231,944 lbs. Compared with the report for 1887, we find that there was an increase of seven in the number of gardens, that the area under tea increased by 6,323 acres, and the outturn by 3,128,432 lbs., while the average yield rose from 336·40 lbs. to 345·2 lbs. per acre. Bengal tea gardens are found in the following districts:—Darjeeling (174), Julpigoorie (159), Lohardugga (30), Chittagong (26), Hazaribagh (6), Dacca (6), and the Chittagong Hill tracts (1).

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

Calcutta, Nov. 17.

The public interest during the past week has been centred in Prince Albert Victor and the various festivities, pageants, and military displays in celebration of his visit to India. The enthusiastic demonstration at Poonah has compensated in some measure for the unfortunate fiasco of the reception at Bombay.

The Prince's week has been fully occupied. On Saturday he attended a State banquet and afterwards a reception of Native princes and chiefs. On Monday he held a durbar and afterwards paid a visit to the Parbitti temple, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lord and Lady Reay. At the foot of the hills Prince Albert Victor and the Duchess of Connaught mounted an elephant, which slipped on some wet steps when near the summit and became frightened. Fortunately the Prince and the Duchess were removed without accident. On returning from the temple the Prince and his party drove in procession through the city to witness the illuminations. On his arrival at Government House the Prince was threatened with another accident. The carriage horses, frightened by the cheering of the crowd, became restive, and in plunging broke the shafts. Fortunately no one was hurt. In the evening he attended a State dinner. On Tuesday morning he held a review of the garrison troops, comprising 6,600 men; in the afternoon he attended the sports and races, and in the evening he was present at a State ball. On Wednesday he witnessed a cavalry parade, attended a State dinner given by the Duke of Connaught, and afterwards witnessed a torchlight military tattoo. The whole garrison marched to the Duke of Connaught's house, preceded by massed bands. Here the various regiment parted, the soldiers bearing torches, whilst the massed bands played a selection of music. On Thursday a team comprising the Prince and three members of his staff played a polo match with the Royal Fusiliers' team, in which the Prince's team proved victorious.

At seven the Prince left Poonah in a special train for Hyderabad, where he arrived at noon on Friday. The Nizam met him at the station. The streets were gaily decorated and lined with Nizamul troops. The Nizam and the Prince drove in the same carriage, with an escort of Hussars and Madras Cavalry, to the palace set apart for the Prince. The afternoon was devoted to receiving and paying visits of ceremony. In the evening the Prince attended a State ball at the Residency. On Saturday he took part in deer-hunting with leopards, and in the evening was present at a State dinner given in his honour by the Nizam. Subsequently there were a display of fireworks and general illuminations.

A public meeting was held in Madras on Tuesday, and various resolutions were adopted with reference to the Prince's coming visit. A reception committee was appointed, and all possible measures were adopted to render his stay in Madras bright and pleasant.

On Thursday the Duke of Connaught inspected the 28th Pioneers before their departure for the Chin-Lushai expedition. The Duke addressed the men in Hindustani, and said, in the course of his speech :—"I feel confident you will display on this occasion also the same bravery invariably shown hitherto. I shall always remember this regiment, as no regiment serving under my command has ever shown greater loyalty or done better service. I regret to say that after to-day, in all probability, I shall have no further opportunity of meeting you."

The Viceroy is still on tour. He arrived at Tank from Pezoo on the 12th and visited the Nawab. On the following day Lord Lansdowne, Sir F. Roberts, and the Lieutenant-Governor rode out to inspect Gomal Pass, and advanced two miles up the Pass, returning by another entrance. They were escorted by the 5th Punjab Cavalry. Next morning they drove to Dera Ismail Khan, which was illuminated. In the evening the Viceroy held a levee and a Durbar next morning, and in the afternoon left for Quetta. The Viceroy will thence return to Lahore, where he will be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor. Preparations are being made to give him a fitting reception.

Tantia's appeal is dismissed, and the sentence of death is confirmed. His former confederate, Daulia, has made a statement directly inculpating Tantia in the murder of the village magistrate.

In a very important judgment recently delivered by the Allahabad High Court, the question raised was as to whether the Government of India had not exceeded its legislative powers in passing the Jhansi and Morar Act. It was contended that the India Council Act limits the legislative powers of the Government to making laws for Indian territories only at that time under the dominion of the Crown. The Court held that, if the Council Act stood alone, they would have been forced to decide that the legislation was *ultra vires;* but, in view of later legislation, it was impossible to conceive that Parliament ever intended to impose the limitation indicated by a literal construction of section 22 of the Council Act. Had the Court arrived at a different conclusion, it might have led to a very embarrassing question in Burmah, as well as in other territories acquired later than 1861.

A very destructive fire took place on Monday at Bombay. The damages are estimated at Rs. 17,00,000. Great complaints were made of the defective water supply, owing to which the fire was allowed to spread without any effectual attempt to get it under.

An association has recently been formed in the Deccan at the instance of Raghunath Rao for the social reform of marriage and other customs. Three hundred members have already joined the association, including the Gaikwar of Baroda and Holkar. Its special and principal objects are to enforce, by penalties, the protection of children from the barbarous cruelty of immature marriage, to raise the legal *status* of widows, and to put an end to the existing scheme of their degradation and persecution.

BURMA.

Rangoon, Nov. 17.

Information has been received at Rangoon from a trustworthy source that the Mingoon Prince has been interned at Saigon by the French authorities. This relieves the local Government from present anxiety. Popular reverence for the Mingoon Prince, as the legitimate representative of the Alompra family, is still very strong amongst the Burmese, and it is known that he has many adherents in Burma. Had he succeeded in suddenly landing in any part of Burma there would certainly have been insurrectionary disturbances in several districts. The Mingoon's attempt to reach Burma through the Shan States has, however, given the necessary notice to the local Government, who have been able to take all necessary precautions. The names of his principal adherents are well known to the local authorities, who are able to keep them under surveillance.

The members of the Siam Boundary Commission, under the leadership of Mr. Ney Elias, have left Rangoon. They meet at Fort Stedman, proceeding thence to Karennee, where they will meet the Siamese Commissioner, and begin operations opposite Sawlon, the capital of the Red Karens. They will work northward. The Siamese Government proposed that the Commission should meet at Bangkok. This was refused by the Government of India, and the Siamese in their turn rejected the proposal to meet at Rangoon. Besides the escort of sixty military police, the Commission will be accompanied by a reserve escort, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clerk, of the Oxfordshire Regiment, consisting of 100 Goorkhas, sixty Europeans, and two guns of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, commanded by Captain Triscott, R.A. This force will march parallel with the Commission at short distance, and will be available in case of need.

Preparations for the Chin expedition are being busily pushed on. General Gordon, C.B., commanding in Burma, has proceeded to Pococo to superintend operations. The Tashon tribe of Chins continue apparently loyal in their submission. Some doubt, however, is felt whether the Tashons will allow our troops to enter their territory without resistance. On the 8th inst. the Tashons attacked and destroyed a village belonging to a Bimin tribe, because the Bimins refused to surrender the captives they held. The Tashons have surrendered all their own captives. The Tashon chiefs, however, refuse to visit Fort White. The most influential chiefs have been invited to meet Major Raikes at Scheng, where it is hoped a definite arrangement may be effected. The present hopeful aspect of the affair does much credit to Major Raikes.

With the return of cold weather active operations are being undertaken against the large dacoit bands still remaining in Upper Burma. An expedition leaves Bhamo in a few days, marching south-east, against the Shwesaing Kachyens and the Alompra pretender, the Sawyanine Prince. Afterwards Kaulang, the ex-ruler of the Mohlaing State, will be attacked.

The Bhamo column will consist of 200 Goorkhas and 150 Europeans, and will be met by a force of 150 military police marching from Mandalay. Lieutenant Daly, Resident in the Northern Shan States, with 200 police, will also join from Lashio. Three small flying columns will move against Budayaza and his gang, who are in the mountains between Yemethin and Pyin-Mana. Mr. Macdonnell has arranged that the force shall be accompanied by a body of labourers, who will make roads through this difficult district as the troops advance.

A peremptory warning recently sent by Mr. Macdonnell to the Wuntho Tsawbwa has had a good effect. He is now taking active steps to check dacoit bands in his territory.

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The financial prospects of Burma continue favourable. The revenue of Lower Burma for 1889-90 is estimated at 3 crores 20 lakhs, and shows an increase for the first six months at the rate of 20 lakhs over the Budget estimate. In Upper Burma for the same period it is estimated that the revenue will be 88½ lakhs. The actual receipts so far show a surplus over the Budget estimate of nine lakhs on the year. The increase in the Upper Burma revenue is largely due to the recently-opened railway, which shows a surplus of four lakhs over the estimate for the year. The rental of the Ruby Mines commences from the 1st of the present month, and will further swell the revenue, as hitherto the Government have received nothing from this source.

The improvement in the administration of justice continues to engage the attention of the officiating Chief Commissioner. It is understood that before leaving Burma he will place on record an expression of opinion that the time has come for creating an Appellate Court in Upper Burma by appointing a Judicial Commissioner. Under present arrangements Mr. Macdonnell's stay is too brief to enable him fully to carry out this urgently needed reform. Sir C. Crosthwaite, on his return, will doubtless act on the recommendation. The want of such a tribunal is shown by the large measure of clemency extended to prisoners now confined in Upper Burma. If the instructions contained in the recent circular issued by Mr. Macdonnell are carried out by his successor, some 3,000 prisoners will be released during the next twelve months The justice and expediency of this measure are undeniable. The time had arrived for trying it, if Burma is to be governed on the principles always associated with British rule. It really amounts to a wholesale revision of sentences, passed in most cases by young and inexperienced magistrates in Upper Burma, often fresh from the barrack-room, with no requisite training.

It is a subject for regret that the conciliatory and humane policy now being carried out in Upper Burma will not continue under the direction of officials responsible for it and thus be secured a fair trial.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A MAHARAJAH.

(*Daily News Correspondent.*)

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

Very serious charges, some of a revolting character, are being made against the Maharajah of Bhownuggur, a first-class tributary State of Kattywar. *The Indian Mirror*, a Native paper which is usually active in the defence of the Indian chiefs, joins in the demand for a full inquiry. The Bombay Government is believed to have deputed an officer to investigate the charges. An inquiry was asked for in Sir J. Fergusson's time.

The Maharajah of Bhownuggur has gained credit by free expenditure on public works, education, and hospitals, but it is asserted that these things hide most serious scandals in the administration of the State and the private life of its chief. *The Mirror* urges that if the charges be proved the Maharajah should be promptly deposed.

One of the most important results likely to follow the Chin-Lushai Expedition is the making of a good military road right through from the Chittagong hills to the Myit-tha Valley, with a view hereafter to establishing land communication between Bengal and Upper Burma. This work is to be taken very thoroughly in hand, and on the Chittagong side Major Leach will have a company of sappers and a regiment of Bombay Pioneers under his orders, in addition to a large number of Native jungle-cutters and road-makers. The alignment of the road is to be carefully made, and the pathway will to be widened ten feet as the troops move forward. Their progress must necessarily be slow, as the working parties will have to be well protected; but the distance to Hoka, where the columns from either side are to meet, is inconsiderable, and there will be no necessity for a rapid advance. The country between Lungleh and Gungaw has never been explored, so the route which the new road will take cannot yet be decided upon; but it is believed that several ranges of hills have to be crossed, a number of rivers bridged, and long detours made through the valleys. The jungle will offer the greatest obstacles to our Engineers, as vegetation in the Lushai forests is of rapid growth, owing to the hot, moist climate; but once a clear cutting has been made, the road should be kept clear from undergrowth without much difficulty. Until the country has been thoroughly pacified, and all the Chiefs brought well under control, this new line of communication with Upper Burma can scarcely be used; but there is no reason why the telegraph should not be laid along it next year. Some 500 or 600 miles would then be saved between Calcutta and Mandalay, and the great pressure upon the lines to Rangoon would be eased at once.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

We are glad to see that the way is being gradually paved for the introduction of the four army corps system in India. From the first of this month some very important changes have been made—notably, the transfer of the Commissariat, Transport and Clothing Departments in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies from the Local Governments to the Government of India. This is evidently the beginning of a scheme for the abolition of the local military secretariats—a measure we have long advocated. The Commander-in-Chief in India and also the local Commander-in-Chiefs have been given certain financial powers, too, which will greatly obviate the transaction of military business. The benefits to result from these changes may not be so apparent in time of peace, but they will undoubtedly contribute to the efficiency of the army in time of war. One of the greatest clogs which the Madras and Bombay armies have had to contend with has been the action of the local secretariats. These authorities are really no authorities at all, and anything of importance must be referred by them to the Supreme Government—thus making the channel of communication for those under them twice as long as it need be. To do away with obstacles like this is a very great reform indeed, and we may well be contented to see the four army corps scheme postponed for a few years, so long as the Local Governments have their connection with the military administration severed. Fortunately Parliamentary aid is not required to bring this very desirable state of things about, and we may expect, so soon as the beginning of next year, to see the local armies, with their chiefs, under the direct administration of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India. When Parliament is called, eventually, to abolish the local Commander-in-Chief, it is to be hoped that the Bill will include the substitution of Lieutenant-Governors for the provinces of Madras and Bombay. When this is done, we may then have some reasonable expectations of seeing a few fiscal reforms of a drastic nature which, without cheese-paring the services down to a state of inefficiency, will admit of lighter taxation for the purpose of ordinary administration.

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF BOMBAY REGIMENTS.

(*Times of India.*)

We understand that a Board of Officers (Commanding and Staff), presided over by Brigadier-General Anderson, C.B., has been sitting at Poona, during the last few months, to report upon various matters, connected with the "interior economy" of the Bombay Infantry Regiments. The Board have, we believe, completed their duty, and we shall probably know the result of their deliberations hereafter. Meanwhile, the publication of a recent Army Order, referring to the supply of "necessaries" for the men, affords us an opportunity of offering a few remarks. Although of late years much general improvement has been made in this direction, a good deal more remains to be done before the pitch of perfection, or anything like it, is arrived at. Hitherto commanding officers have made their own arrangements for the supply of "necessaries," with the result that prices in every regiment vary, together with the quality of the several articles, notwithstanding the natural desire of each commanding officer to secure excellence, combined with cheapness, for his men. We would strongly advocate (and this, we believe, is also a suggestion of the Board) the introduction of uniformity in all "necessaries" in all regiments, and that they should be supplied at fixed rates, either by Government, or by firms, or individuals, who would enter into a contract with Government. The latter probably would be the best alternative; for now that the office of Superintendent of Army Clothing for this Presidency has been abolished, and amalgamated with that for Madras, Government might not care to undertake the supply. It may be urged that there are objections to oblige any particular commanding officer, who has hitherto supplied his regiment with satisfaction to himself and his men, to conform to a new regulation, which is intended to work for the benefit of the service generally; but it stands to reason that, with the one contract system, greater uniformity and expedition in furnishing supplies would be secured, and "Jack Sepoy" would be certain of having a really good article at a fixed price, no matter with what regiment he might be serving. Reliable and well-known firms, who have already had considerable experience in supplying regiments in various parts of India, would, no doubt come forward to contract.

MINING PROSPECTING IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

The widening interest evinced not only at home, but in some degree abroad, and particularly throughout Australia, in

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the possibilities of India as a country for mining investments, owing to the successful working of the Mysore gold field, the brilliant start of the Burma Ruby Company, and the progressive belief in the future of our oil deposits, naturally bring under discussion the question of training Native students and fitting them for the duties of prospecting. We know enough to be justified in saying that the resources of the Empire are immense, but we must localise, and run them down to definite areas where we can apply the pick and shovel. It is of no practical use to speak of Southern Bengal, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and the Punjab as being rich in gold, silver, tin, coal, gems, oil and salt. We want to be advised where a 40-acre block or a frontage claim will offer a fair chance of profit, allowing for the ordinary vicissitudes to which mining is subject. It is the duty of Government to assist us to this end in a more liberal manner than has hitherto been the case. The few officers of the Geological Department who flit from province to another have no time and no means to rise above the stage of possibilities in the reports they submit. They have done excellent work of late under the ruling of their present Director, but they cannot assume Briarean proportions and compass, within a reasonable measure of time, the length and breadth of a land embracing more than one and a-half millions of square miles. Their labours require to be supplemented by scores of free prospectors, and those who have experience of our fellow-subjects can bear testimony to the keen faculty they possess for recognising the more precious ores and rough gems of their native country. They are natural prospectors, in one degree less so only than the Chinese—deft with their hands, keen with their eyes, and measured with their steps. The likelihood of a small reward buoys their exertions; and, with such preparation as could be acquired in a short course of lectures and demonstrations, we should possess an agency for garnering facts that in a few years would bear ample fruit. We possess a splendid museum and a splendid collection of minerals. We have officers with high technical attainments willing to impart their knowledge. Why not, therefore, utilise this machinery to raise a class of men to meet a rapidly coming necessity?

THE LAY OF YE OLD-FASHIONED C. O.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

When first I took the shilling, I was zealous, young, and willing,
And we had not too much drilling in those days;
And I hardly knew the shape or size of foolscap paper,
And was ign'rant of red tape or office ways.

We had no need to cram to pass each new exam,
And we didn't care a damn then for science:
If we had to fight the foe, we relied on dash and go,
And not on some new-fangled appliance.

But "tempora," alas, "mutantur" (that is classical for times are changed) as much as drill is,
And every other thing, but where I find its sting,
Is in "nos et mutamur in illis."

For my temper, I much fear, has grown a little queer,
I haven't got the "suaviter in modo";
And if any one me snubs, why, I vent it on the Subs,
Who regard me as a Military Dodo.

I rise at early morn, and the ruddy streak of dawn
Finds me shivering and forlorn on parade,
To teach the latest knack of performing the attack
That has come out since the *last* correction made.

But the men are out of hand, for they *will* not understand
That the very thing we taught them once was right,
They should now be wrong in doin', as 'twould lead to *certain* ruin
If they ventured to try it in a fight.

I sometimes grimly smile, to think that all the while
Jack sepoy may be laughing in his sleeve,
That what to-day we teach him, to-morrow we beseech him
To forget, and some new notion to receive.

Then office tries my patience, with its worries and vexations,
And the ceaseless new creations of returns.
Its income-tax abatements and objectionable statements
And reprimands at which my fury burns.

The Commissariat chap contrives to have a slap
(I think these Transport fellows want a snubbing),
He wishes to know why the charges are so high
For making up our regimental dubbing.

Returns he wishes furnished of the buckles we have burnished,
And the articles we've treated with soft soap,
And commends to our attention some wonderful invention
For picketing a mule without a rope.

The General asks the reason (I hope it isn't treason,
But I'd like to give that D.S.O. my mind),
Why I have not yet reported on the axes, picks, assorted;
Or entrenching tools, or something of that kind.

Well, the reason pretty clear is, we know just how long the year is,
And I really couldn't find the time to do it.
If Government would "plaze" to add a few more days,
No doubt I then might manage to get through it.

Then they keep us so short-handed, I'm regularly stranded
For officers to help me through my work;
There are two Subs on probation, and one at equitation,
Or some examination he can't shirk.

There's one is up at Changla, and another (one a bungler,
Who's been plucked in Hindustani twice before),
To complete his education for his next examination
Is engaged in dissipation at Lahore.

With all these things to worry, if my temper's short I'm sorry,
An angel could not well restrain his ire;
But I'm truly glad to mention, that next year I'll get my pension,
And it's then my fixed intention—to retire.

C. C.

CLEMENCY TOWARDS THE DACOITS.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

We quite agree with the *Pioneer* that Government should take advantage of Prince Albert Victor's visit to Burma to release some of the dacoits who have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment during the last few years. Many of these men, of course, are hardened and brutal ruffians, who have already been guilty of the most atrocious cruelty; and such men as these it is necessary to keep under confinement for the full term to which they have been sentenced. But many of the convicts were simple peasants, in some cases little more than boys, who had joined the dacoits partly from fear and partly from ignorance. With all the marvellous stories which were in circulation throughout the whole length and breadth of Burma, of the King's might and of his intention to rouse himself and drive the *Kalas* into the sea, it is no wonder that simple peasant lads were led astray in 1885 and 1886 into joining the ranks of those pseudo-patriots, the dacoits. The stories of Theebaw's power and even reports of his victories over the British were believed in Lower Burma, where the people had had ample opportunities for seeing something of the power which the Government of India wields. It is no wonder, then, that in Upper Burma the peasantry were in doubt as to which side would be ultimately victorious, that on the first arrival of the British troops they opposed them passively, if not actively, and that through 1886 and 1887 they did not help in the struggle against anarchy, but rather secretly helped the dacoits.

Of course, while the actual struggle against anarchy, and lawlessness was going on, it was necessary to punish severely all those caught red-handed in the act of opposing the pacification of the country, or who resisted the troops or the police. It would never have done then to stop to consider degrees of moral guilt and to draw nice distinctions between those who led and those who were led, cajoled, or threatened into joining the ranks of the rebel-dacoits. The work of repression had to be done first, and severity to all without distinction of persons was the truest kindness. But now that the country is fairly subdued; now that all the strong dacoit bands have been broken up and dispersed, that trade and agriculture have begun to revive, and that the country is better known and partially opened up by railways and roads, there is no need for the same degree of severity. Of course there must be nothing which could be construed into weakness; but the authority of the British Government is now sufficiently established to allow of an act of clemency; and the visit of the Prince, the grandson of the reigning Empress, and the probable Emperor of future years, affords an occasion for such an act of clemency as this.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE KALA JAGAH.

(Pioneer.)

["It is currently reported that L—y L—ns—ne has expressed her intention of discountenancing the institution of the Kala Jagah."—*Correspondent of Daily Paper.*]

Long years ago, measured by the pace at which we travel nowadays, in the time of man's social innocency, in fact, there came into being the Kala Jagah (a popular place of resort among certain sections of the Anglo-Indian community), who decline and fall, together with the reasons thereof, I will endeavour to trace. But, as it has been for many years a time-honoured institution, our inquiry into its origin, its uses,

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its abuses, its decadence and ultimate fall, must be approached in a spirit of research and reverence.

First, what was a kala jagah? The lamented Ali Baba said some years ago of Lord Lytton's office box: "An office box it is to him, and it is something more—it holds cigarettes." So a kala jagah was a "dark corner" and something more—much more.

Let us trace its rise. There was once a lovesick swain, in days when swains were love-sick, and he ardently desired to find some cool, quiet and secluded spot in which, secure from interruption and from the jibes of a cold, unsympathetic and a mocking world, he could pour into the ears of the one girl who was all-in-all to him those feelings and thoughts with which his young heart overflowed. The boy, without being a philosopher, knew how much surroundings always help. He appreciated his wine out of a good glass; he liked his cutlet well served, and he was thoroughly cognisant of the sweet influence of soft lights, sweet scents, and cosy-cushioned seats upon the senses. He happened to be one of a number of men who were preparing rooms for a ball—so often are apparently small and trivial circumstances allied with and responsible for important results. He espied an ugly and retired corner of the ball-room that threatened to be an eyesore. An inspiration seized him. "This," said he, "is a corner of great possibilities. I will place in it some easy seats, say two; some flowers and leafy shrubs; I will put a lamp, shaded and giving a dim soft light, on that little table in the corner, and an eastern rug on the floor; and I will cut off a too obvious connection with the outer world by some cunningly hung drapery." And he smiled, serenely, happily, the smile of an honest-thoughted boy—remember it was long ago—and a blush came over his clear bright face, for it was in the days when boys did blush, and he said to himself: "Yes, here I will be a man or a mouse, and here will I see what Ethel says"—and he blushed again, did that boy of long ago, to call her Ethel even in his thought.

Well, the ball came off, and he asked Ethel to go and see the quiet little resting-place he had arranged so deftly. And Ethel went. Now the light was so soft, and the flowers so sweet, and the seats looked so comfortable, and the boy asked her so courteously, that Ethel sat down. And they talked and chatted, and the next dance began, and Ethel's partner never came, for he did not know where to look for her, and the boy gained confidence. The wail of a waltz came sighing in through the curtains; and at last the boy said his say. Ethel, who knew perfectly well what was coming, was as surprised as she ought to be, and nearly lost her presence of mind, but not *quite*; she had just enough left and no more, so I believe, to murmur one little word. She said it very softly with her head turned away; but the boy heard it, and it was all he wanted—and then—well, you must remember the light was dim, and the curtains had been, as I have said, so cunningly draped; well, I repeat, the boy did what you or I would have done in his place. His arm stole round that firm, but pliant, yielding waist; he drew gently, ever so gently, towards him that truly loved form and face; he experienced that sweet intoxication of having near him, quite near him, her to whom his heart was given; he bent his head downwards and met, upturned to his, the face of her whom he loved better than all else on earth, and then—two true hearts sealed their life-compact in one long, sacred kiss. And this was the birth of the *kala jagah*.

Well, in course of time, Ethel became Mrs. Boy, and—remember, please, that I am writing of long ago—she loved her husband dearly, and was happy and satisfied in her home. Now, she was a good soul, was Ethel, and sympathetic, and she remembered what the *kala jagah* had done for her, and how it had been the means of bringing her husband to the sticking point. And the years went rolling away, and the Boy, her husband, had lost all his juvenility and had rolled up the list until youngsters called him "Sir," and there were several little Boys and an Ethel or two, and she, the old Ethel, was a *burri mem*. And as such she assisted at many balls, and her word was law, and she said, "Let there be *kala jagahs*," and there were *kala jagahs*. For she always thought of others, did Ethel. And so the place became a recognised institution, a quiet spot sacred to the honest avowals of honest love, and as such it was respected. And this was the use of the *kala jagah*.

But times changed. Ethel was a grandmother, and the Boy had got his Colonel's allowances, and haunted 14, St. James's-square; but the *kala jagah* lived on. And every year more and more people "went to the Hills," and then sprang into being the "Hill Captain" and the "Grass Widow"—unsavoury names these, I admit, but for want of better I must use them. They saw the *kala jagah*, swooped on it, figuratively speaking, and marked it for their own. Its lights were lessened and its draperies increased, and, as a natural consequence, it lost caste. No longer a quiet spot for an honest avowal or a chatty rest, it became the recognised place for the retailing of a slightly doubtful story, or the carrying on of an illicit flirtation. This was the abuse of the *kala jagah*.

The stories got broader, the flirtations became more and more pronounced year by year, and it was not difficult to see that the *kala jagah* was doomed. But it died hard. In its fallen state it was even more popular—taking the word in its widest sense—than it had been at its birth. True, the real lover never sought it; but then he was getting scarcer and scarcer, and had almost ceased to be of any account in Anglo-Indian society; but the frivolous used it more and more, and at last the *kala jagah* became almost improper, even when judged by that elastic standard of social ethics that prevails among the least squeamish of those who dwell some six thousand feet above the sea-level.

There is an old time-worn phrase about doing in Rome as the Romans do, and this was, has been, and, I fear, too often is yet put forward as a sufficient excuse by a well brought up and well mannered-girl for doing in the Himalayas things which, though they may not be absolutely wrong in themselves, yet would never be thought of by her or, if done, tolerated by her people at home. But I must not wander from my subject to give an old fogey's opinion on Anglo-Indian customs and morals in general. Let me keep to my point.

At last came the end. The powers that be ruled, and very rightly, that the *kala jagah* in its modern development was "bad form"—so it died. There were some, doubtless, who regretted its disappearance, for the worst of us must have *some* friends, but the respectable and the largest section of society rejoiced in its death.

The career of the *kala jagah* was like that of too many men: it opened brightly, but it closed darkly. However, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*: let us remember it as it was at its best, and strive to forget it as it was in its latter and degenerate days.

H.

SECOND-CLASS BY P. AND O.

"Field Officer" writes to the *Pioneer*:—

"As the letter below from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the P. and O. Company may probably interest a number of your readers, I trust you will kindly insert it in the *Pioneer*. Some short time ago I addressed the Chairman on the subject of second-saloon passages, forwarding him, at the same time, all the correspondence that had appeared in the *Pioneer* regarding these passages. I pointed out that the second-saloons had been vastly improved by the Company at great expense with a view, I presumed, of attracting ladies and gentlemen who could not afford first-class passages but that owing to the want of civility on the part of the stewards, and the supercilious treatment by captains when complaints were made to them of such incivility, a number of people preferred taking passages by cheap non-liners to going by second-class P. and O. It will be observed from the Chairman's reply that the Directors are very determined about first and second-class passengers being alike treated courteously. It now only remains with such of the travelling public as are treated in the *de haut en bas* style to represent matters to the Board of Directors to ensure the removal of such unworthy servants of the Company."

Dear Sir,—"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to assure you that it has had my best consideration. You are entirely in the right in supposing that it is the intention of the Directors to encourage ladies and gentlemen to travel in the second-saloons of the Company's ships. The Directors have given the most imperative instructions with regard to the manner in which the treatment of such passengers is to be carried out, and have impressed upon every commander and officer in the service the necessity for affording them the same consideration to men and women as is afforded to the passengers occupying the first saloon. I am greatly disappointed, therefore, to receive complaints of cavalier treatment on the part of our officers and stewards, and I can assure you that if any individual instance of this character were brought clearly to my notice the most severe condemnation would be the result; in fact, I may say the dismissal of the person against whom such conduct should be proved from the service of the Company. The difficulty we are in is to deal with vague charges of this kind owing to the natural dislike of gentlemen to bring direct accusations; but it would be rendering the greatest value both to the public and the company if any definite cases of complaint were brought under our notice. The utmost we can do, in the absence of such authentic instances, is to reiterate the instructions which we have already given to our service in abundance, that we desire that all classes of the Company's passengers shall receive equal consideration in their individual spheres, whether they are first or second, or even third-class passengers. I shall take the opportunity (your letter having brought this matter somewhat prominently to my notice) to issue fresh instructions on this point, although on looking over those already given in the circulars of the Company I can only find that this want has already been abundantly supplied. I trust, however, that the reiteration may prove useful, and that the

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next occasion you travel by our steamers you may be able to communicate a different report to that now before me, and for which I beg to thank you.

(Signed) "W. SUTHERLAND.

"122, Leadenhall-street, London, 2nd Sept., 1889."

"C. G." writes to the *Pioneer*:—

"I have had some experience of P. and O. travelling, and though I have never travelled second-class, I have not failed to observe. I find that travelling first class is nearly double the expense of second-class. The first class passenger does not pay the larger amount without good reason; the lady will travel first-class and her maid second; they could hardly travel together. Naturally the first-class passengers like to get value for their money; a principal part of that value consists in the associations they have to put up with. Ladies and gentlemen prefer to mix with ladies and gentlemen, and as far as possible to avoid associating with people, however respectable, whose ideas, manners and address may not be quite in accordance with those prevalent in good society.

"A voyage on boardship across the oceans is somewhat different to a run by train from one town to another. Considering how large the proportion of first to second-class passengers is, much the larger and better part of the vessel is rightly set apart for their use and accommodation. Amongst the second-class passengers one sees what is commonly called "a mixed lot"—some few ladies and gentlemen, sergeants, schoolmasters, apothecaries, jockeys, bookmakers and accountants. The tiptop bookmaker prefers himself to travel first-class. One officer travelling second-class found himself cabined with a gas-fitter. If an officer travels second-class what right has he to complain if he and the gas-fitter, who pay the same fare, should be treated on the same terms? The gas-fitter's "kit" consists of one suit of clothes which he wears and a flannel shirt. When the good ship arrives in the Red Sea and the heat becomes excessive he simply drops the flannel shirt and waistcoat and appears in the flimsiest of under-garments. Are the first-class passengers to be forced to crowd together on one side of the hurricane deck, and that perhaps the leeward and hotter side, in order that the second-class may have equally or more airy sites for their beds?

"The fact is that ladies and gentlemen, and more particularly officers, who travel second-class on board a P. and O. vessel place themselves in an intolerable and false position. They cannot walk the quarter-deck, nor can they mix with their equals; they may once in a way be fortunate in escaping disagreeable associations, but they are liable to them; and though their friends in the first-class do their best to alleviate their sorrows, it is quite evident it is impossible for the captain to concede certain privileges and advantages to one set of second-class passengers and deny them to others. The first-class passengers have a right to be protected from the gas-fitter class; and if ladies and gentlemen, from whatever cause, with a knowledge of the advantages and disadvantages, choose to travel second-class, they have only themselves to thank. If the P. and O. Company will guarantee to the second-class passengers the same association, civility and attendance they do to first-class, who will care to pay the far higher fare in order to travel first-class?

"I have met many officers travelling second-class, but I never met one who enjoyed the position: they try and make the best of it for the sake of ecomony; but if, as would appear from Mr. Sutherland's letter to "A Field Officer," the directors are anxious to confer a boon on military officers and other gentlemen, I would suggest to them a reduction of first-class fares on three and a further reduction for two months' tickets during their slack season, say from 15th May to 15th October, during which period "privilege leave" is available to officers. I feel confident numbers would gladly avail themselves of it, and ships now going backwards and forwards nearly empty would find plenty of passengers. The punctuality of the P. and O. would give them the preference in the market, and many officers would go home rather than frivol their time away at fashionable hill stations in India. If ladies and gentlemen wish to travel economically and happily I would recommend them to travel first-class by any other line than second-class by P. and O."

AN ANOMALOUS STAFF OFFICER.

(Pioneer.)

A series of able and suggestive articles on the subject of "Musketry" have from time to time of late appeared in the columns of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. In these the writer, with much acumen and some pardonable exultation, points out the great strides made of late years in musketry knowledge and the great pleasure taken by all ranks in the subject. For these reasons he very properly considers that regiments should be left more to themselves as regards their musketry education, and demonstrates the utter uselessness of those who are by a misnomer considered to be the exponents and diffusers of knowledge in an art which they know nothing more of than their fellows. Finally he points out the utter unreliability and one-sidedness of all reports made by such "charlatans," and advocates their abolition as Staff Officers.

I hope that I may be permitted to take up my feeble pen in the same cause in the columns of the *Pioneer* and narrate my own experiences. I am an old and, as I consider, very deserving wing commander. Some little time ago I was superintending the musketry practice of one of my companies on the rifle-range. The shooting not being first-class, and the weather slightly warm, I thought fit to delegate the duties of superintendence to my trusty old Subadar Ram Dass, well knowing that he naturally had more in common with the men than I had, and would probably be able to stimulate them to better performances. I myself retired to a shady tree in the distance, where I occupied myself with my *chotihazri* and the last copy of the *Pink 'Un*. In acting thus I would have you observe that, though I was not altogether disregarding my own comfort, I was strictly acting up to the spirit of the Musketry Regulations, which direct us "to endeavour to develop the capabilities of the troop and company officers in every way by interfering as little as possible. Shortly after I had finished my frugal meal, and had comfortably settled myself, down comes that pestilent youngster Bullseye (our Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Muketry), full of unnecessary zeal and theory as usual, and as the shooting appears to him exceptionally good he insists on comparing the targets with the registers. Unfortunately it so happened that, as poor old Ram Dass' sight is somewhat impaired, a large number of bull's-eyes and centres had found their way into the registers instead of a corresponding number of ricochets on the targets and misses *in* the butt. Bullseye forthwith drops on poor old Ram Dass, who, after the manner of his kind, gets *ghabrao-ed*, and makes things worse by his attempts at explanation. In the meantime hearing high words, I arrive and endeavour to pour oil on the troubled waters by telling the exasperated Bullyseye that "accidents *will* happen," &c., and that if there has been any mistake I shall be happy to fire the practice again next day, or do anything he may suggest to put things right. In reply Bullyseye informs me that he will be obliged to report my want of interest in muskety and ignorance of the regulatons to the General, and forthwith takes himself off. On talking things over afterwards with my old friend and brother-in-arms, Captain Sentry of the Royal Tipperary Slashers, I find that Bullseye has also reported his company as being deficient in "fire discipline," and his non-commissioned officers incapable of exercising "fire control" as section commanders. The poor old chap is much exercised at this; for, as he has already been twice passed over for his majority, this disparagement is likely to still further damage him.

Now, I ask you, is it right that two old and worthy soldiers like ourselves should have our reputations damaged by frivolous reports on such trivial matters? Is it not monstrous that such uncontrolled and irresponsible Staff Officers should be allowed by General Officers and the regulations to wander about at will seeking whom they may report on, and that their utterances should not even be accepted *cum grano salis*, but in their malignant entirety?

Quousque tandem, I repeat, are the senior officers of regiments to have, as it were, the sword of Damocles hung over their professional careers, which may be cut short at any time by a stab in the dark in what is so aptly called "an anomalous report?" Can it be wondered at that I am only expressing general opinion when I say that amongst the many plumaged and quaintly-named birds of the Army Staff there is no more "fearful wild-fowl" than the thing called a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry; and that his utter uselessness and rampant manner of rubbing everyone the wrong way, to say nothing of his crass ignorance, called for his instant extinction?

That he should exist as an exponent of the science of musketry is a standing insult to regimental officers, each of whom, from the Colonel downwards, ought to be, and no doubt is, qualified to supervise this branch of the regimental economy. His *raison d'être* can, of course, be traced back to the Dark Ages, when the whilom District Inspector of Musketry climbed up trees and scanned the marker's butts with a telescope, or scrutinised, in the hope of espying irregularities without being seen, registers and returns with a magnifying glass to detect erasures therein. But *nous avons changé tout cela!* Everything can now be left to regimental officers. Every facility is afforded to them of acquiring proficiency in musketry at the schools established for the purpose, and though these have hitherto been conducted gratuitously by the Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General for Musketry in addition to their other duties, there is no reason why this should stand in the way of the disestablishment of such superfluous Staff officers. The curriculum at each school would, no doubt, be just as well carried out by two Army

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schoolmasters, to whom, as experts in the art of teaching, such work more properly belongs. All that would be necessary to make them thoroughly qualified is that they should have wives for whom a residence in the hills would be desirable, and that they should put themselves through a recruit's course of musketry in order to refresh their knowledge of the "theory of the motion of projectiles," "fire tactics," and other subjects of everyday training.

If it should be contended that to thus abolish such a number of Staff appointments would be an unpopular measure, why not create "Assistant Superintendents of Warlike Stores" in this country as in England, giving them, say, two-thirds of the very large Staff salary now thrown away on Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General for Musketry? The remaining portion might be given to the D.S.O. II., on condition that he kept himself *au fait* of the figures of merit of regiments and such like important musketry subjects for the information of his General. I am not aware of the precise nature of the duties of the Assistant Superintendent of Warlike Stores, but as they would probably range from the inspection of the big drum to the gauging of a cartridge case, he would probably find no suitable outlet for misdirected energy, and would be unable even to damage the reputation of the sergeant drummer. But whatever way the thing is done, let us have no more Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General for Musketry.

FABULA SED VERA.

THE ANCIENT GUILD OF BHISTIS.

(Pioneer.)

Does anyone know that a fraternity exists in India under vows of brotherly love, secrecy and universal benevolence, savouring much of Freemasonry, quite entitled to the above designation?

It must have been remarked by all who live in India that the bhisti or water-carrier everywhere is distinguished by a coarse red cloth tied round his waist. His capacity, however, is so humble that I do not think many have troubled themselves to ascertain anything about his business or antecedents. After a life-long residence in India the writer, though always much interested in the manners and customs of the people, has only just discovered that this red cloth, besides its utility as a protection against wet, is the sacred insignia of a very large and liberal fraternity inhabiting the whole of India, and willing to accept within what they consider a holy brotherhood all classes of people that will take the vows of their humble guild and credit its traditions.

The subject in this very illiberal and bigoted country, and at the present time when the insociability of the different classes of the inhabitants is on the tapis, is one that should be of special interest, as illustrating the possibility of combination in India without regard to creed, and particularly to Freemasons, who, I believe, have already traced a craft in some respects similar to their own existing in Afghanistan.

The burden of a very old English song is—

"And I hope that his soul in heaven may dwell,
The first who found out the leather bottell,"

and I suspect that the use of skin and leather bags as receptacles for liquids may be traced to the most primitive times with all people. I remark this, as it leads me to believe that the mussuk or leather bag of the bhisti was known in India, as leather bags for irrigation and huge raw hide bottles for keeping *ghi* certainly were, long before the advent of the Mahomedans, and that the guild has a Hindu and far more ancient origin than the rather prejudiced brotherhood of the present day, chiefly Mahomedans, assigns to it.

The bhisti of the present day says that he is a follower of the great Khwaja Khidir, a prophet now in heaven placed in special charge over all the waters of the earth, and that his apron is the archetype of the red cloth now worn round the loins by bhistis generally. Who this gentleman was historically I leave to those to discover who have more leisure than myself. It may be useful to note that there is a place in Calcutta called Kidderpore. Certain it is that the investiture of the *longi* or apron is a ceremony carried out in the presence of a meeting of the brotherhood and after the aspirant has been tutored by a *guru* or preceptor in the mystic observances and identifying questions and answers of the craft and has taken vows. One of these vows I know to be never to refuse a drink of water to any soul that asks for it, never to demand payment but to beg it if in need, and not to press if refused; never to refuse a drink to the thirsty, even if giving it results in inconvenience to yourself, as for example when going a distance with a full waterbag, for opening it and giving out only a small portion of the contents would have the effect of making the water shake, which is unpleasant to the carrier. Another vow is always to help a brother of the apron when in distress, assist his family should he die, and start his boys in life with the implements of the profession.

When a member of the fraternity meets a person he does not know with a *longi* round his waist and carrying water he proceeds to put him certain questions, the answers to which are known only to the initiated, and are secrets never yet divulged to others. Some of these questions are:—How many mouths has a well? How many mouths has a mussuk? How many straps in a mussuk get wet and how many remain dry? and the like. If the man displays ignorance he is reported to the brotherhood as one carrying on the profession out of the pale of the fraternity, and is promptly obliged to select a preceptor and get properly instructed and initiated. Caste and creed have nothing to do with the matter. Hindu bhistis who wear the *longi* sit in *panchayat* with Mahomedans, and, as far as I can see, there is nothing to prevent Christians joining the brotherhood.

A master-bhisti is recognised by his proficiency in leather-work and leather decoration. One is spoken of as being able to make leather *hookah* bottoms of such strength that they recover their shape after a heavily-laden cart has gone over them.

Bhistis never hesitate to take service in any part of India, and you rarely meet an old bhisti who has not travelled, and who does not, when applying for a place, talk of having gone with Mr. Thompson to Assam, and with someone else to Peshawar, and to a dozen other opposite points of India. The reason is that they know they will find, like Freemasons, a protecting brotherhood everywhere. They are less liable, I understand, than any other Native camp-follower to shirk the battle-field; and their neutrality, evinced in the moral obligation to give drink to friend or foe being recognised by all, secures them an immunity from hostile interference that would not, I am afraid, be accorded to a Sister of Mercy. The quickness and ease with which bhistis organise a strike must have been often remarked, particularly in hill stations.

With regard to the strap and hook worn over the shoulder by the bhisti for suspending the bucket while filling his bag and the leather belt worn over the apron, I believe their adoption is not enforced by the brotherhood; but as the alternative in the absence of the hook is to suspend the bucket by holding the rope with the teeth, Hindus, who are very particular about contamination, refuse to drink water from those who do not wear it. I have not had an opportunity of analysing the cause of objection by Hindus in the Punjab to drink from bhistis who do not wear a leather belt over their aprons.

A bhisti who, by some extraordinary good fortune, sat on the throne of Delhi for a few days is said to have issued a leather currency: a leather disc with a gold pin riveted in the centre, worth about Rs. 2-8. I have never seen a specimen myself, but have heard of the existence of the coin; and if my memory does not deceive me, Thomas says something about it in his *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings*. The motto of every true bhisti should be "There is nothing like leather." I feel sure that similar associations will be found to exist in many other Indian trades and professions.

W. C.

BENGAL.

(*Oct.* 30)

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT takes privilege leave in spring, and completes his service for pension in December of next year.

THE *Englishman* says:—"Mr. Justice Mitter, the senior Judge of the Calcutta High Court, retires on the 12th of February, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Ameer Ali will be appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Ameer Ali's special claims are widely recognised, and the Bengal Mahomedans have some cause to complain of the manner in which the Native judgeships have been invariably given to Hindoos in recent years.

THE Calcutta University will hold its first examination in drawing in connection with the Entrance Examinations of 1890.

THE Vernacular paper, *Praja Bandhu*, published at Chandernagore, has been interdicted from entering India for printing scurrilous and seditious articles, and the managing proprietor, Mr. Tinkourie Banerjee, an assistant of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has been dismissed the service.

FROM a social point of view the opening of the new year in Calcutta promises to be unusually brilliant. Several extraordinary A.D.C.'s will be temporarily appointed on the Viceroy's Staff when Prince Albert Victor and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are guests of the Viceroy.

THE work of removing Loudon's Buildings is now in full swing. Messrs. Atkinson Brothers have undertaken the dismantling of the buildings under a contract. Nearly the whole of the south block has already been pulled down, and the men are now at work on the roof of the old Revenue and Agricultural Office, adjoining the Government Press in Hastings-street. The Home Department records still occupy a portion of the old Home Office, and on their removal the work will be extended to that part of the block. The old woodwork is being sold three times a week by public auction

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on the spot, and the bricks and mortar are taken over by the contractors. By the time the Government of India returns to Calcutta the old offices will be in great part removed. Already they present the appearance of having undergone a siege.

MADRAS.

(*Oct.* 30.)

LORD CONNEMARA, accompanied by Lord Marsham, A.D.C., Mr. Rees, Private Secretary, and Captain Fowle, A.D.C., returned to Madras on Sunday morning, the 27th Oct.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S Annual Reception and State Ball will probably take place during the visit of Prince Albert Victor to Madras, in the third week in November. The Ball to his Royal Highness, which the Madras Club proposed to give during his stay at Guindy Park in December, has had to be abandoned, as no spare day was available for it. Madras society will, however, probably be entertained by the Governor at a ball at Guindy Park to meet his Royal Highness on his return from Travancore.

IT is understood that the Hon. Mr. J. H. Spring Branson, the Advocate-General of Madras, goes home on a year's furlough in March next to take a well-earned rest. His confirmation in that office has given great satisfaction, for he is very popular among the members of the Bar, and is held in high esteem by the Bench.

MR. CLOGSTOUN, of the Financial Department, late Accountant-General, Madras, has returned to Madras, and the *Gazette* announces his appointment as Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue. Sir Richard Barlow is, by over nine years, senior to Mr. Clogstoun. He intended to retire next spring, but was ambitious to do so as Member of the Board of Revenue. He has now resigned service from the 15th of November.

MRS. ELLEN MAY ROSS, daughter of the late Sir George Kellner, has filed a suit in the Madras High Court against her husband, Henry Thomas Ross, Madras Civil Service, claiming judicial separation on the ground of alleged cruelty at Calicut and Madura, subsequent to the trial of the Morgan-Ross case. The Advocate-General is retained for Mrs. Ross and Mr. Wedderburn for Mr. Ross.

UPON the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, Mr. S. Sullen, the Presidency Postmaster, who will shortly be 55 years of age, has been permitted to remain in the service for another period of five years.

MR. F. B. HANNA, the agent and manager of the Madras Railway Company, will take a year's furlough in December, and Mr. H. R. P. Carter, the chief engineer, will in all probability officiate as agent during Mr. Hanna's absence.

MR. DAVID SINCLAIR, M.A., the principal of the Free Church of Scotland College, Madras, retires in January next, after having served in India for upwards of twenty years. He sails for Scotland about the 20th January with Mrs. Sinclair. Mr. C. A. Paterson, the vice-principal of the institution, will probably take Mr. Sinclair's place at the head of the college.

BOMBAY.

(*Nov.* 1.)

MR. F. ROBERTS, son of Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of India, accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Rogers, left Bombay for Europe by Friday's mail steamer.

THE officers and men—between 500 and 600 in number—of the Turkish man-of-war *Ertougrol*, now lying in the harbour, were on Friday brought ashore, and marched through the town to the Juma Musjid, where they attended the ordinary Friday morning service.

ON Friday morning H.H. the Prince Koomar Shri Bhaosingjee, grandson of the Rana of Porebunder, accompanied by Mr. F. B. O'Shea and suite, left by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Kaisar-i-Hind* on a tour to Australia and the Southern Colonies generally.

CAPTAIN TATE, 15th B.C., has been appointed Inspector of Transport for the Rajputana States, and Captain Masters, of the Central India Horse, Inspector of Cavalry of the Central India States in connection with the scheme for utilising the offers of the Native Princes in defence of the North-West Frontier.

AS recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday accepted the tender of Mr. Venku Balu for the construction of the entire superstructure of the new municipal office buildings. It was stated that the work to be executed under the contract would cost about Rs. 937,703.

AT the annual general meeting of the Millowners' Association, held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir D. M. Petit, the committee's report and accounts were unanimously adopted. On the motion of Mr. George Cotton, seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, a resolution was passed by the meeting to do away with the present system of paying the chairman and members of the committee Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively, for attending each meeting of the committee.

DR. A. F. FERGUSON, of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and Professor of Pathology at the Grant Medical College, has been suffering from a serious attack of blood-poisoning, the result of an inoculation accidentally received while performing a post mortem examination at the J. J. Hospital. This is the second time within a few months that Dr. Ferguson's pathological zeal has resulted in a serious illness. He is now in a fair way towards recovery.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Oct.* 28.)

SEVERAL influential householders at Simla have forwarded a protest to the Local Government against the manner in which the house-tax is levied by the Municipality of the summer capital. It is urged for the Protestants that the present system of levying taxes upon an assessed annual value, which is frequently greatly in excess of the rent actually obtained, is unfair, and amounts to a tax upon income which does not exist.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles took place in the Town Hall, Simla, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 23rd. Eighty members of the corps paraded, and the band was in attendance. Sir Charles Elliott had consented to present the prizes, and among those present were Lady and Miss Elliott, Major-General Collen and Colonel Pemberton. The chief prizes were very handsome trophies, varying in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100. At the conclusion of the distribution Major Freeman, acting Commandant, briefly thanked Sir Charles Elliott on behalf of the corps for the honour he had done the Volunteers in giving away the prizes. Captain Wright, Secretary of the Prize Committee, then called for three cheers for Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, which were lustily given. Three cheers were then given for Major Freeman, and the proceedings terminated with "God Save the Queen," played by the band.

AN accident occurred between Murree and Sunny Bank on the morning of Oct. 21, at nine o'clock. Colonel and Mrs. Money and their family were proceeding by tonga to Rawalpindi, when, about a hundred yards past St. Thomas's College, the horses shied, and together with the tonga and its occupants fell thirty to forty feet down the khud. The nurse, who was sitting behind, managed to jump out with an infant, but Mrs. Money was very much hurt; her leg is broken, and it is feared her head is much injured. Colonel Money and the rest of the children were only slightly hurt.

A NEW bank was to be established in Lahore on Nov. 1, under the management of Mr. D. P. Masson, the capital, Rs. 5,00,000, having been already subscribed. A large new house on the Mall, now being completed, has been secured as the head office, and branches will be established within the next few months at one or two stations where banking facilities are not at present available.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The Mysore Company's Shares on Saturday rose ¼ upon the dividend announcement. Devala-Moyar lost their recent improvement of 1s. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 3-16 to 5 5-16, Nundydroog 14s. to 15s., Indian Consolidated 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 8s. to 9s., Ooregum Ordinary 1 13-16 to 1⅞, ditto Preference 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, Devala-Moyar 4s. to 4s. 6d, Nine Reefs 6s. to 6s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (18s. paid) 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-East Mysore 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 6d. to 2s., Gold Fields of Mysore 10s. to 11s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. to 1s. 6d.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided not to remove Captain Kreyer, of the Bombay Staff Corps, from the Service, and he is to return to duty after being severely admonished. It will be remembered that Captain Kreyer was the adjutant of the 17th Bombay Infantry when certain defalcations were discovered in the regimental funds last year, which led to the trial and imprisonment of the commanding officer, Colonel Bulkley. It was thought at first that Captain (then Lieutenant) Kreyer was equally guilty with Colonel Bulkley in the matter of misappropriation of the funds of the regiment, but subsequent events which transpired at the trial of Colonel Bulkley went to show that this was not the case.

Want of space obliges us to hold back several reviews and book notices until next issue, when they will appear in a Literary Supplement.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1889.

INDIAN LEPERS—A NEW DANGER.

THE "leprosy scare," which, owing to the Prince of Wales's speech, created such a sensation in London, has for the nonce died away here, in the presence of other more dangerous troubles; but the subject of how best to deal with lepers in India has been attracting public and private attention there for a long time. The question has been taken up by the Government, and will be legislated upon during the ensuing winter sessions of the Legislative Council at Calcutta. It is possible that leper asylums will be founded under the order of local Governments, and some general principle of segregation be adopted. Opinions, however, are not unanimous as to the best way of meeting and counteracting the spread of the evil, but it may be taken for granted that every humane and possible effort will be made towards this desirable end. And it may also be taken for granted that the Government and the local authorities will be supported in their good endeavour by the general body of the respectable Native community. But, unfortunately, a danger is threatened which, if allowed to go, may mar everything, and that is the danger of Christian proselytising being associated with the new movement. The Rev. W. Carlile, founder of the Church Army in England, has recently addressed a letter to a Bombay paper, in which he says, regarding the proposed segregation of lepers:—"We have had several applications from trained nurses who are desirous of ministering to them spiritually and physically, and we shall be glad to hear from you when there is any opening for such workers. Our mission nurses, who work under the direction of the Church Army, give themselves to this twofold work, and some of them, we believe, would be able to take the superintendence of female leper wards." The sincerity of the offer is not to be doubted for a moment. The zeal and devotion of which Father Damien gave so noble an example to the world are not dead, nor will the world willingly let them die. Terrible and loathsome as the disease of leprosy is, and dangerous as contact with its victims may be, there are not wanting, and there never will be wanting, brave men and women who will confront danger and death in carrying out the duties of a faith, part of whose command is to tend the suffering and the sick. The spirit of Christianity has, ever since its Founder gave his creed to the world, been strong enough to support those who have devoted themselves to the work of aiding afflicted humanity in their noble efforts—whether the trial was made in times of pestilence, famine, or cruel war. So, in the present instance, it may be accepted as a fact that the offer of aiding the lepers of India has been made in the most pure and unselfish spirit of the Christian creed. But it is an offer which the Government of India must hesitate to accept. That Government is bound by the most sacred of pledges not to interfere with the religious beliefs of any of the peoples of divers faiths over whom it rules. If leper asylums be established in India they must be established as public institutions under official control; and, as pointed out by an Indian contemporary, if once the idea obtained that the Government were countenancing missionary efforts at conversion the relatives and friends of the lepers would do all in their power to make the law inoperative, and segregation on a large scale would become impossible. The difficulties which already beset the question of how best to deal with the lepers would be considerably enhanced if the Rev. Mr. Carlile's well-meaning proposal were seriously entertained. It may not appear in this light to him, or to the amiable ladies who tender through him their generous and self-denying offer; but all unprejudiced persons who have Indian experience must see the wisdom—nay, the necessity—of Government absolutely discountenancing the same. We thoroughly agree with what the Allahabad paper says about medical missionaries:—

"We have the highest respect for the medical missionaries, who are a great power in many parts of India, but

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we certainly think they would be out of place as superintendents of leper asylums unless they absolutely refrained from all attempts at active proselytising. Their self-sacrifice and purity of life would unquestionably have some direct effect upon the miserable creatures to whom they would devote themselves: but beyond giving a noble example of what Christianity is capable of, they should content themselves with ministering to the physical needs of their patients. Already there is a difference of opinion among the Native community regarding the desirability of segregating lepers, and the opposition to the sanitary principle is likely to be emphasised if missionaries are to become superintendents of the proposed asylums. The great success which has been achieved by the Countess of Dufferin's Association for supplying medical aid to the women of India is mainly due to the scrupulous respect shown to the religious prejudices of the people."

This is the sensible way of looking at the matter. It need not be feared that any attempt at proselytising would engender now a mutinous spirit in India as in the days of the greased cartridges, but it would simply paralyse the action of the Government and defeat the very object which all parties have in view, viz., the successful combating with the terrible plague of leprosy in India.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 26.)

THOMPSON—The services of Mr. A. Thompson, assistant commissioner, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

CAMPBELL—The services of Lieut. F. J. B. Campbell, 37th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh for employment as an officiating cantonment magistrate.

TIGHE—The services of Lieut. M. J. Tighe, S.C., 27th Regiment (1st Belooch Battalion) Bombay L.I., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an officiating assistant commandant in the Military Police in Upper Burma.

STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel N. R., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating commandant of the Merwara Battalion, is appointed to be commandant, vice Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

PENROSE, Captain E. R., Bombay Staff Corps, officiating wing commander and second in command to the Meywar Bheel Corps, and officiating second assistant to the Resident in Meywar, is appointed to be wing commander and second in command and second assistant to the Resident in Meywar, vice Lieut.-Colonel Stewart.

PETRE—The services of Mr. F. L. Petre, officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and first assistant and secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as first assistant and secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., Bengal Staff Corps, political assistant of the 2nd class, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal S.C. :—

STOTHERD, Lieut. E. A. W., 2nd West India Regiment, officiating wing officer 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

FRASER, 2nd Lieut. W. S., Duke of Cornwall's L.I., officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Lancers.

FURLOUGHS.

HUTCHINSON, Major H. D., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Regiment, for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced July 6.

HAMMOND, Colonel F., C.B., Bengal S.C., 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 33rd year, commenced Jan. 6.

GOUGH, Lieut. S. C., Bengal S.C., 5th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Oct. 11.

WALTER, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, from Oct 3, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Oct. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff :—

HOLLAND, Lieut. P., 5th Punjab Infantry, to be extra aide-de-camp.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

FISCHER, Surg. L. G., 4th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. T. Mould.

HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., is transferred from the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, for employment in the Shershah Special Defence Subdivision.

BOILEAU, Lieut. F. R. F., R.E., is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

SWINEY, Lieut. A. J. H., R.E., is transferred from the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Rawal Pindi Special Defence Division.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Oct. 21.)

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PIRIE, Captain C. P. W., 18th Bengal Lancers, to be brigade-major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

RODDY, Lieut. H. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry.

CALDECOTT, Lieut. G., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

SHONE, Major W. T., D.S.O., R.E., is transferred from the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Rawal Pindi Special Defence Division, Military Works.

FURLOUGHS.

DEWAR—The eight months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain and Adjutant J. E. Dewar, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is extended to Jan. 19, 1890.

POWELL, Surgeon S., M.B., to England for six months, on private affairs.

HILLAS, Captain W. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENSON, Lieut. T. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

COMBE, Lieut. L., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on private affairs.

STEWART, Lieut. A. D., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.

(*Oct. 22.*)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BINGHAM, Lieut. G. C. Lord, to be adjutant, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, vice Lieut. W. G. Pigott, whose tenure of the appointment is about to expire.

PALIN, Lieut. P. C., 14th Sikhs, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Ozzard, seconded for employment in the Civil Department.

DALE, Lieut. G. A., 19th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Sanders, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

EARDLEY-HOWARD, 2nd Lieut. W. S., supernumerary on the establishment of the 29th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Williamson, resigned.

CADELL, Lieut. A., wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Taylor, vacated on promotion to captain.

PETERSON, 2nd Lieut. C. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the 38th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Stevens, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

HICKLEY, Lieut. A. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the 40th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Poingdestre, appointed to the Malwa Bhil Corps.

RAMSAY, Capt. J. G., 24th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as district staff officer, 2nd class, Nerbudda District, vice Lawrence, on leave.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer :—

HUMFREY, Major J. C. T., paymaster 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be paymaster of the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

MANDERSON—On return from furlough Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Manderson, Royal Engineers, is reposted to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

WARD—On relief by Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Manderson, Royal Engineers, Major A. E. Ward, Staff Corps, is transferred from the Sirhind and

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Lahore command, Military Works, to the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

DAY, Captain T. H. B., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

WILSON, Captain H. F. M., Rifle Brigade (late aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Lahore district), for nine months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 16.)

FURLOUGHS.

WOODSIDE, Mr. J.. assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Western Bengal Railway Surveys, is granted three months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

KEDDIE, Mr. J. G., executive engineer, P.W. Department, and district engineer, Gya, is granted furlough for six months.

HAYES, Mr. A., executive engineer, Balasore division, is granted privilege leave for one month in extension.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

RAYNOR, Mr. A., deputy superintendent, Punjab Civil Secretariat, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the Government of the Punjab, vice Mr. F. Leigh.

MEREDITH—On being relieved of the charge of the Lahore district, Mr. A. Meredith, deputy commissioner, is transferred in the same capacity to Umballa, relieving Mr. H. C. Cookson.

THOMSON—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, Mri A. Thomson, C.S., is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Lahore district.

BEAN, Mr. J. D. C. W., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred to the Mooltan district.

PARGITER, Nr. E. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Lower Sutlej and Chenab division Inundation Canals to the Muzuffargarh division.

PARSONS, Lieut. C. G., officiating deputy commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.

LEIGH, Mr. F., assistant secretary to the Government of the Punjab, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for three months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 26.)

WINTER, Mr. E. F. L., deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, is appointed to be Under-Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr. W. H. L. Impey.

BULLEN, Surg. J. W., M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Chunar, vice Surg. J. M. F. Shine, M.S., transferred to Allahabad.

STEWART-WILSON, Mr. C., assistant magistrate, on special duty in the Secretariat, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. R. Partridge.

SHAKESPEAR, Mr. A. M. W., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Unao.

ADAMS, Mr. G., officiating commissioner, Sitapur division, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Benares division.

TWIGG, Mr. J. H., officiating commissioner, Benares division, is appointed to be additional commissioner, Benares.

THOMSON, Rev. W. F., is appointed to be chaplain of Lucknow Cantonments.

O'DOWDA, Mr. C. F., officiating district superintendent of police, Bulandshadr, is posted to the Agra district.

WOODCOCK, Colonel E. M., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Fyzabad district.

COOKE, Mr. F. J., assistant magistrate, is posted to the Bareilly district.

TRETHEWY, Mr. A. W., officiating magistrate and collector at Shahjahanpur, is posted to the Farukhabad district.

KAYE, Mr. W., commissioner, is posted to the Rohilkhand Division.

THOMSON, Mr. J. B., officiating secretary to Government N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is posted to the Mazaffarnagar district.

HOLMES, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, is posted to the Etah district.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., magistrate and collector, is posted to the Jaunpur district.

CROOKE, Mr. W., deputy commissioner, is posted to the Mirzapore district.

ROSE, Mr. E., magistrate and collector, is posted to the Mainpuri district.

HAMBLIN, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Benares district.

GRAY, Mr. P., joint magistrate, is posted to the Allahabad district.

LYLE, Mr. H. W., assistant magistrate, is posted to the Mirzapore district.

CURRIE, Colonel F., commissioner, is posted to the Sitapur division.

MUIR, Mr. J. W., joint magistrate, is posted to Benares.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, is posted to the Agra district.

ANNESLEY, Major R., cantonment magistrate, Ranikhet, is transferred to Bareilly.

TUDBALL, Mr. W., assistant magistrate, Bareilly, is transferred to Shahjahanpur.

PENNEY, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, is tranferred to the Sultanpur district.

QUIN, Colonel J. T., officiating deputy commissioner, Unao, is transferred to the Partabgarh district.

PRATT, Surgeon J. J., is transferred from Etawah to Mainpuri.

VAID, Surgeon C. C., is transferred from Mainpuri to Azamgarh.

TAYLOR, Mr. F. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Benares, is transferred to the Bijnor district.

MARSH, Mr. H., executive engineer, Etawah division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted 22 months' furlough.

CRAMPTON, Mr. A. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, district engineer, Bijnor, is transferred to Bareilly.

LAMBE, Mr. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Mainpuri, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

HART, Mr. R. O., officiating district superintendent of police, Azamgarh, is granted privilege leave for three months.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Oct. 19.)

The following transfers are ordered :—

PINHEY, Mr. A. F., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Yenangyaung to the charge of the Kyaukpadaung sub-division, Myingyan district.

ELIOTT, Lieutenant L. E., assistant commissioner, from Bhamo to the charge of the Mogaung sub division, Bhamo district.

DANIELL, Mr. C. E., assistant commissioner, from Mogaung to the headquarters of the Ruby Mines district.

MOORE-LANE, Mr. G. D., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the office and police of the Sheinmaga sub-division, Shwebo district.

ROBERTS, Lieutenant H. L, is appointed to be an assistant commandant of military police in Upper Burma, and is posted to the Shwebo Battalion.

TARLETON, Mr. G. W., assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, is reduced to the 2nd class of assistant superintendents of police.

MERRIFIELD—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. J. H. Merrifield, extra assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class.

DICKIE—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. D. Dickie of his commission as captain in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 22.)

CHRYSTIE, Colonel G., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Colonel Jenkins.

HODGSON, Lieut.-Colonel G. R., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel Heming.

THOMAS, Mr. T. E., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Colonel Wilton.

ARBUTHNOT, Mr. L. G., superintendent of police, 4th grade, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hodgson.

HUNT, Mr. G. H., acting assistant superintendent of police, Madura district, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district (Tellicherry), during the employment of Mr. West on other duty.

MILITARY.

GODFREY, Colonel G., General List, Infantry, 28th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India (Australia and Europe) on medical certificate for one year ; pension service, 31st year, commenced Aug. 9.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

VIBART, Colonel H. M., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st Class, No. 4 Circle (p.a.), for one year.

DOYLE, Surgeon F. J., Indian Medical Service, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 31.)

LAWRENCE, Lieut.-Colonel J. B., cantonment magistrate, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

NAPIER, Captain C. W., 2nd Somersetshire L.I., is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate, Belgaum, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence.

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BROWN, Mr. C. D., assistant collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in that district.

LEBAILLY, Lieut. A. C., 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, officiating wing officer 19th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

WARNER, Second Lieut. W. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

CARTER, 2nd Lieut. J. R. B. G., 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

CREAGH—The services of Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

SANGSTER, Lieut. A. B., Staff Corps, wing officer 4th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty-two days; pension service, third year, commenced Nov. 10, 1888.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment:—

RICKETTS, Surg. W. S. P.
JENNEY, Surg. G. W.
HUDSON, Surg. C. T.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon J. W. U. Macnamara; Colonel F. H. B Marsh, Inf.; Lieut. S. C. Gough, S.C.; Captain G. W. Younghusband, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel H. P. R. F. Crawfurd, S.C.; Lieut. C. V. T. Townshend, S.C.; Colonel A. Bredin, S.C.; Colonel C. Hayter, C.B., S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. J. O'B. Sexton, S.C.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—D. Morris, C. A. Jones, Surgeon J. W. N. Macnamara. J. S. D. Fraser.

Bombay Estab.—W. J. Holland.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain E. J. Medley, S.C., till May 15, 1890.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. Hudleston, S.C., till Sept. 7, 1890.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Honison-Craufurd, S.C., eight months; Major H. R. D. Thomas, S.C., one month.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. G. White, one and a-half months' furlough; C. P. L. Macaulay, C.I.E. (Cov.), five months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—C. G. W. Macpherson (Cov.), three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. A. J. Johnstone, S.C.; Lieut. R. H. Twigg, S.C.; Lieut. W. J. Underwood, R.A.; Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. T. Brooking, S.C.; Colonel H. A. T. Nepean, S.C.; Surgeon-Major A. M. Branfoot; Lieut. T. H. Plumer, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. C. Holloway, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Captain C. J. Dennys (B.S.C.), J. H. L. Paterson, F. W. Badcock (Cov.), M. S. Howell, C.I.E. (Cov.), Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield, M.B.

Madras Estab.—Major O. V. Boddy, R.E.

NOV. 15.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonels: Majors C. H. Stoddart, J. G. Kelly, and H. V. Hunt, dated Sept. 11, 1889.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain: Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, dated Sept. 14, 1889.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels: Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Madden, Bombay Infantry, dated Sept. 1, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel H. H. P. Cowper, Bengal Cavalry, dated Sept. 4, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Cautley, Bengal Cavalry, dated Sept. 4, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Blaxland, Madras Infantry, dated Sept. 4 1889.; Lieut.-Colonel S. L. Bagshawe, Madras Infantry, dated Sept. 4, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel G. J. V. Someren, Madras Infantry, dated Sept. 7, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Bengal Infantry, dated Sept. 8, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Chatterton, Bengal Infantry, dated Sept. 20, 1889.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in Madras:—Captain J. Fowle, 21st Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, vice Captain G. Lord Binning, who has resigned the appointment, dated Sept. 21, 1889; Captain L. Forde, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, vice Captain Russell, deceased, dated Aug. 30, 1889.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of Madras:—Colonel A. B. Morgan, C.B., half-pay, to be a District Staff Officer, 1st class, dated April 1, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel J. G. R. D. MacNeill, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, to be a District Staff Officer, 1st class, dated April 15, 1889; Captain C. E. Poynder, Madras Staff Corps, to be a District Staff Officer, 2nd class, dated April 1, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—Colonel J. Liston, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Nov. 10, 1889; Colonel S. Beckett, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, dated Nov. 1, 1889; Colonel H. C. Kemble, Bengal Cavalry, dated Oct. 7, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel A. Oldham, Bengal Infantry, dated Nov. 14, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Ramsden, Bengal Infantry, dated Sept. 5, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Gordon, Bombay Infantry, dated Nov. 4, 1889; Deputy Surgeon General W. Walker, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Oct. 31, 1889; Brigade-Surgeon E. Sexton, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, dated Oct. 1, 1889; Surgeon-Major J. Robb, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, dated Nov. 2, 1889.

WAR OFFICE "GAZETTE."

NOVEMBER 12.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services af the undermentioned officers during the late operations in Burma:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Divisions of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) E. Faunce, Madras Staff Corps, Commanding Second Class District, Madras.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel H. A. Little, Bengal Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Bengal; and

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel G. C. Sartorius, Bombay Staff Corps.

The Queen has further been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and Promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the late operations in Burma, bearing date Aug. 23, 1889:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Harvey, the South Wales Borderers; Major C. H. Shepherd, the Norfolk Regiment; Captain R. P. Macdonald, the Hampshire Regiment; Surgeon I. P. Doyle, Indian Medical Service, Madras; Captain F. J. Pink, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment); Captain H. O'Donnell, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. S. C. F. Jackson, the Hampshire Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General, Bengal; Lieut. F. J. Fowler, Bombay Staff Corps; and Lieut. M. J. Tighe, Bombay Staff Corps.

BREVET.

To be Colonels: Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Skene, D.S.O., Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel A. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieut.-Colonels: Major F. Howard, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Major H. H. Kelly, Madras Staff Corps; Captain and Brevet-Major A. G. B. Ternan, Bengal Staff Corps, District Staff Officer, first class, Madras.

MEMORANDUM.

Captain and Brevet-Major T. P. Cather, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, would have been recommended to Her Majesty for promotion had he survived.

To be Majors: Captain B. E. Spragge, D.S.O., the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, District Staff Officer, Second Class, Bengal; Captain E. A. Smith, Royal Artillery; Captain C. H. Westmoreland, Bengal Staff Corps.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

In the despatch from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., reviewing the principal military operations in which the forces under his command in Upper Burma were engaged between March 31, 1888, and March 31, 1889, which has just been published, the names of the following officers have been submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India as having rendered specially valuable service to the State:—

Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B.
Brigadier-General E. Faunce.
Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B.
Colonel A. B. Morgan, C.B.
Colonel G. C. Sartorius, 27th Bombay Infantry.
Colonel W. P. Symons, South Wales Borderers.
Colonel H. A. Little, 12th Bengal Infantry.
Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Harvey, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut.-Colonel C. McD. Skene, D.S.O., 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry.
Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Clark-Kennedy, M.S.C.
Major T. P. Cather, D.S.O., R.E.
Major Francis Howard, Rifle Brigade.
Major T. E. Spencer, 17th Bengal Infantry.
Major C. W. J. Hingston, 10th Bengal Infantry.
Major C. H. B. Norcott, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Major F. D. Raikes, C.I.E.
Major A. G. B. Ternan, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry.
Major C. H. Shepherd, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

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Captain B. E. Spragge, D.S.O., Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain G. H. More-Molyneux, 1st Bombay Infantry.
Captain E. A. Smith, R.A.
Captain F. R. B. Knox, 4th Regiment H. Cavalry.
Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E.
Captain H. Beaufort, R.A.
Captain F. J. Pink, 2nd Queen's.
Captain H. O'Donnell, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry.
Captain R. P. Macdonald, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
Captain R. H. F. Lombe, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.
Captain C. H. Westmoreland, 6th Regiment Bengal Infantry.
Lieut. S. C. F. Jackson, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
Lieut. S. M. Mason, 4th Regiment H. Cavalry.
Lieut. H. King, 33rd Bengal Infantry.
Lieut. C. W. B. Farrant, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. O'B. Minogue, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. H. Morris, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.
Lieut. F. J. Fowler, 27th Bombay Infantry.
Lieut. C. H. Clements, M.S.C.
Lieut. M. T. Tighe, 27th Bombay Infantry.
Lieut. T. C. Benson, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. V. Campbell, M.S.C.
Lieut. H. B. H. Wright, R.E.
Second Lieut. R. de L. Faunce, 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry.
Surgeon-Major A. B. Strahan, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry.
Surgeon J. Crimmin, I.M.S.
Surgeon C. S. Cronin, M.S.
Surgeon H. W. B. Robinson, I.M.S.
Surgeon F. A. Rogers, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry.
Surgeon J. P. Doyle, I.M.D.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

EYRES—Nov. 4, at 82, Cambridge-terrace, W, the wife of Lieut. Cresswell Eyres, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

HEATH—Nov. 7, at Aldershot, the wife of Brevet-Major F. Heath, R.E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEWARD—WILLIAMS—Oct. 29, at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, Canada, Mabel Augusta, only daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Heward and Mrs. Heward, to Hugh Bruce Williams, Royal Engineers, only son of Major-General Edward C. S. Williams, C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

SCOTT—BAMPTON—Nov. 7, at the parish church, Ilkley, Yorks, Ralph George, son of Captain Francis George Scott, late 71st H.L.I., to Marie Augusta Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late Augustus Hamilton Bampton, M.I.C.E., of Plymouth.

SKINNER—DAWSON—Nov. 5, at the Oratory, Brompton. Theodore Henry Skinner, Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel K.O.Y.L.I. (late of 8th, The King's Regiment), to Margaret Mary, younger daughter of the late E. S. F. G. Dawson, Colonel 90th Light Infantry.

WATSON—HOLDEN—Oct. 8, at St. Mary's Church, South Luffenham, Rutland, Deputy Surgeon-General George Alder Watson, Bengal Army, Retired, to Beatrice Blandina, daughter of the Rev. Henry Holden, D.D., Rector of South Luffenham, Honorary Canon, Durham Cathedral.

WILSON—CURTIS—Nov. 11, at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater, Robert Carmichael Wilson, Dublin, son of the late Rev. Professor Wilson, D.D., Belfast, Ireland, to Amy Clarice, elder daughter of the later Major A. F. Curtis, Madras Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

BARROW—Nov. 11, at Ryde, Minnie Beatrice, eldest child of the late Colonel Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal (D.C.O.) Lancers, aged 5.

CLAY—Nov. 8, at Clapham, the Rev. W. French Clay, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., formerly of the Indian Medical Service, Bombay, aged 67.

LAVIE—Nov. 12, at Beveré Cottage, Worcester, Ernest Lavie, last son of the late Sir Thomas Lavie, R.N., K.C.B., served in H.M.'s 8th (King's) Regiment, and many years Adjutant in the Worcestershire Militia, aged 73.

LOWIS—Nov. 7, at The Bungalow, Torquay, Louisa Lowis, widow of the late John Lowis, Esq., of Plean, Stirlingshire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 90.

ROGERS—Nov. 5, at 7, Claremont-terrace, Seaford, Sussex, Georgianna Charlotte, relict of the late John King Rogers, Bengal Educational Department, India, aged 67.

SEWELL—Nov. 7, at The Leauses, Cirencester, of acute Bright's disease and convulsions, Mary Helen Meikle, the wife of Charles Sewell, and eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Weldon, C.I.E., aged 23.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ARNOTT—Oct. 9, at 1, at Hamilton Drive, Hillhead, the wife of Surgeon-Major James Arnott, M.D., Grant Medical College, Bombay, of a daughter.

BARRY—Oct. 25, at Portobello, Elizabeth, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon A. Barry, M.D., Administrating M.O., Nagpore District and Central India Regiments, of a son.

BISSET—Nov. 9, at Old Court, Malabar Hill Bombay, the wife of Major W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.F., Royal Engineers of a daughter.

COOKSEY—Oct. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of W. R. Cooksey, Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, of a daughter.

EALES—Nov. 12, at Hyde Park, Madras, the wife of William John Eales, of a daughter. (Per cablegram.)

GREGSON—Oct. 21, at Bareilly, the wife of G. W. Gregson, N.W.P. and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

IRWIN—Oct. 17, at Burma, the wife of A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., of a daughter.

MARTIN—Oct. 23, at Fyzabad, the wife of Barrack-Sergeant T. Martin, Military Works Department, of a son.

MONTRESOR—Oct. 17, at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieut. E. H. Montresor, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, of a daughter.

O'CALLAGHAN—Oct. 16, at Kohima, the wife of J. O'Callaghan, Assam Military Police, late Norfolk Regiment, of a son.

PRIME—Oct. 25, at Madras, the wife of Mr. G. Prime, Postal Department, of a son.

SEWELL—Oct. 20, at Secunderabad, the wife of J. T. B. D. Sewell, Esq., Superintendent of Police, of a son.

WELCHMAN—Oct. 26, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain E. W. St. G. Welchman, B.S.C., 9th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

WILLIAMS—Oct. 29, at Nowgong, the wife of Major Owen Williams, Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—WADE—Oct. 18, at St. John-the-Baptist's Church, Roorkee, D. R. Davies, Assistant Apothecary, S.M.D., Bengal, to Mary Amelia, eldest daughter of Senior Apothecary W. H. F. Wade.

WOOD—GOOD—Oct. 21, at St. John the Evangelist's, Colaba, Ernest J. Macfarlane Wood, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, second son of the Rev. J. Wood, Stoke, Devonport, to Maud Lucy Besborough, second daughter of Surgeon-Major J. Good, Retired M.S., Birkenshaw, Yorkshire, granddaughter of the late Sir W. H. Drake, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—Oct. 11, at New Chaman, Afghanistan, Archibald M. A. Harris, Lieut., Royal Engineers, aged 24.

HILLS—Oct. 23, at Umballa, Janet, the wife of Colonel George Scott Hills, 28th Punjab Infantry.

PEDDIE—Oct. 16, at Madhupur, Alice, the wife of Graham Peddie, E.I.N., Bengal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN GORDON, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is to be attached to Prince Albert Victor's party as Camp Quartermaster.

MR. GREENWAY, of the 8th Kings, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir Steuart Bayley.

THE following changes are said to be about to take effect in the Medical Department of the Punjab:—Surgeon G. F. Nicholson, acting Civil Surgeon of Delhi, on the return of Surgeon-Major T. E. L. Bate, succeeds Surgeon-Major John O'Neill as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab. Surgeon Dr. O'Neill to Karnal as Civil Surgeon. Surgeon S. Little, who has been acting at Umballa, proceeds to Chanawan, Gujranwala, where he remains until February next, afterwards proceeding to take up the Civil Surgeoncy of Dalhousie permanently.

IT has been decided that mess dress will be required in the case of officers attending the Muridki Camp, so baggage must be increased accordingly.

THE question of a change in the full dress of the Bengal Cavalry has not been finally decided, but it is unlikely, as we said some time back, that any radical change will be made

THE whole of the sixty probationers for the Staff Corps from English regiments at home will this year be posted to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where subalterns for the Native regiments are much required.

AN Army circular has been framed notifying the transfer of the Military Works under Madras, Bombay, and local administrations to the Military Works Department, with Colonel Sanford as head of the whole Department in India.

THE business of distributing Burma Medals to those entitled to them is making satisfactory progress. Up to the 30th September 28,322 medals (17,200 silver, and 11,122 bronze) had been issued, the total claims received up to that date having been in number 29,253 (17,592 for silver and 11,661 for bronze medals).

THERE is no likelihood of any immediate change being made in the conditions of service of the Bengal *silladar* cavalry, but certain proposals have been made by the military authorities to the Government of India with a view to lessening the charges which fall upon the men. The fullest consideration will have to be given to these before any orders can be issued, particularly as the financial aspect of the subject has come prominently to the front.

THE parade which Brigadier-General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, held at Secunderabad on the eve of the termination of his last visit cost the State the loss of nine horses, worth collectively Rs. 7,000. "Eight," the *Deccan Times* was told, "died from congestion of the lungs, and one

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broke its back. Besides this the horse hospitals are full of cripples. Dashing cavalry movements are no doubt good in their way, and in the field on actual service an occasional sacrifice of both men and animals may be necessary to secure an advantage; but we fail to see the use of this kind of thing in the time of peace."

An exaggerated report as to insubordination in 4th Pioneer Regiment has appeared in a Madras paper. A few of the men were insubordinate and refused to enter the railway carriages on the occasion of 200 men being transferred from Trichinopoly to the Peryar Irrigation works. Eight men are to be tried by court-martial.

The Commander-in-Chief of Madras will probably make a tour through Burma this cold weather to inspect the garrison there, and may visit the Chin country and remain with the Brigadier-General Symons' force for a short time.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP *SERAPIS*.

H.M.S. *Serapis*, Commander F. B. Boardman, C.B., arrived in Bombay Harbour on Tuesday morning, October 29, from Portsmouth. The vessel called at Malta, Port Said, and Aden on her way, and brought 71 officers, 19 ladies, 8 children, 1,154 European rank and file, 64 women, and 71 children. The weather experienced on the voyage was very pleasant, with the exception of the heat, which was excessive in the Red Sea. During the voyage two infants died from convulsions. There were three cases of scarlet fever among children, on account of which they were landed at Aden, with their parents, three men and two women. The *Serapis* passed the troopship *Crocodile* homeward bound. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Major E. Blaksley; Captains C. E. Moberley, R. M. Crofton; Lieuts. J. E. W. Headlem, St. J. L. H. du Plat Taylor, J. Haggard, E. P. Smith, and Mrs. H. B. Dodgson.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Kilner, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Burgess and two daughters, Major and Mrs. H. A. Rigg, Major and Mrs. J. W. T. Spencer; Captains H. B. Brownlow, J. M. Stopford; Lieuts. S. J. A. Muter, Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Campbell, O. K. Tancock, E. J. Cleeve, C. J. Blunt; Second-Lieuts. N. F. Gordon, R. E. A. Le Mottie, F. T. Oldham; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorne.

C. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.—Major W. G. Knox, C.B.; Captain and Lady G. Thomas, Bart.; Lieuts. T. G. Best, H. L. A. Jenkinson, F. H. F. R. McMeckan.

Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.—Second-Lieuts. W. H. Hunt, and C. W. G. Orr.

2nd Devonshire.—Major and Mrs. R. E. Kersol, Lieuts. W. B. Landes, P. J. L. Good.

1st East Surrey.—Captain W. H. Ellis, Second-Lieut. W. H. Dickson.

2nd Derbyshire.—Quartermaster W. Fox.

Indian Medical Staff.—Surgeons F. R. Ozzard, W. S. P. Ricketts, Surgeon and Mrs. E. Jennings, A. E. Hendly, G. W. Jenney, C. T. Hudson.

Royal Engineers.—Second-Lieuts. H. R. Stockley, C. H. W. Crookshank, S. G. Rivett-Carnac, J. F. H. Carmichael, W. A. S. Kincaird, J. S. Liddell, G. B. Kingstone, H. F. Thuillier.

B. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain F. L. Cunliffe; Lieuts. G. MacMicking, A. D. Young, W. A. Robinson.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Major Hon. F. W. J. Shore; Lieut. L. G. F. Gordon; Second Lieut. C. F. Templer.

Southern Division, Royal Artillery.—Captain R. W. Fuller; Second Lieut. W. C. R. Tannar.

1st East Lancashire.—Captain and Mrs. A. J. A. Wright and child.

2nd Royal Irish.—Second Lieut. J. S. M. Shea, H. W. Cruddas.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W. D. Willson, and five children; Surgeon and Mrs. W. Keays, Surgeon and Mrs. J. C. Culling, W. P. Feltham.

5th Lancers.—Captain A. C. King.

1st Bradford.—Second Lieut. R. M. C. Stevens.

2nd West Bedford Riding.—Second Lieut. W. Beale.

1st Connaught Rangers.—Second Lieut. F. T. T. Moore; Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Mahon.

Wife of Captain A. Eardley Wilmot.

A Rangoon paper says that one of two recently escaped prisoners at the Mandalay Jail presented himself voluntarily at the prison doors a few days after regaining his liberty, and stated that he felt he had done wrong, and thought to make amends by giving himself up. Such an instance of conscientiousness on the part of an escaped prisoner has never happened, it is believed, in Lower Burma jails. Perhaps the difficulty of getting work where he was unknown may have influenced the man to voluntarily surrender his liberty after regaining it. The other runaway is still at large.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

BRITISH CREDIT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—We must be careful to preserve our credit among our Native subjects, and especially among the soldiers of our Native Army. Credit is a plant of a delicate growth, and a rude shock to it may destroy it for ever.

Hitherto our savings banks have been a great success, but if we neglect indispensable checks on fraud, and allow those who trust us with their money to be ruined through our negligence, we shall bring British Administration into contempt, and force our Native soldiers to hide their savings in the walls of their houses or in their fields rather than take them to our Treasuries.

Please to cast a glance on page 1063 of your Paper of the 11th inst. Is it worth the while of the Empress of India to plead a legal quibble, and by so doing evade restoring to one of her brave soldiers the money which he has entrusted to her care? Why are the Post Office clerks not punished for neglecting to take the trouble to distinguish between a signature in Hindui and a Goormookhi one? Ought not some effort to be made to discover the thief who has obtained the soldier's money?

Why did the Postmaster pay to a suspicious character without referring to the Officer Commanding the Regiment?

Ten or twelve pounds' sterling may be a small sum for the Imperial Exchequer to lose, but it means ruin to the family of a soldier.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Nov. 13.

A TAKE OF WOE.

A party of thirty-nine Persian Zoroastrians have arrived in Bombay from Persia after undergoing unusual privations and hardships; and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* publishes, on their behalf, a tale of woe, the incidents of which might well be woven into a romance of thrilling interest. The party consists of men, women, and children, and took forty-two days to arrive here from their native country. On the morning of the tenth day they had gone two stages from Shirjan, when they met a party of Moguls going from Bombay to their homes in Persia, and were informed by them that a band of armed robbers was in their rear, and they were warned to clear out of the place as fast as they could. The warning was at once availed of very thankfully; and the Zoroastrian party sped away from the locality. The same evening, however, as they approached the bottom of a hill, they encountered a band of thirteen masked robbers who were armed to the teeth. The first demand the robber made was that the Zoroastrian travellers should throw away their sticks and clubs. In the presence of armed men, they were obliged to submit to this demand. The men were then put into groups of five, and were bound together by their arms. They and their women and children, who were riding on hired camels, were then taken by circuitous ways into a jungle, where they were deprived of everything valuable. They had with them goods for presentation to their friends and relations, silk goods, and other articles of the aggregate value of about Rs. 1,600, with which the robbers loaded one of the camels, and then three of the masked marauders cleared out of the jungle with the loaded camel. Some of the plundered party, especially the women, had cash with them, which, watching a favourable opportunity, they buried in the ground. They were then taken further on to a more cool and secluded spot, where they were divested of all their valuable clothing and everything of value they had upon their persons. With these another camel was loaded. The robbers made use of the most violent threats to the women, and demanded that they should give up anything they had concealed, or else the men would be killed before their eyes. Having satisfied themselves that nothing more remained to plunder, the robbers released the arms of the men and made them sit down in a ring. One of them, named Vafadar, who had been divested of all his silk goods, asked for the return of cloth sufficient to cover himself. This request the robbers construed into a defiance of their authority, and they passed a sentence of death upon Vafadar for his contumacious conduct. A consultation was held regarding the manner of his death; and four of the robbers took him to some distance from the rest. At this moment, there was a sudden change in the aspect of affairs; and a dispute arose among the robbers as to the share of each in the plunder. It preserved Vafadar from death. The unfortunate travellers, who were sitting in a ring, were told to keep their eyes fixed upon the ground, any one who ventured to look up being threatened with instant death.

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Whilst they were thus sitting with lowered heads, the robbers threw among them a quantity of gram-flour, and disappeared in the nearest bushes. With great trouble the travellers traced their way back from the jungle towards the main road. They dug up the cash which some of them had succeeded in burying underground. After two days' privation, hungry and thirsty, they went back to Shirjan. They lodged a complaint before the Governor of Shirjan, who distinctly told them that he could do nothing in the matter, that the place where they were robbed was not within his jurisdiction, and that they should go and complain to the Governor of Yezd. They found shelter in the houses of three Zoroastrian piecegoods dealers of Shirjan, one of whom wrote a narrative of the hardships and distress they had undergone, and addressed it to Mr. Ardasir Meherban of Yezd. Having remained four days in Shirjan without getting any redress, the disappointed travellers started for Bunder Abbas. They had not money enough to pay for their passages by steamer from Bunda Abbas to Bombay, but a benevolent Persian merchant supplied them with means to procure them passages. Thus deprived of all their worldly possessions, broken down in spirit, and having undergone much distress, they have arrived in Bombay, their only consolation being that not a single member of the party had lost his or her life. This tale of woe should furnish food for serious reflection to those who sometimes forget the blessings of security of life and property they enjoy under the just and benign British Government, or those who delude themselves with the belief that anything approaching such blessings can be obtained in the dominions of the Shah of Persia notwithstanding the civilizing influences which His Majesty's frequent visits to Europe may be supposed to work in improving his policy or his modes of government.

THE MAIL DAY DECISION.

The *Pioneer* learns that it has been finally settled that there is to be a Saturday departure of the English mails from Bombay all the year round. They will be closed at such an hour as to permit of a half holiday being kept, and there will be no interference with the observance of the Sabbath. The only condition on the part of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in connection with the new arrangement is that they shall not be fined for the late arrival of mails in London. This can only occur when the fortnightly Australian steamer is late. Calcutta will benefit greatly by a Saturday departure, as the English mails will be delivered on Wednesday morning in time for letters to be answered the same evening. This will do away with the necessity for a special train from Calcutta to Bombay

OBITUARY.

—o—

MAJOR WILLIAM DICKSON, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, who served in the Punjab, died on the 30th ult., at Edinburgh, in his sixty-fifth year.

SURGEON-MAJOR JAMES ATKINSON WEST SPENCE, late Madras Medical Establishment, died on the 5th inst., at 35, Woburn-place, London.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD DAVIDSON, late Royal (Bengal) Engineers, died on the 1st inst., at his residence, Tudor House, Wandsworth, aged sixty-two years.

COLONEL JOSEPH OUSELEY, whose death was lately announced, was one of the oldest officers of the Bengal Army and a learned Oriental scholar. Soon after arriving in Calcutta he was, in 1821, attached to the College of Fort William, and in 1824 he became assistant professor of the Sanscrit, Mahratta, and Bengali languages. In the following year he succeeded Dr. Lumsden as professor of Arabic and Persian. From 1833 to 1838 he was secretary to the college, and in the latter year he was nominated Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, an appointment which he resigned in 1844, on returning to England to join the East India College as professor of Arabic and Persian. In 1862 he was appointed one of the examiners in Oriental languages for the Civil Service Commissioners, and he held that position till 1883, having been engaged for upwards of sixty years in teaching Eastern languages.

THE precise nature, says the *Pioneer*, of the connection between Mr. Bradlaugh and the Congress has never been exactly explained; but he leaves no doubt about his ardour in "the cause." He has already drafted a Bill for the reform of the Legislative Councils in India, and several of the phrases in the memorandum with which he commends his essay to the attention of the public suggest a faith that would remove much greater mountains than even the Congress raises in the path of the student of Indian politics. "Should the Congress approve the system, I shall, of course, draft the Bill accordingly," is one of several sentences suggesting an implicit trust which must be extremely gratifying to Mr. Hume and Mr. Eardley Norton, but which, to those who know how far the Congress really represents the Indian people, is apt to raise the question whether Mr. Bradlaugh's criticism of the existing administration is likely to be either impartial or sagacious.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Nov. 21 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 2.

For Bombay : Surg. A. H. Deane, Mr and Mrs. W. Richardson, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillwray, Mr. A. H. Straker, Capt. and Mrs. Angel Scott, Col. E. Maude, Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Mr. G. Beaumont, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Judd and child, Mrs. and the Misses Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Rev. W. and two Misses Field, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. R. Prior, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Miss Merriman, Miss Stewart, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers, Mr. Curnow, Mr. Boxall, Mrs. F. Field, Mr. G. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth and infant, Mrs. Swain and child, Miss Hubbelthwaite, Lieut. D. C. Young, Miss Hardy, Mr. G. A. Rose, Mrs. Jackson, Miss M. Ryan, Miss E. McCarthy, Miss M. A. Murphy, Mr. B. Byrne, Miss M. A. Harte, Mrs. Rosario and family, Miss Lawden, Miss Peddie, Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Stewart Prince, Miss Rampini, Mrs. E. Brown, Mr. Prewett, Capt. G. J. Shore, Mrs. Cregreen, Mrs. Fabo. *From Brindisi :* Mr. J. C. R. Johnston, Mr. J. E. Vallance, Hon. and Mrs. Rampini, Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. C. Lidstone, Mr. Kulemkampff, Miss Badcock, Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott, Major G. Eliott, Mr. Allbless, Mr. Vazifdar, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. and Miss Elton, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Capt. Fenton, Mr. Alison, Sir R. Harvey, Mr. Weightman, Mr. Clayton, Messrs. F. and D. Prestage, Mr. Micrulachi, Mr. and Mrs. Wallick, Capt. Medley, Mr. Dawson, Dr. Codrington, Capt. R. G. Jones, Mr. Webb, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. Miller, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Topping, Mr. Topping, jun., Mr. Goodson, Mr. H. W. Buckland. *From Ismailia* : Mrs. J. Fairlie, Miss Helen Muir, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Rev. E. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony.

For Malta : Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lieut. Fitton, Mr. Fitzherbert, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. G. C. Benson, Capt. Brown, Mr. Dowell, Lieut. J. H. Southey, Mrs. Croxon and child. Mr. H. Schofield, Capt. Linsay Caird, Mr. and Mrs. de Teissier, Capt. Hemphill, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Selwyn and party, Miss Kerrick, Sir R. and Lady Thompson, Misses Thompson, Rev. G. and Mrs. Henslow, Mrs. Walters, Capt. Green, Mr. Besley, Mr. Billinghurst, Mr. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Pawley, Lieut. R. C. Bowen, Lieut. R. Keene, Gunner Munday, Mr. Walters.

For Gibraltar : Lord Edward Cecil, Hon. J. Cumming Bruce, Mr. D. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Ryden, Capt. and Mrs. Wiggins, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. R. Bankes, Mr. Brymer, Gunners Dodd and Hutchinson, Mr. and Miss Martin, Miss O'Sullivan, Miss E. Moore, Mr. Barkeley, Corpl. Keikly, Mr. Pereira.

For Madras *(via Bombay)* : Two Misses Robertson.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Nov. 28 ; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Madras : Mrs. and Miss Staines, Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. C. du P. Thornton, Mr. A. B. Jackson.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Hosil and infant, Mrs. G. A. Strover and child, Lady Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Mitchell, Miss L. Payton, Mr. G. Simpson, Mr. Lovegrove, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Babonam and infant. *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs. Liddiard and child, Mr. Massaoutis, Mr. Lutrari, Mr. and Miss Jackson, Lord and Lady Cremorne. *From Port Said* : Mr. Wendell.

For Bombay : Dr. W. Kaye, Lieut.-Col. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodd, Mr. Eagleson, Miss Glover, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Caccia, Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. W. H. Lloyd, Mr. A. P. Greufell, Mr. D. Gracie. *From Naples* : Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Aitken.

For Gibraltar : Capt. H. Elliot, Miss H. Hilliam, Mr. McLean, Miss Hart.

For Port Said : *From Gibraltar :* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mott.

For Ismailia : Mr. T. W. Legh, M.P., Mrs. Legh.

For Colombo : Mr. Willcocks.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, Nov. 28 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 9.

For Madras *(via Bombay)* : Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Branfoot.

For Colombo : *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Langenberg.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Mr. W. de C. Ireland, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. W. E. Lewis, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. S. J. Guise.

For Alexandria : Mrs. Clanchy, Miss Johnson, Miss Higgins, Miss M. J. Tomkins, Miss Bain, Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Moss and family, Miss Caillard, Miss Stainland, Miss Crombie, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. and Miss F. Close, Mr. Snelgrove. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Maris, Miss Hays, Mr. Brooke. *From Venice* : Lady St. John, Hon. Miss S. St. John, Hon. Miss M. St. John, Mr. Judd, Mrs. Senior, three Misses Fielden, Rev. and Mrs. Krudenier, Mr. S. D. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. Barratt.

For Brindisi : Dr. and Mrs. Barron.

For Ismailia : Mr. W. E. Garstin, Mr. Cowper.

For Malta : Two Misses Thursby, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Sainsbury, Mr. A. Lyon.

For Gibraltar : Miss Stow, Miss Strand.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 6 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 16.

For Bombay : Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. H. R. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray and infant, Mr. Baumbach, Rev. S. L. and Mrs. Lye, Rev. Chas. Gore, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Ditmas, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burges, Surg. A. Silcock and friend, Colonel Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Barradaile, Miss Turner, Mr. Connal, Mr. Grant, Miss Hickson, Miss Smee, Miss Hall, Miss Bates. *From Brindisi* : Dr. Parker, Mr. H. R. Stephen, Mr. Agelastro, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Major W. H. and Mrs. Browne, Mr.

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E. Gibson, Mr. H. Cayley, Dr. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Boydell, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. E. Rule, Lieut. Panken, Mr. Reed, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Sarjant. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Lambrinudi, Mr. Brandt, Dr. and Mrs. Conaughy, Mr. McConaughy.

For Ismailia: Mrs. and Miss McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clepham, Miss Newton, Miss Drew, Miss M. Browne. *From Brindisi*: Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Furneaux.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. O. Kellie-MacCullum and two children, Miss Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Gaeton, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and infant.

For Gibraltar: Miss Reavil, Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Brookway and two children.

For Malta: Mr. A. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and children, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Purvis.

For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Hasket-Smith.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Dec. 12; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and child.

For Bombay: Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Kennedy.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. L. Bell, Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Rev. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Willett, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Ball.

For Yokohama: Mr. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. C. Naylor, Mr. R. and Miss Naylor, Miss Creyke.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Cunningham and two children.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Dec. 12; from Brindisi, Dec. 23.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. H. B. Beresford, Mr. B. Scott, Earl of Kerry, Lord Fitzmaurice.

For Malta: Mr. R. de Chichester, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bather, Mr. McN. and two Misses Love.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant, Lieut.-Colonel R. Lynch Stanton, Mr. A. C. White.

For Alexandria: Capt. and Miss Way, Miss Phelp, Mr. Fehr, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Miss Blackley, Mr. Antoni, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Miss E. Robinson, Miss S. F. Sangar.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Mathews.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Major G. Proudfoot, Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Miss Fake, Mrs. Johns. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. R. V. Hart. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Jessoe, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Singer.

For Port Said: Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook.

For Ismailia: Miss M. Broderick, Mrs. and Miss McNeale, Miss Ball.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes.

For Bombay: *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Christian.

For Ismailia: Miss Browne.

For Naples: Mr. F. A. Maberley, Miss Aline Pierre.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Kidder. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Shaw Stewart and party.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut.-Col. Walter Scott.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

From Bombay: Rev. Dr. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smyth. *From Port Said*: Mr. Agelasto.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. H. Jackson, three Misses Pontifex.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. P. Urquhart.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 20.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.

For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. Crommelin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Miss Sell, Miss Kember, Miss Thomas, Miss Norman, Rev. E. Sell, Miss E. Rogers, Rev. and Mrs. Larsen, Mr. J. W. Noble.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Taylor, Miss Watson, Mr. S. N. J. Risley, Mrs. Burke and two infants, Mr. A. G. L. Dupuis, Mr. F. Marsh, Mr. Bertie Geddes, Mrs. Arthur Chamier.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. Cox, Mrs. Mitchell and family, Miss Barrett, Mr. G. D. Oswell, Mrs. and two Misses Morey, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Harrison, Mr. F. Rowe, Mr. H. Robinson, Lady Victoria Freke, Miss G. M. Bayly, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Miss Holmes, Mr. Freke, Mr. Percy Freke, Mr. C. C. Chambers, Mr. H. D. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Scrivener and four children, Mr. H. C. Hurle, Mr. E. G. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Edmiston, Miss Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hannay, Mr. A. A. Glass, Miss Locke King.

For Port Said: Miss Campbell and maid.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dhranda*, to sail Dec. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Stally and infant.

For Colombo: Mr. Norton Disney, Miss Violet Disney, Dr. John Murdoch, Miss Steveuson.

For Madras: Miss Hutcheon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Nov 28.

For Bombay: Mr. Grenan, Miss Coxon, Mrs. Morgan, child, and ayah, Mrs. Hastings, Capt. and Mrs. Du Buisson, Mrs. Hoey, infant and maid.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Dec. 12.

For Bombay: *From Port Said*: Miss Grace McKinnon, Rev. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Miss Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Mrs. Newall, child, and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E. E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. McMullin, Mr. Watson and four children, Miss Evans, Mr. S. B. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Sparkes and three children, Capt. Parr Campbell, two Misses Parr Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Devine, two children, two Misses Devine, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Tippetts and child, Miss Tippetts, Mrs. Platton and child, Lieut. L. E. Cooper, Miss Francis

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. G. S. Hogge.

For Kuraceee: Major A. S. and Mrs. McRae, Capt. A. F. Hogge, two Misses Hogge, Capt. and Mrs. Worlledge, Miss Dolman.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macdonald*, from London, Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. B. Powell, Mr. W. H. Harvey, Mr. B. Rees, Mr. Rochwell.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Drummond*, from London, Nov. 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thackwell, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mr. Samuel Toms, Mr. B. Mackenzie.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. Dickson and family.

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Ormsby, Mr. Thomas L. McAlpine, Mr. Walker.

For Madras: Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Scudder.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare, Mr. O. Hoernle, Capt. Hatton, Mr. A. S. Pereira.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, at Bombay, Oct. 28.

From London: Lieut. Beadon, Mr. A. Brown.

From Southampton: Mr. Seagrin, Mr. Calderlank.

From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Brodie, Col. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. G. T. Jackson, Mr. G. S. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Lieut.-Col. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. R. Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Cleghorne, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. T. C. Gale, Mr. Snell, Miss Evelyn Ward, Mr. G. Craig, Mr. Walkendy, Mr. and Mrs. Hindley, Mr. Nellor.

From Aden: Mrs. Ashby.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, at Bombay.

From London: Surgeon-Gen. Pinkerton, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kaye, Miss Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two children, Mr. R. Turnbull, Col. Goodfellow, Lady and Miss Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Staunton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Zat and infant, Mr. Millar, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. Boult, Mr. J. Downing, Master Downing, Mr. H. Downing, Miss A. Downing, Mrs. Meares, Miss Reed, Mrs. and Miss Hojel, Miss K. Hojel, Miss Maynard, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Kellie and infant, Mr. Doare's two children, Miss Brookes, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Groves, Mr. Howman, Mr. Hagberg, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Leach, Miss Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Capt. Welchman, Miss Brodie, Capt. Deans, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lowis, Mrs. Gauntlett, Mr. J. H. Simpson, Mr. E. Jones, Miss Low, Miss A. Macmillan, Mr. F. Gands, Mr. Danes, Capt. W. W. Hunter, Mr. Gravis, Mrs. Young and three children, Mrs. Frost, Mr. J. S. Moss, Dr. Morton, Mrs. E. Taylor, Mr. Gouleton, Mr. R. H. Grez, Mrs. Sealey, Mr. Tomkinson, Miss Jennings.

From Marseilles: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. G. N. Young, Mr. G. B. Allen, Dr. R. MacLeod, Mr and Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Miss Laurence, Col. Walker, Mr. Garrett, Surg.-General B. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Sadwan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rose, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Rattigan, one gentleman and child, Mr. G. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Franks, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. B. Bulkley, Miss Bulkley, Mr. H. G. Mann, Miss Mann, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Llewhellin, Mr. A. B. Hall, Mr. C. H. Gellez, Mr. Izat, Mr.

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Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Bristead, Mrs. G. Lewis, Lieut.-Colonel W. Manderson, Capt. Carter, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. Goldring, Mr. Cox and infant, Mrs. A. Mone, Mrs. J. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Seaton, Mr. A. Oldham, Mr. A. H. V. Reid, Captain and Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. McNair, Gen. W. H. Ellis, Colonel Wilmot, Mr. Wiseman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Mr. Slater, Mr. A. B. Gradon, Mr. Dixon, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. G. Mayne, Miss H. M. Bulkeley, Capt. Becher, Mr. J. Rock, Rev. R. Bateman, Miss Gibson, Mr. H. M. Abass, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. P. G. Greig, Mr. R. M. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Greig and infant, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Mander, Mr. and Mrs. Tathill, Mr. Townsend, Mr. G. L. Harris, Mr. Sibold, Mr. R. King.

From Marseilles to Kurrachee: Mrs. Edgar.

From Marseilles to Madras: Mr. C. E. Cood, Mr. L. Huson, Mr. Huson, Mr. Graham Watson, Mr. Clogstoun.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Nov. 1.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Partridge and infant, Mrs. Childers and infant, Capt. J. E. de V. Tattersall, Mrs. Harrison and three children, Mr. J. Ranken, Mrs. J. M. Lane and two children, Miss and three Masters Nesfield, Mrs. Lucas.

For Brindisi: Lieut. H. D. Watson, Col. J. Sconce, Mr. G. K. Wasey, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Robert Walker, Mr. L. W. Teyen, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. G. C. Stowell.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, from Bombay, Nov. 8.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Sealy.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. O'Burne.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, from Bombay, Nov. 15.

For London: Mrs. Durand and infant, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. P. Harrison and infant, Miss Harrison, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Emily Harrison, Miss Ada Harrison.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Bryant and two infants.

For Aden: H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, Col. Cavaye, Col. Jopp, Col. Greig, Col. Merriman, Brig.-General C. P. Knowles.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Nov. 14; from Marseilles, Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Glendinning and infant, Lady Metcalfe, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Long, Mr. E. Bibby, Capt. E. A. Young, Miss Taylor, Mr. G. C. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Rev. Mr. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Leightowler, Miss Lynch, Lady Thompson and infant, Mrs. Ten Brocke and infant, Mr. F. W. Shaw, Miss Latham, Miss Rose, Miss Munro, Mrs. Whyte. *From Marseilles:* Mr. and Mrs. R. B. King and infant, Mr. Rose, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. B. Oldfield, Mr. F. Peacock, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton and child, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr G. W. Walker, Mr. H. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Craigie, Dr. and Mrs. Evers, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Mr. H. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Miller, Mr. A. T. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Apperley, Mrs. C. H. Luard, Mr. Darby Griffiths, Mr. R. A. Oldham, Mr. J. McL. Wilson, Mr. James. *From Ismailia*: Mr. E. D. Cohen. *From Port Said:* Two Messrs. Bloomfield.

For Port Said: Sergt.-Maj. Gooding, Sir L. Jones Parry.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jones Williams, Mr. W. R. Martin, Major-General Irving Graham, Rev. Noel Platt, Miss Graham, Miss Platt, Mr. Callan, Lady Milton.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Gibbs and child, General Brine, Capt. Wyllie, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Dupuis.

For Marseilles: Two Misses Smith Dorrien, Lady and Miss Delamere, Mr. Luson.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. J. P. Bedford.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 14; from Naples, Nov. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Hudson, Mrs. Joll, Miss Sergent, Mrs. A. K. Dougall and two infants, Mr. J. E. K. Boyd, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. R. S. Trivin, Mr. F. G. Hickson, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mr. Temple, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Samuel, Mr. F. C. Trench, Miss Harley, Miss Beatson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bellagh, Mr. T. Young, Mrs. Mears and child, Mr. C. F. Wing, Mr. A. A. Lyall, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Cadge, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Miss Saunders, Mr. R. N. Mathewson, Baboo Joomeer. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Bestie, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. J. E. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Creatin, Mr. C. Gairdner, Miss Gairdner, Mr. and Mrs. Framstadt, Mrs. Butlin, Mr. G. B. Gentil.

For Madras: Mrs. Phillips, Rev. Mr. Marter, Rev. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. Walton, Miss Walton, Rev. W. Longman, Mr. A. Thompson, Miss Barclay, Mr. F. Miller, Rev. H. C. Parker. *From Port Said:* Mr. Thummler.

For Gibraltar: Sir Henry and Lady Drummond Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. E. G. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. de Sauty and two children, Gunner Youngs, Miss Wilson.

For Colombo: Mr. Brown, Mrs. Waldock and two children, Mr. Waldock, jun., Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bovill and infant, Mrs. George Vanderspar and child, Hon. G. A. Lascelles, Mr. A. B. Walker.

For Naples: Mr. W. C. and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. W. V. and Mrs. Wickers, Mr. A. H. Cathcart, Miss Wildring, Mrs. Dempster.

For Ismailia: Mr. B. Lemere, Asst. Paymr. J. Taylor, Mr. A. Watson.

For Port Said: Mrs. Dixon.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Victoria*, from London, Nov. 15; from Brindisi, Nov. 25.

For Alexandria: Coles Pasha, Mrs. Coles and family, Mr. and Mrs. Delaforce, Capt. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Diblay, Miss Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Helpman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Joseph, Miss B. Alston, Mrs. Garston, Mrs. Eckersley, Capt. Macdonald, Mr. Carver, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Collings. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Hewat, Mr. R. Lamb. *From Venice:* Mrs. Wingate, Lady Wingate, two Misses Wingate, Col. Sir John and Miss Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. and Miss Muir, Mr. J. M. and two Misses Cook, Miss Warre, Mr. Baglioni, Rev. E. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bewley, Mr. Moll, Hon. C. F. and Mrs. Berkeley, Dr. Warthington, Mr. J. Marshall, Capt. G. Brown, Capt. Besant, Miss Bush, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. N. and two Misses Chamberlain, Mr. Mrs. and two Misses Kenrick.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Angel-Scott, Mr. Fitzherbert. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Miss McIlwraith.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Bower and family, Mr. and Miss Murray.

For Colombo: Mr. W. E. Master. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Symes, Mr. F. Walker.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Verschoyle, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McJonaughy, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Fulmann, Mr. Ball, Mr. Harvey James.

For Malta: Rev. J. D. Addison, Mrs. Moody, Mr. Bodham, Miss Lancaster, Miss Gardner, Capt. Yaldwyn.

For Gibraltar: Mr. E. H. Glenny, Mr. T. Ward.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, sailed Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Pitt, Mr. Bushley, Mr. Webb, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Bruce, Miss Hattie L. Bruce, Master Harold M. Bruce, Miss Lillie H. Bruce, Master George H. Bruce, Miss C. H. Bruce, Miss Connell, Rev. J. and Mrs. Shillidy, Master Shillidy, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Chas. Gordon, Rev. and Mrs. Blackstrock and two children, Mrs. H. C. Hazen, Miss Gault, Miss Cameron, Miss Ethel Cooke, Miss Jessie Cooke, Rev. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth, Mr. G. Molesworth, Mrs. Midwinter and child, Lieut Leader.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Calcutta, Oct. 15.

Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Rowe and family, Miss Gow and nurse, Mr. W. Blyth, Dr. Kennay, Mr. G. Gray, Mr. D. B. Ladner, Mr. N. Nicholas, Mr. Thos. Parsons, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. F. Bond, Mrs. Leggatt and child

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Nov. 22.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Williams, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips.

Per s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, Nov. 29.

From Brindisi: Rev. Sir J. Phillips, Bart., Lady Phillips, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Woodburn, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Vibart, Mrs. A. G. Begbie, Mrs. Nairne, Colonel McNaughton.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	20 Nov.	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Crocodile	—	—	—	—	21 Nov.
Serapis	—	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	23 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99¾	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent		103½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		97	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		104	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		106	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	980
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Abort	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	109
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	425
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,120
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,475
French	all	...	60	...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khanganm	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	420
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	200
New Berar	500	...	35	...	510
New Indian	125	...	10	...	95
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	465
Volkart	all	...	75	...	6 5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	300
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	530
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	375
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	85
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	-	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	710
Central India	600	...	45	...	1,200
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	470
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	690
Framjee Petit	1,000	...	25	...	545
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	186
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	760
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	-
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	25	...	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	580
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	925
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	760
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jawraz Babjo	1,000	...	45	...	920
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	580
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	410
Leopold	100	...	5	...	160
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,025
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,150
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	120
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,625
Nagpur	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	670
Oriental	625	...	15	...	390
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	--	...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,280
Soonderdas	1,000	...	30	...	400
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	150
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	290
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	35	...	380
Western India	1,000	...	25	...	510

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5 6	—	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	87
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	360
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,295
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—October 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.				
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 99	4 to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885)	... —	0 to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	... 102	8 to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	... 102	8 to	—
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	... —	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6	of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6	of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to	—
6	of 1884-6 (1905)	102	8 to	—
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103	4 to	—
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103	4 to	—
4½	of 1882 (1902)	99	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	130 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India...	£12½	165 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	25 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	103 to 104
Bengal Coal	100	1,780 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	...17s.6d.	14½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4½ to 4¾
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	380 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to 91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to 149
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70 to —
Equitable Coal	250	172½ to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	68 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	195 to —
Gourepore	100	125 to 126
Great Eastern Hotel	100	80 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	119 to 120
India General Steam Navigation	100	99 to 90
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	73 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	103 to 104
New Beorbhoom Coal	100	198 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to —
Riverside Press	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	91 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	90 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to 109

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	52 to —
Do. contributory	80	36 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	190 to 195
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	88 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 38
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	93 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	52 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	39 to —
Gudogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	220 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hoolungoorie (Assam)	100	82 to 83
Indian Terai	500	190 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	63 to 63
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)... ...	100	53 to 54
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	192 to —
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—November 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	100 to 100¼
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	106½ to 107
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	105 to 107
4	Do. 1886-90	105 to 107
4½	Mauritius, 1831	103 to 105
6	Do. 1895-96	110 to 115
4	Do.	100 to 102
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	121 to 123
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	133 to 136
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	130 to 135

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm ...	—	95 to	97
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5¼ to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	181 to	183
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24 to	24¼
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24½ to	24¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	27⅞ to	28
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	111 to	113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	169 to	171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	145 to	147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137 to	139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129 to	131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	107 to	109
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½ to	2-¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1858	5	27½ to	28
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131 to	133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114 to	116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	118 to	120
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	117 to	119

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Indo-European, Lim.	all	41 to	43

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Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	55 to	56

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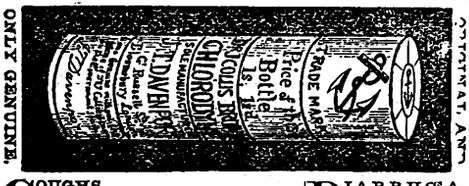
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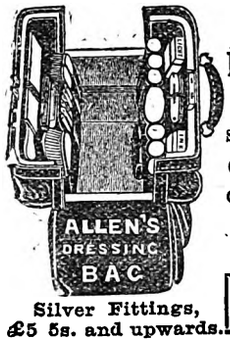
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OPINIONS.

he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 8st Nov.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 6th Nov.; and from Calcutta to the 6th Nov.

The Viceroy paid a visit to Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal on Oct. 30th. After receiving various tribal *jirgahs* his Excellency returned to Peshawar the same evening. A review of 6,000 troops in garrison was held the next day, and then his Excellency visited the Edwardes' Mission Schools, where he heard some Afghan boys recite passages from Shakespeare. On Nov. 5th Lord and Lady Lansdowne completed their voyage by boat down the Indus, and reached Til Kafir Kot.

The course of the Lieut.-Governor's winter programme has been arrested for the moment in consequence of a change in Prince Albert Victor's dates. What these dates will finally be is still unknown in the North-West Provinces. The tour in Bundlekhand, in January, has been abandoned.

Sir Steuart Bayley, on his return from Darjeeling, was to reach Calcutta on the morning of the 18th inst.

The additional members of the Legislative Council who will shortly vacate their seats unless reappointed are Mr. Robert Steel and Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, whose terms of office expire on December 9th and 21st respectively.

General Richard Strachey may visit India during the present cold season as Chairman of the East India Railway Company, to take stock of the various interests committed to his charge in connection with it.

Sir E. Buck arrived at Srinagar on the 20th ult. As arranged beforehand, conferences were held in the Residency on the 21st and 22nd ult. to consider the horticultural question in Kashmir.

Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has been temporarily disabled by a kick from a horse, received when riding through the Khyber. He remains at Peshawar for the present.

Mr. G. E. A. Ross has returned to Allahabad and taken over charge of the office of Public Prosecutor from Mr. Charles Dillon.

Lieutenant Froom, R.A., died in Bombay on Nov. 1st from typhoid fever.

A small number of Tibetans have ventured into Garwhal, as was the case last year. They have established themselves just within the border in a small and rudely fortified post, and have begun the collection of custom-dues from such travellers as use the Niti Pass. A detachment of the 3rd Gurkhas has been ordered to expel them and destroy the post.

The number of deaths due to the railway accident at Hathras on the night of the 27th ult. has amounted to eighteen. Twenty-four women and children are still lying in hospital. A magisterial inquiry into the occurrence was held on the 29th, and another by the Consulting Engineer to the Government on the following day.

The inquiry into the cause of the death of Lieut. Farquharson, who was killed on the East India Railway in September last, is to be reopened. The Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police has asked that the depositions of Lieut. Borradaile, who was travelling in the same train with the deceased officer, may be taken with a view to obtaining further information regarding the accident.

The names of twelve mamlatdars connected with the Crawford case who are not to be removed from the service appear in the *Gazette of India* of Nov. 2nd. Each case has been considered on its merits by the Government of India in communication with the Bombay authorities.

The Bombay Fine Arts Society have determined to hold an art and industrial exhibition next March. The dates will be so fixed as to enable Prince Albert Victor to be present at the opening ceremony before leaving for England.

The number of men belonging to Native States, who are now in training to take the field, should the necessity arise, number between 12,000 and 13,000 cavalry and infantry.

They are chiefly in the Punjab and Rajpoot States and Cashmere, but the Punjab State troops and those of Ulwar are most advanced.

The movement is progressing satisfactorily in other places.

The Government have relaxed the close border system, and intimated that officers will be allowed on exploring expeditions across the frontier from time to time.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton has arrived at Shillong, and taken over charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from the Hon. Mr. Westland.

The traveller Mr. Dauvergne has successfully completed his journey to North-West Kashmir.

The consecration of the Rev. E. Noel Hodges as Bishop of Travancore and Cochin has been postponed.

Captain Moberley, R.A., who was charged before a court-martial at Colaba with misappropriating Rs. 7,000, has confessed to several of the charges. The Court's sentence is not yet known.

The Bombay Millowners' Association have set aside their resolution to close their mills for eight days each month, owing to a revival of the cotton trade in China and Japan.

Several Native members of the Bar in the Punjab have received copies of Dhuleep Singh's manifesto from Calcutta and Rawalpindi. One Native barrister has sent his copy, together with a letter to the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, while others have sent theirs to the Deputy Commissioner.

Major J. H. Newill, of the Bhopul Political Agency, has been posted as Political Officer to Sardar Ayub Khan at Rawal Pindi. The post had been vacant since Captain Evans-Gordon's departure on furlough in January last.

It is said that Colonel Mallock's successor as head of the Telegraph Department will be a Colonel of the Royal Engineers from England.

Mr. W. C. Bennett, of the North-West Provinces, is likely to officiate for Sir Edward Buck when he takes leave in Spring.

Of the money recently stolen from the Viceregel Lodge, Simla, the sum of Rs. 600 has been recovered by the Simla Police, who have also got one man in custody.

A large number of transport coolies for the Lushai Expedition, with elephants and Commissariat stores, under charge of Lieut. Twining, Scottish Rifles, leaves Calcutta on Tuesday for Chittagong.

A proposal has been made to establish a Pasteur Exhibition in Madras.

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NOTES.

THE news wired from India continues to tell of the hearty welcome which Prince Albert Victor is receiving everywhere in his tour up-country. After being magnificently entertained at Mysore his Royal Highness has gone elephant hunting, and all sorts of sporting and shooting expeditions are being arranged for him in places where game, big and small, abound. He will possibly better enjoy these attentions than those of Station Committees organising balls and dinners in his honour.

THE Viceroy is still on tour, and although he met with two unpleasant accidents—having received a kick from his horse and twisted his foot in mounting—he has gone on with his work of frontier inspection without cessation or delay. The wild men of the borders have met him with demonstrations of delight; he found only loyalty and progressing civilisation in the Khelat State and the districts adjoining, where a few short years ago an Englishman would have been more likely murdered than welcomed; and last, but not least, he heard at a mission school on the North-West Frontier Afghan boys reciting passages from Shakespeare! Russian papers please copy.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of Lord Harris to be Governor of Bombay on the expiration of Lord Reay's term of office. In announcing the nomination of Lord Harris attention has been drawn to the appropriateness of his receiving an appointment in India, where his family has so distinguished itself. The first Lord Harris, great grandfather of the present peer, gained his peerage as commander-in-chief at the siege and capture of Seringapatam in 1799, when he successfully reduced the power of Tippoo Sultan, and in accomplishing the object of the expedition sent by the Marquis Wellesley, made a very important addition to our possessions in the East Indies. Lord Harris had fought in previous campaigns against Tippoo Sultan when on the staff of Sir William Medows, an almost forgotten officer, who in his day rendered very valuable services in India. The second Lord Harris was under his father at the siege of Seringapatam, and was in the storming party on May 4th, 1799, which carried that fortress, when he was specially complimented for gallantry, and sent home with the captured standards, which he presented to King George III. He was afterwards in Nelson's action of Copenhagen in 1801, and finally commanded the 2nd Battalion 73rd in Holland (when he carried the village of Merxem by storm), and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. His son, father of the present peer, was a well-remembered and popular governor of Madras at the time of the Indian Mutiny, and in sending the fourth Lord Harris we have consequently an unbroken succession of four generations with Anglo-Indian connection.

THE rumoured nomination of Sir George Greaves to the Bombay command in succession to the Duke of Connaught has occasioned various comments amongst our military contemporaries. One writes:—"If Lord Cross does not see his way to insist on the appointment of a purely Indian officer, General Greaves's selection must be admitted to be a good one. There may be some who object to Sir George's occasional brusqueness of manner and capacity for self-assertion, but there must be few so thick-headed as to doubt his ability. His career has been an exceptionally lucky one, but he has left his mark wherever he has been, and he is a good instance of Lord Wolseley's ability to pick his men. Few, meeting Sir George casually, would realise that he has just forty years' service, twenty-eight of which, by the way, have been spent on the Staff. Eight clear years of his time were put in at the Horse Guards, and he might have had another five had he chosen. When his term as Adjutant-General in India expired he was offered the post of Deputy Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, but he had become weary of Pall-mall and enamoured of India by this time, and declined an appointment which would have given him, in the circumstances, a position and influence second only to that of Lord Wolseley himself."

ANOTHER writer puts in a claim on behalf of Indian officers to the coveted command:—"Of Sir George Greaves's qualifications we speak elsewhere, and probably matters have now gone too far, but we cannot help thinking that before the appointment is definitely approved by the India Office it would be well to consider the claims of purely Indian officers to the Bombay command. Whatever names may be submitted to Lord Cross, Indian officers look to him to protect their interests. One name only need now be mentioned, that of Lieutenant-General Stanley Edwardes, C.B., whose long and varied services on the Staff have qualified him for any command. Besides, his deprivation of the command of the Northern Division at Desa last year, by its absorption, accentuates his claim for consideration. Bombay and Madras are the only appointments open to lieutenant-generals of the Indian Army. A British officer now commands at Madras, and why (now that the Indian commands are being equalised between British and Indian officers) should not Bombay go to an Indian officer? Lieutenant-General Stanley Edwardes is in the prime of life, and his undoubted claims are entitled to the fullest consideration by Lord Cross before he confirms the appointment of a British officer.

THE Sikh community at Gujranwala have replied to Dhulip Singh's recent manifesto to the people of India. The reply is dated Sept. 20th last, and is now published in the vernacular in pamphlet form for circulation to the whole of the Khalsa Dharm, and particularly the Sikhs of Gujranwala, with whom Dhulip Singh, by birth, claims to have special connection. They have written to him to say that, after having compared his and his ancestors' rule with the present rule of the British Government, they are compelled to view his letter with the utmost disgust, hatred and contempt. They have also told him that they are true to the British, and that they would fight against him and his colleagues. In conclusion, they advise him to relinquish all his mad thoughts and ideas and return to London and ask for forgiveness, and add that if he does not choose to do this he ought not to disgrace the Sikh community by sending them letters full of nonsense.

THE turf in India is not improving as a moral institution, judging from the following from an Anglo-Indian contemporary:—"The trade in Australian ponies has seemingly become a thriving one, assuming that the supply is an indication of the demand. The Calcutta Turf Club measured no less than thirty-six ponies last month, thirty-four of these being newly-landed Australians, the other two country-breds. Yet it was only two years ago that the Calcutta Stewards steadily set their faces against pony-racing, and not a single provision for this class found place in the Calcutta prospectus. The change that has come over the scene would hardly be credited by Calcutta racing men of the last generation, and, perhaps, as little relished. We have exchanged bigger horses, if fewer, and fewer owners, who raced for the racing's sake, for small ones and many owners, racing mostly for the gambling's sake."

A "BENGALI," writing in the current issue of the *Indian Church Quarterly Review*, observes that, whatever may be his faults, the Native Christian is fond of his religion, and that religion has a strong hold at least on his habits. By way of illustration he then recalls a scene in which "a Native Christian young man almost senseless with drink" made an attempt to sit at dinner "after saying grace." The inference drawn is that "reality could not be so utterly absent where habits were so deeply grounded." This is a profound philosophical reflection which may contain a germ or two of truth in it, but what will the missionaries say to it?

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

Calcutta, Nov. 24.

The Viceroy's frontier tour during the last ten days has been fully occupied with military experiments and political receptions. Lord Lansdowne reached Quetta on the 16th inst. An address of welcome was read at the railway station, which expressed unbounded loyalty and gratitude for the many benefits conferred by the British Government in the shape of railway communication, waterworks, schools, and hospitals. The Viceroy replied in fitting terms. In the evening he held a levee, and the following morning left for a visit to the Khojah Pass. He inspected the tunnel, where some 40 English miners were at work. Only 600 feet remain to be excavated. The Viceroy went over the hill by a rope incline, thence rode out to Chaman, where he inspected the fort and station buildings, and then proceeded to Shelabagh, on the Quetta side of the Khojak.

He returned to Quetta the next morning and went to Baleli, ten miles from Quetta, which has a most elaborate system of defensive fortifications, guarding the only two passes by which it is believed an invading army could possibly enter India in this quarter. The Viceroy witnessed an attack on the forts by the Quetta garrison. The attack was delivered with ball ammunition, the forts being defended by dummy troops. The object of the attack was to test, as in real warfare, the impregnability of the forts. The result was most satisfactory, as, though subjected to very fierce and sustained artillery fire, the forts remained for all practical purposes completely uninjured. The Viceroy then returned to Quetta, where he attended a State ball given by the residents. Next morning he held a grand durbar, which was attended by the Jam of Lus Beyla, the Khan of Khelat, and innumerable other chiefs and frontier notables of lesser dignity.

This is the first Viceregal Durbar ever held in Quetta, and for that, among other reasons, it was clothed with special interest and political importance. In the course of a very long address the Viceroy said :—

"More than twelve years have passed since the memorable Durbar held by Lord Lytton at Jacobabad, which resulted in a treaty of reconciliation between the ruler of Lus Beyla and the Belooch Sirdars. Important consequences followed, the Bolan Pass became a peaceable highway, and advanced prosperity was universally experienced. The political advantages were also marked. The loyalty of the Khelat State was effectively proved during the second Afghan war, when effective assistance was rendered throughout to the British officers during the continuance of the operations. Scarcely ten years have elapsed since the districts of Pishin, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali became British possessions, and more recently the Kakar country and Khetrai valleys have become subject to our administration. The advantages have been reciprocal—loyal service on one side, and on the other settled protective government."

At the conclusion of the Durbar the Afghan refugees were presented. In the evening the Viceroy witnessed a display of fireworks and some Beloochi sports, the most interesting feature of which was a mock camel raid. Fifty wild horsemen, armed to the teeth, rushed into the camp at full gallop and surrounded and drove off a herd of camels, whereupon the owners in their turn made a spirited attack upon the raiders on the village and recovered the camels. A Beloochi dance followed, some fifty men circling round hand in hand with ever-increasing velocity. This was followed by a grand wrestling match. Next morning Lord Lansdowne left to inspect the Bolan Pass. He arrived at Lahore on Saturday, and held a levee in the evening.

Prince Albert Victor's tour, though of less political importance, has probably occupied a large share of the public interest and attention, in consequence of the enthusiastic character of the personal welcome everywhere accorded him. After his magnificent reception and entertainment at Hyderabad the Prince left for Madras. When bidding goodbye to the young Nizam the Prince, whilst thanking him for his generous hospitality, expressed the hope that they might meet under a different sky. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Sir E. Bradford, Captain Harvey, and Captain Holford, arrived at Madras on the 19th inst. He was received at the railway station by the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the members of Council, and a municipal deputation. In reply to the municipal address, Prince Albert Victor said ever since landing he had been greeted with enthusiastic kindness and goodwill, to which he had no personal claim, but which afforded him all the more delight as he realised that the reception given him symbolised their loyalty and devotion to the Queen. It had always been his dearest ambition to visit this vast and interesting country. In the fruition of this desire he felt assured that his expectations would be more than realised, and that the tour would afford him a life-long interest in the country, its people, and its institutions, which could never have been acquired other than by a personal visit. In the afternoon Lord Connemara drove the Prince in a victoria through the principal streets, which were gaily decorated and spanned by innumerable triumphal arches. Garlands of flowers were presented to his Royal Highness *en route*. He visited the principal hospital, attended a State reception in the evening, and later on witnessed a grand display of fireworks. Next day he went out snipe shooting and attended a State banquet in the evening, at which sixty guests were present. On the following day the Prince received and returned official visits, went over the museum, played a polo match, and attended a State ball in the evening, at which some 300 guests were present. The ball was a brilliant success. On Friday his Royal Highness left by special train for Bangalore.

The Lieutenant-Governor has returned to Calcutta after an extensive tour in Sikkim. He crossed the Singbha, 12,130 ft. high, thence descended into the Hillait valley, crossed the great Runjeet river, proceeded through the Testa valley to Tumlong, where he met the Sikkim Rajah, thence proceeded to Guntok and Paklyong, and reached Jalpaiguri on the 16th inst. The party were everywhere well and hospitably received.

The Nilghiri mountain railway has been sanctioned as far as Coonoor. The construction of a railway from Bangalore to Nunjungad with an eventual extension to Gundlupat and the coffee districts, will be begun immediately.

The Hyderabad executive has been reconstructed. Two secretaryships have been abolished, and the departments of Justice, Police, and Jails have been transferred to the control of the Home Secretary. The Judicial Secretary has been appointed Chief Justice.

The Gidhour case, in which Mr. Coxhead, a magistrate, was recently severely censured by the High Court, has ended in the complete breakdown of the prosecution. This was the case in which a European was dragged through a large civil station in handcuffs, though merely charged with a bailable offence. Very considerable indignation has been expressed at this abuse of criminal process. It is to be hoped that the Government will support the High Court's censure by executive action.

The religious riots between Mahomedans and Hindoos have left considerable soreness and unrest. A Hindoo magistrate was recently assaulted by a Mahomedan magistrate at Rohtak, and each community purposes petitioning the Government to remove the magistrate of the rival religion. The intensified jealousy existing between Hindoos and Mahomedans renders it very difficult for the Government to adopt an attitude of strict impartiality without affording some ground of offence.

Mr. Hume, general secretary and chief supporter of the Native Congress movement, has addressed a letter of complaint to the standing committee. He states that he has been forced personally to pay Rs. 10,000 towards last year's expenses of the Congress, though the Bombay commitee pledged itself to raise £100 to be remitted to London to Mr. Digby. On the strength of this undertaking he authorised the expenditure, but the committee now refuse to ratify their pledge. The Congress might be held for ever in India, but would prove fruitless unless an active accredited agency were maintained in England to din into the heads of the English public the wrongs and grievances of the Natives. If they cannot so combine as to raise yearly and promptly, without being constantly dunned for every rupee, the paltry sum of Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 required for an English agency, then this means that their opponents who declared them unfit for self-government were right, and the sooner he abandons the vain attempt of making ropes out of sand the better.

This wail of bitter complaint affords an interesting commentary upon the forthcoming Congress, which meets at Bombay during Christmas week. Very few, even among the advanced school of English-speaking students and lawyers, accept the movement seriously, hence Mr. Hume's great anxiety to create a reacting enthusiasm by paid agitation in England. But, as the Natives fail to experience any real benefit, they naturally refuse to contribute to subsidise a costly home agency to promote needless and valueless agitation.

BURMA.

Rangoon, Nov. 23.

The arrangements are already well advanced for giving Prince Albert Victor a brilliant and loyal reception in Rangoon. Beautiful and elaborate arches, which will display the loyalty and the decorative skill of the principal communities in Rangoon, are being erected along the route by which the Prince will drive. The programme includes a visit to the

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Great Pagoda, where the Prince will be received by a body of Buddhist clergy and elders, national sports on the Royal lakes, and an illumination of Dalhousie Park, which the Prince will witness from a Royal barge of Burmese design and workmanship.

The Chin expeditionary force is concentrated, under Brigadier Symons, at Pacoco, where General Gordon also is. Both men and animals are in a very satisfactory condition. The advance begins to-day, and by Dec. 14 the whole force will rendezvous at Kan. Large sheds will be built at the various halting-places to shelter the troops, and an ample supply of forage stored. The late heavy rains have made the roads very bad.

Rice prospects are favourable. The paddy crop in Lower Burma promises to exceed the average, but in several districts of Upper Burma the outturn will be poor.

"INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS."

Sir R. TEMPLE, M.P., at a meeting of the East India Association, held at the Westminster Town Hall on Monday afternoon, delivered an address on "India in the House of Commons." The House of Commons, Sir R. Temple reminded his hearers, was essentially a party place. The Liberal Party identified itself especially in matters of change, progress, reform, and improvement; the Conservative Party having its share in these beneficent movements, though identifying itself more closely with matters of frontier defence and Imperial policy. Since the last Franchise Act there had been a great change in the constitution of Parliament, and he might say that India would not be lost on the plan of the present House of Commons, whatever might happen after the next General Election. Sir Henry James's Act, affecting the expenses of elections, had been followed by very remarkable changes in the electorate, and had enabled many meritorious men who had served their country in the East to become members of the House. The democracy had show far more discretion than might have been expected in the selection of candidates. They wisely preferred men who had a history and who had served their country in circumstances of trial and of danger. The effect of this had been to secure to Parliament a considerable number of hard-headed, strong-handed, and experienced men, who, while helping forward all beneficial legislation, would see that nothing rash was permitted to be passed, or even to be seriously considered. The introduction of railways into India had brought about another great change, seeing that it enabled members with political experience at home to gain experience in the East. A man doing the grand tour of India in three months came back with better capacity of appreciating what he read or heard from men who had served in that country. The system of putting questions to Ministers in the House elicited valuable information, although, since the invention of obstruction, it was well-nigh impossible for a private member to secure the passage of any measure affecting India or any other part of the Empire. He deprecated any inquiry of the extent proposed by Lord R. Churchill, and ranging over the entire surface and history of so vast an empire. Parliament had given to India a Constitution, and was very unwilling to detract from the authority of its administrators. He trusted that the present House of Commons, which certainly had very Imperial tendencies, would be unwilling to interfere with the executive action of the Viceroy or of his subordinates. The tendency to make use of Indian grievances for party purposes he regarded as dangerous. Nothing more detrimental to the Empire or to reform could be imagined than the tendency of many of these Indian friends to try and use the party differences in the House of Commons for the purpose of promoting their particular ends. Indian subjects should not be allowed to fall into the hands of purely party men—(hear, hear). It was a libel on the House of Commons to say that members had neglected the interests of India during the past Session, seeing that that Empire had received more attention than all the other Colonies. There was frequent complaint of the lateness of the introduction of the Indian Budget. He doubted, however, whether the first state of that measure would be better than the last. The three great item of Indian revenue—the salt, the excise, and the opium taxes—had been brought under notice. To those who regarded with anxiety any increase of the salt tax, it might be a consolation to know that this was the only tax paid by the peasant. The House had passed a resolution with regard to the Excise dues, and had unwisely, he maintained, repealed the Contagious Diseases Act. He denied that the Government of India was directly concerned in the cultivation of opium, or stood in any other position than that of a revenue agent. The depreciation of the rupee had also engaged attention in a great measure, because the manufacturers of Lancashire had felt the competition of cheap money, and of the greater advantages of service possessed by cotton manufacturers at Bombay and Madras. It might be expected, therefore, that Lancashire would endeavour to insist upon the extension to India of the same industrial laws that prevailed in this country. The unearthing of the Stock Exchange scandal with regard to the Deccan was deserving of the highest praise. No authority other than the House of Commons could have effected this exposure, since it concerned not merely the Government of India, but the Council at Whitehall and the Stock Exchange. Those, however, who had misbehaved themselves, had acted in such a way that very little had been done to them—(hear, hear). Some of the best debates in Parliament had related to railway policy in India. There was no desire to change the frontiers; but there was a strong wish to complete the railways to the frontiers, and to maintain those frontiers against all enemies—(hear, hear). With reference to the Congress of India and the Council at Whitehall, he might say that there seemed to be a general disposition among members to grant to India to some extent what might be called representative institutions. That the members of the Legislative Council who were now appointed should be elected appeared to be a moderate proposal, and if that was what the Congress desired, he would advise them to express their opinions in quiet and moderate terms, for he could not help thinking that some of the language used at certain meetings and in certain publications was little short of seditious. In conclusion, he assured the audience that they could rely upon the present House of Commons doing what was best for India.

General MACDONALD moved a vote of thanks to Sir R. Temple.

Mr. C. K. DESAI was proceeding to discuss the policy of the Government with regard to India, and to accuse it of collusion in the matter of the Burma Ruby Mines Concession, when he was ruled out of order.

Mr. M. WOOD seconded the vote of thanks, and it was cordially agreed to.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

The correspondence and despatches relating to the late operations in Upper Burma from Major-General Collen, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; Major-General Ellis, Adjutant-General in India; and Major-General Sir George White, late commanding the Upper Burma force, which have been published in the official *Gazette*, are interesting, but their length prevents us from re-producing them in these columns. Sir George White, in a despatch dated Simla, July 6th, makes some remarks on the general aspect of affairs in Upper Burma. The progress towards law and order seemed most remarkable to those who knew the stages through which the province had passed. The dacoity and anarchy which had been revealed in the province were not the after-growth of British occupation, but were the results of years of weak yet cruel government nominally by the King whom we displaced, but actually exercised by the corrupt officials of his Court. Some of the strongest Ministers were known to be patrons of the dacoits, from whose ill-gotten gains they did not scruple to swell their incomes. The dacoits on their part were glad to pay something to secure immunity from punishment in the rare cases in which they were brought up. The people, left to themselves, fell back upon local government, and the villagers grouped themselves together under the leadership of the strongest dacoit chief they could attract to their service. Socially the dacoit leader was a hero, not an outcast, and the sympathy of the people was largely with him. Dacoity was thus an institution of the country, and in dealing with the vast system the British force, in order to introduce the elements of civilised government, had to protect the weak in spite of themselves against the strong. A map of Upper Burma attached to this despatch shows the principal territories taken within our administration in 1887 and 1888. Besides these territories other small districts had been added to our later responsibilities, increasing the area to over 50,000 square miles. After describing the operations of last season, the measures taken against dacoity, the railway works, and referring to the national tendency of the Burmans to take up arms in season, and out of season—a tendency that made a general disarmament of the people necessary, Sir George White states with regard to the future that there was still much to be done before the tribes of wild Chins on the western frontier of Upper Burma could be subdued. They were savages, and must be thoroughly dominated. He had the high authority of the Marquis of Dufferin for saying that one of the pleasantest features of the earliest years of our administration of Upper Burma had been the happy relations which had existed between the civil and military officers employed on the great work of the pacification of that province. Sir George White concludes his despatch as follows:—"I cannot close this paper without expressing the regret with which I have observed the systematic misrepresentation which nearly every act of the

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local administration has undergone at the hands of a section of the public Press." In another despatch Sir George White submits the names of a number of general and other officers "who rendered specially valuable service to the State" during the last year of his command in Upper Burma.

GOLD MINING IN BENGAL.

"Investor" writes to the Calcutta *Englishman*:—

"My attention, and that of others, was recently attracted by an article in your columns referring to the gold-fields in Chota Nagpur, inspected and reported on by Mr. P. Bosworth Smith, F.G.S., A.R.S.M., late mineralogist to the Government of Madras. There can be no question of the existence of the precious metal in the locality referred to in your article under notice. I speak from personal knowledge, and my views are supported by many well qualified to judge. The material question is how to get gold, that is, to work it so as to make mining a paying concern. The Mint's assays appended to Mr. Bosworth Smith's report show that this can be effected under proper management and skill.

"Under these circumstances might I ask what retards the issuing of the long-expected prospectus, and why an undertaking associated with many good names should be held in abeyance, and thus create suspicion and doubt in the minds of the Indian public? In making this inquiry I know that as an answer it will be alleged that the scheme is independent of local capital—the money needed being already subscribed in England and the Continent.

"But as one interested in the scheme, and intimately connected therewith by the right of holding preferential syndicate shares, I must protest against the dissemination of such a statement, which is contrary to the principle on which my investment was made in the concern, viz.—that it would be owned and worked in India, and exclusively Indian in its control and management."

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

The *Home News* publishes the following letter from Sir George Birdwood, C.B., C.I.E.:—

SIR,—I shall be obliged by the publication in your columns of the following extract from a letter addressed by me to Sir Seymour FitzGerald, in answer to a letter from him of yesterday's date, the purport of which will be gathered from my reply:—

"Although the veil of anonymity assumed by the writer, in the *Home News* of the 1st inst., of the letter signed 'Amicorum Inops,' is of the frankest transparency, at least to the eyes of habitués, like myself, of the Northbrook Indian Club, yet as he has deliberately adopted it, and for obvious reasons of controversial convenience, you will, I trust, excuse my not assisting in the disclosure of his personal identity; and as I am no longer, since the 1st of September last, a member of the Club, I may, I hope, be allowed to resist your paternal inquisition on the point, to this extremely fine extent, without the imputation against me of rebel disobedience.

"But, inasmuch as you describe the letter as inaccurate and malicious, I will at once state that, while in way responsible for its appearance, I unreservedly endorse it and approve its publication. This goes, indeed, without saying for everyone who has followed the internal history of the Club during recent months. For, indeed, years past I have said to you all that is said by 'Amicorum Inops' as to the muddled mismanagement—*i.e.*, the 'dual control' and the consequent desperate condition of the Club—but it has all been in vain; and I can only rejoice, therefore, that it has now all been set forth publicly in the *Home News*; for it has indeed come at length to this pass with the Northbrook Indian Club—that it *must* be 'mended or ended.'

"I most sincerely regret that anything should have been advanced in the letter capable of being characterised as 'malicious.' I feel sure no member, present or past, of the Club harbours the slightest ill-will toward you, while personally no one is more popular, or more justly so, with all its members; and as I read the letter of 'Amicorum Inops,' its intention is simply and solely to exasperate the Northbrook Indian Society—that is, you—and the committee of the Northbrook Indian Club—which is only you again—into an effective course of reformatory activity. You are all—all of you—dead asleep over your duty to the Club, and 'Amicorum Inops,' has whiffed a pinch of black pepper across your noses, just, haply, to wake you up to a saving sense of your responsibilites to the Club. His letter is written, in short, more in policy than in malice, and the only malice in it, I hope, is the etymological root of the sinister word in the Sanskrit word, *malum*, for 'black pepper.'

"I am also sorry to find you determined not to be roused into action by the letter. I would not have any of the office-bearers of the Club rushing into print to discuss its condition and the details of proposals for its reconstruction. But the Committee of the Northbrook Indian Society should at once be convened for the earnest consideration of the means to be taken for the rehabilitation of the Club. Anyhow, I, on my part, am resolved it shall not perish without doing all in my power to recover it from its present state of inanity and languishment, and to restore it permanently to something of the vitality and prosperity it showed under the energetic administration of Mr. R. D. Sethna, LL.D. Whether our Society should be amalgamated with Miss Manning's, or not, by some means or other the Northbrook Indian Club must be maintained, and in ever-increasing efficiency, as the social rallying centre for all classes of Indian gentlemen resident in the United Kingdom; and I, at least, think that there is much to be said in favour of the plan, put forward by 'Amicorum Inops,' for insulating the Northbrook Indian Club from all official relationships, and placing it under the general supervision of the National Indian Association. The road to our salvation seems certainly to be taking this direction—object, as some of us may at first, to have to pursue it. But the old story is ever being repeated in the experience of all really useful men:

'via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris Graiá pandetur ab urbe.'"

I have only to add the expression of my hope that Sir Seymour FitzGerald will, now that it has been given before the world of Anglo-Indians, lay my advice to heart. I have worked hard and most profitably for the Northbrook Indian Club, and certainly no one is more earnestly interested in its welfare, not even 'Amicorum Inops,' with whom, in all that he has written, I am altogether at one; and I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Acton, Nov. 9, 1889.

AN INDIAN LUNCH AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

The lunch to be given by Mr. George Yule, at the National Liberal Club on December 6th, to Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., the President-elect of the Indian National Congress, promises to be an event of some political importance. Among those who have accepted invitations are Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. A. C. Morton, M.P., Captain Verney, M.P., Mr. E. T. Gourley, Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., Mr. J. R. Buchanan, M.P., Dr. G. B. Clark, M.P., Mr. W. S. B. McLaren, M.P., Mr. A. C. Morton, M.P., Sir J. B. Phear, formerly Judge of the Bengal High Court; Sir W. W. Hunter, the well-known writer on Indian topics; Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Mr. Justice Birdwood, of Bombay; Sir W. Markby, D.C.L., the Reader of Indian Law at Oxford; Mr. Frederic Harrison, Dr. Spence Watson, Mr. Albert Spicer, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Lord Salisbury's "black man"; Mr. J. Dacosta, and others. Sir William Wedderburn leaves the same day for Bombay, joining at Brindisi the steamer in which Mr. Bradlaugh is going out to India. Mr. Yule, it may be remembered, was the President of the Congress held last December in the capital of the North-West provinces. He is a merchant of London and Calcutta. In the interests of British rule in the East perhaps it would be as well if there were many more Anglo-Indians of the same stamp. We hear that one of the wealthy Natives of Bombay, the son of the late Hon. Morarjee Goenldass, has telegraphed to England offering to place his mansion on Camballa Hill at Mr. Bradlaugh's disposal during his stay in Bombay. The junior member for Northampton will evidently be made a great deal of by his Native admirers in the Western Presidency. It will be interesting to see how he will be received by the English community. Some of their newspapers wanted the Viceroy to deport Mr. Caine when he was carrying on his out-still campaign last winter. Will they pay Mr. Bradlaugh a similar compliment?—*St. James's Gazette.*

A REUTER'S TELEGRAM, dated Bombay, Nov. 22, says:—Piece goods, quiet; 7lb. shirtings, 3r. 6a.; 8¼lb. shirtings, 3r 15a.; cotton quiet. New good Dhollerah, 204r. Shipments of the week, 2,000 bales. Exchange on London, four months' Bank bills 1s. 5d.

A REUTER'S TELEGRAM, dated Calcutta, Nov. 22, says: Piece goods quiet; 7 lb. shirtings, 3r. 5a.; 8¼ lb., 4r. 6a.; 40s. Bannermill twist, 4a. 11p.; jute, good native, 1st mark. 33r. 8a.; Government Securities Four per Cent., 98 9-16; Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102¼; saltpetre, 6r. 14a.; linseed, 5r.; rapeseed, 4r. 13a.; rice Ballam, 4r. 14a.; Exchange on London, 4 months' Bank bills, 1s. 5d.; freights, 20s. to 50s.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ARMY ROMANCE.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The military question to be brought before Parliament, according to the *Manchester Guardian*, refers, we believe, to the case of Lieutenant Frazer. This young officer was gazetted a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from a regiment of British Infantry at the beginning of the year and posted to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. Early last month his name again appeared in General Orders, when he was transferred to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and in an "unusual manner" was directed to be attached for duty to the 28th Bombay Native Infantry. Both the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the 28th Native Infantry are stationed in Poona, so the young officer had merely to move from the native cavalry quarters to the native infantry lines. The extraordinary nature of the transfer was much commented upon at the time, and no doubt Mr. Frazer's friends at home are moving the matter. It should, however, be explained that at the time of the transfer the 28th Bombay Native Infantry were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join the Chin expedition. Ultimately a regiment from Madras was selected, and the 28th Native Infantry were directed to stand fast, but Mr. Frazer remained on with the Regiment, and perhaps is still with them. It is not clear what share the 2nd Bombay Lancers have had in the business, unless it is a passive one. It is evidently the 3rd Queen's Own Cavalry that initiated the shunt, and the Bombay Head-quarters staff accomplished it. The case seems almost as bad as that of the young officer who was harassed and forced to leave the East Yorkshire Regiment two years ago and apply for the Staff Corps. The application was written for him, and he was forced to sign it.

LAND SERVICE IN INDIA.

(Bombay Gazette.)

After reading Stepniak's book on Russia and the lot of the unfortunate peasants there we in India might rest thankful that the great reforms in the land laws which Government have silently introduced have proceeded upon lines more in accordance with the conditions of each province than as logical conclusions of political economy. In Bengal and partly in Madras, a heroic scheme of land settlement was inaugurated, following too faithfully the maxim of the magic of property; but the error was discovered and acknowledged in time, and the ancient tenure of each locality have been preserved after pruning them of their eccentricities. The result has been simplicity, certainty, and regularity, and liberality in assessment has marked the beginning of each reform. We have our land problems and our agrarian questions, but our mistakes do not lie in forcing upon an unwilling people a novel system unsuited to their conditions and alien to their habits and traditions, and if there has been a bias in our dealings it has been in favour of the peasant and against the landlords. In Bengal and the North-West we have restricted the rights of the landlord, and have recognised rights of occupancy in the tenants at moderate rents. In the Deccan we have secured the ryot in his holding on easy terms, and have given him fixity of tenure, fair rents, and guarantees against undue enhancement of the tax. We have spread railways over the provinces, and have given a vast impetus to the extension of cultivation, but we have no reason to believe that the land tax is heavy or that the revenue is collected by floggings and brutalities. The tax is paid punctually by many millions, and the condition of rural families has greatly improved. But our troubles are caused by the unfortunate habit of borrowing at high interest which is almost universal, and the struggles between creditors and debtors. We desire to keep the land for the peasant, and we endeavour to throw obstacles in the way of its passing to usurers and middlemen, but the problem is almost insoluble how to let the ryot make use of his credit without abusing it. Railways have conquered famine, but usury is more destructive, although it may not be so obvious, as famine. The agricultural relief acts are good in their way, but they are very partial and imperfect remedies for a deep-seated disease which can only be cured by the self-restraint and co-operation of the people. The increase of population coincides with the decrease of arable land which is available, and the problem which must next engage attention is the movement of large bodies to new houses. Debt and congestion are the two evils which prize upon the attention of Government, but they are evils which do not arise from maladministration but from bad habits, over which Government can have no control, and from the inevitable conditions of progress and prosperity. The circumstances of the Indian ryot are tolerable and hopeful, while we cannot but deplore the unfortunate position of the Russian peasant. Stepniak's picture might be overdrawn and overdosed by his strong socialistic tendencies, but there is enough in his book to make us ponder anxiously how the nation will extricate herself from the difficulties with which they are surrounded. That she will do so, we have no doubt, but the situation meanwhile is full of peril and extreme tension.

THE MEMBER FOR INDIA.

(Madras Times.)

Telegrams are stated to have gone forth from different parts of India conveying to Mr. Bradlaugh's daughter "the universal regret felt for her father's serious illness, and prayer offered for his speedy recovery." Perhaps now these messages will be followed by some to the medical man in attendance, thanking him for the timely and welcome prescription which is to bring the Member for India out here, and to enable him to attend the next meeting of the "National Congress." Mr. Bradlaugh is an Atheist; he admits it, and we might even say he glories in it. When he can smile again, surely he will smile at the idea of a "universal prayer in India on his behalf, and of prayers in the Episcopal and Dissenting Churches of Northampton!" There is something for the cynic in this thought of a "universal" prayer for the man who, presumably, will not pray for himself. Of late months Mr. Bradlaugh has acquired importance, and a sort of popularity. We rejoice with his intimates that he has not been called away, and, perhaps, even he may justify our hopes that his present influence upon the Congress will prove beneficial to the true interests of India and its Indians. This can only be judged later on, however, and till then we cannot pretend to think that he has yet done anything to merit the extraordinary solicitude which is said to have been displayed in Northampton, and in "different parts of India."

INDIAN PETITIONS.

(Englishman.)

Petitions may be numbered among the plagues of official life in India. Scores of complaints of an informal and preposterous character are sent up directly to the Government of India, in spite of all the rules that have been laid down. It is difficult, however, always to sympathise with the Government in this matter, for no proper attempt seems to be made to bring the rules on the subject to the knowledge of the likeliest classes of offenders. Now and then the rules make a furtive appearance in the official *Gazettes*, but these publications appeal to a very limited audience, and the result is that the prohibitions can hardly be said to be generally known. But that they are so voluminous we should be glad to give Government the benefit of a free advertisement; all we can do, however, is to refer intending petitioners to the last *Gazette of India*, in which the rules are set forth in all their complexity. Even yet it is probably not as widely known as might be desired that officers who wish to petition Government must do so separately. This rule, we think, is a mistake. Its effect is to force petitioners into a position of unfair prominence, and, as a matter of fact, many grievances have been brought to our knowledge by officers who were afraid to petition lest they might incur the displeasure either of their immediate superiors or of Government. It may, of course, be said that this is the very object for which the rule is framed. But real grievances are not got rid of in this way, and it is not in the interests of Government or of the public service that genuine hardships should be perpetuated. In some cases the effect has been to drive men with their grievances to Parliament, and the success of one effort in this direction is calculated to lead to a dozen fresh attempts. On the whole, it would be better policy were Government to establish as close a connection with the services as possible, with the view of doing its own cobbling at home.

SUCH IS FAME.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Nobody in India expects that the home papers as a whole will betray any extraordinary interest in Indian affairs, but really we should have imagined that the leading military paper would by this time have acquired some little knowledge about the Sikkim Expedition, which came practically to an end exactly a year ago. The *Army and Navy Gazette* in a recent issue appears to be under the impression—no doubt a very natural one under the circumstances—that operations were directed against the inhabitants of *Sikkim*, and remarks that "it is earnestly to be hoped that troublesome Sikkimese may have learnt a lesson by the experiences of the past. If they settle down quietly we shall let them alone; but any renewal of hostilities will compel us to take the field again in support of British authority, which must be maintained. Colonel Graham did his work admirably, and deserves full credit for the punishment he inflicted on the offending tribesmen." One or two correspondents of Indian papers insisted at the time that the men with whom we were at war were

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Bhutanese, but we have always imagined that the people of Sikkim were rather on our side than otherwise, and certainly they never had any intention of taking up arms against us. Then, again, it would not have occurred to us to speak of the eleven thousand men whom the Lamas put into the field as "tribesmen," being as they were inhabitants of one country speaking one universal language. For an error such as the *Army and Navy Gazette* has put into print the Home Government is largely responsible. The Government of India proposed a clasp for "Tibet," but in England it was thought that "Sikkim" was more appropriate. Hence the remarkable paragraph quoted above, which is scarcely creditable to the leading military paper.

THE LAW AS TO INDIAN WIDOWS.

(*Pioneer.*)

An admirable judgment, which may be taken as settling once for all how much, or rather how little, has yet been done by the Western reformer for the millions of Hindu widows throughout India, was delivered the other day by Mr. Justice Muthuswami Aiyar in the Madras High Court. The case was one where a Brahmin, who had married a widow, brought a suit against the priests of a Hindu temple for damages in respect of their having forcibly debarred him from fulfilling his vows on the ground of loss of caste. The District Munsiff before whom the dispute was first brought decided for the plaintiff. Hindu widow remarriage, he said, had received the sanction of the Hindus of ancient days, and was not opposed to the general usage of the people. This is perhaps the most interesting feature of the case, inasmuch as it seems to show that the primitive Aryanism which Raghunath Rao and his disciples have been fervently and assiduously preaching for years back has not been altogether barren; but if the spirit of the Munsiff's Judgment was excellent, there is very little room for doubt that his law was bad. The Acts of 1850 and 1856, the learned Justice of the High Court pointed out, save a widow who marries again from the forfeiture of rights of property or inheritance, but "were not intended to repel the usage of Hindu temples or of religious or quasi-religious institutions;" since otherwise outcasts of all sorts and religions, for whom Hindu temples were neither founded nor kept up, might be introduced. As to the general question the state of the law was no less clear. If the Courts were at liberty to travel back to distant ages and examine into ancient Hindu law and usage, texts could no doubt be found in the Vedas and Smrities sanctioning the remarriage of widows; but this was altogether inadmissible. The business of the judiciary was simply to see what was the Hindu law as received and practised by the Hindu community in general, and to enforce it when so ascertained; and there is no question that the predominant usage with the Brahmins does prohibit remarriage. The opposition between the Judge and the reformer, between the law and the gospel, was never more clearly put, nor can the force of the reasoning be disputed. It is no part of a Judge's business to improve the law; nay, unless prevented by public opinion acting on the Legislature, his judgments, as Sir Henry Maine constantly insisted, tend to retard reform. The moral is obvious. If silly customs, such as that which outcasts a woman for remarrying who has never in any commonsense view of the term been married at all, are to be abolished, and their abolition sanctioned by statute, the outcry against them in the Hindu community must become more general and more emphatic; there must be more men like the Munsiff at Rajamundry, whose perception of the necessity of reform was so strong as to warp his judical acumen. Then only it may be practicable for the legislature to step in and give the help which every friend of progress and humanity so earnestly desires to see accorded.

TENURE OF LUCRATIVE MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

"Anon" writes:—"You lately stated that the right of officers of the Indian Medical Service to refuse promotion on account of holding lucrative appointments has been referred to the Secretary of State. There is a widespread feeling in the Service that the inquiry might be extended still further, and, in short, whether it would not be for the good of the Service that all appointments of the so-called 'lucrative' class should only be held for a period of five years. In the Army it used to be 'once on the Staff—always on the Staff'; but now five years is fixed on as the limit. In the Indian Service there are a few—very few—appointments which involve knowledge and skill of a special kind. These appointments, which are nearly all in the Presidency town, are usually held by officers who have occupied their comfortable positions for double and treble the Army allotted period of five years; then, when the time comes for a Deputy Surgeon-Generalship, or a staff appointment in the field, the fortunate officer comes out of his shell, and puts on uniform again. I do not say but that the appointments in Madras are held by officers of exceptional ability and skill, for it is well known all over India that Madras in the medical profession is certainly not of the Cinderella order; but when the bulk of the Service know, as they do now, that they have no chance of promotion to any of the plums of the Service, then the chief incitement to work and self-improvement is gone, and what little ambition they once had soon disappears. Let it be known that appointments will occasionally be vacant and available for officers who are qualified to hold them; then an incitement will be given, and a keen competition will spring up which will result in better work being done all round. Surely there is more than one officer in the Indian Medical Service who is qualified in one speciality or the other to hold an appointment in Madras?"

INDIAN RAILWAY REFRESHMENTS.

(*Pioneer.*)

Several correspondents have complained of late of the steady decline in the quality, and even the quantity, of food supplied to travellers on Indian railways by the keepers of refreshment-rooms. It is not one line, but practically all lines, which are condemned for the want of proper arrangements to secure the comfort of the travelling public. Badness of quality is serious enough, but when it comes to absolute insufficiency even at large halting stations, the patience of the public may well be exhausted. Instances have been furnished to us, however, in which first-class passengers have actually been reduced to a state of semi-starvation owing either to the remissness of the guard of a train in not having used the telegraph to warn the refreshment-room keeper or to the latter's wilful neglect to provide wholesome food. There are, of course, certain important stations, well known by their rarity, where the catering is good, but in the majority of cases the traveller is given food—though joints, poisonous rechauffes, and greasy curries—which ruin alike his temper and his digestion. This charge lies alike against State lines and those managed by private companies, and we are confident that it will be endorsed by hundreds who use the railways. To make matters worse the prices have steadily risen of late years, until three rupees for a dinner which cannot have cost the caterer one, has become quite a common charge. We cannot undertake to say why this increase has been made; but if it is due, as alleged, to the action of railway managers in making a higher profit out of their refreshment-rooms, an indignant protest by railway travellers should be raised against such a policy. . . . Some there are who take the remedy into their own hands and refuse to pay the exorbitant prices charged for a wretched meal; and, curiously enough, they never hear further from the caterer, though the latter is given every opportunity of seeking redress. It may not be desirable that this practice should be universally adopted; but in particularly flagrant cases it is certainly justifiable. Travellers can scarcely take combined action in formulating a complaint at their journey's end, as they each go their separate way; but they can refuse *en masse*, in a refreshment-room, to pay for a meal which they could not partake of. The railway authorities will then perhaps begin to realise that their passengers decline to be fleeced in order that the company may show a goodly profit on their so-called buffets. One hint to travellers, and we have done. In the majority of stations the proper person to complain to is the station-master, who is bound to forward any report of mismanagement to his superiors, and there is supposedly a complaint book in every refreshment-room wherein opinions may be freely recorded.

SLAVERY IN THE PUNJAB.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Another case of abduction of women, for the purpose of selling them to the cultivators in Sind, has, writes a contemporary, been brought to the knowledge of the Punjab police. On this occasion the victim was a girl about sixteen years old, the wife of a Mahomedan peasant of the Amritsar district; while the accused is, like all others of his stamp, a Mazbi Sikh, named Jetha Singh, of the village of Jhullianwala, situated in the Lahore district. The Sikh, being in quest of women who could be easily enticed away from other districts, had an eye upon this girl, and to carry out his evil intentions he endeavoured to gain access to her house. For this purpose he made the acquaintance of her uncle, and very often volunteered to be the bearer of errands from her uncle to the girl, and *vice versa*. Having gained the confidence of her people in this way he one day told the girl that her mother was very ill, and had expressed a desire to see her at once. The girl followed Jetha Singh, who brought her to the village of Jhullianwala and kept her at the house of a Jat, an accomplice of the accused, and the next morning told her that her mother had left this to live at another village, which was fourteen miles from there. The girl, suspecting

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something wrong, refuse to go any further, upon which the accused is alleged to have ill-treated her, and dragged her out of the house. The girl followed him through fear, and on arrival at the village of Barka Kalla he told her that he would get her a rich husband if she went on quietly, and that he had more women staying at his house who were anxious to become rich by marriage, and that he was arranging to get them married to rich people in the village. The girl remonstrated with the accused, but seeing that the latter was becoming furious she kept quiet. On reaching the next village, however, she flew from her companion to the people who were working in the fields and asked for their protection. The cultivators pursued Jetha Singh, who was trying to escape and, having secured him, brought him to the lumbardar, who reported the matter to the police. The case is still being inquired into. The accused is one of a gang of Sikhs who have made it a practice of trading in women. Their headquarters appear to be situated in the Lahore district, but no clue has yet been ascertained as to its actual whereabouts.

Another batch of four habitual traders in women were arrested at Dera Ghazi Khan the other day, where they had put four young women, decoyed away from the Lahore district, in the market there for sale. The authorities there took cognisance of the matter, and have sent the accused, together with the women, to Lahore for necessary inquiry and trial. These women apparently belong to a consignment of females who were recently sent in boats by the Ravi to Sind from a village situated not far from Lahore.

A man named Kishen Singh is alleged to be a great dealer in this slave trade, and the authorities in Sind have undertaken to offer every facility to the police in procuring evidence against him in particular.

This disgraceful traffic in women, which reflects badly on the British administration in the Punjab, has been carried on from time immemorial, and we are glad to hear now that the authorities are taking decisive measures for its prevention.

THE NEW A.D C

(Pioneer.)

From a social point of view the opening of the year in Calcutta promises to be unusually brilliant. We hear that several extraordinary A.D.C.'s will be temporarily appointed on the Viceroy's Staff—*Englishman*, October 25th.

A new type of A.D.C. ! Proud will Calcutta be !
Royalty, fireworks, stars, rocket-sticks !
Quite, from a social point, putting clean out of joint
Jubilee season of Queen's 1886.

Princes, and plain T. G.'s ; snobs, too, and Peeresses ;
Likewise, globetrotters as much as you please ;
But, among all of them, pick of the haul of them,
Several extraordinary new A.D.C.'s

None of your ordinary flock. *They* have all got the knock,
Baggage and aiguilettes, feathers, and lace ;
Out with their simpering, scampering, whimpering,
Room for the new extra-ordinary race !

Who are these A.D.C.'s, City of Palaces ?
Say, what extraordinary type possess ?
Are they bolder and brightier, lovelier, lighter ?
How do they dance, ride, smile, flirt, look and dress ?

Every new A.D.C.'s nice as youth can be ;
Reads the Gazettes, and the Church Service through ;
Thinks his vocation grand ; hopes soon to understand
Mobilisation, and signalling too.

Every new A.D.C. soon as you meet him, he
Asks you to order him just as you will ;
Begs you to state your views on the last nursery news ;
Shakes his head gravely o'er Annandale "Bill."

Every new A.D.C. likes cake, and milk, and tea ;
Totalizators, gymkhanas, abhors ;
Keeps but one pony, whose carcase is bony ;
Rarely, if ever, seen out of doors.

Every new A.D.C. speaks in the accents he
Learned from his mother's lips, soothing and staid :
"Dear me !" "You don't say so !" *Never* "Confound !" or "Blow !"
Even superlatives make him afraid.

Every new A.D.C. soars above flattery,
Bows to a subaltern, chaffs an L.G.,
Jokes with a learned Judge, says to a General "Fudge !"
Cries to a Councillor, "Fiddle-de-dee !"

Every new A.D.C. gives all the time that he
Spares from the labours and duties of State
To his noble profession, and gaining possession
Of all that is useful to pack in his pate.

Every new A.D.C. cannot abide to see
Beauty or youth ; but, in ball-rooms, alone
Seeks out, by preference, ladies of common-sense ;
Toothless, and youthless, mature chaperone.

Every new A.D.C., pink of propriety,
Never learns gossip and never repeats ;
Thinks cards offensive, billiards expensive ;
Ten o'clock finds him safe under the sheets.

Every new A.D.C. studies economy,
Pays all his tradesmen, and keeps each receipt ;
His conduct is spotless, his character blotless,
His morals are blameless. (He's not got a seat.)

Regeneration, a novel creation,
Purification, a something to see,
The Lord's own anointed, temporarily appointed,
Extraordinary may be, but scarce A.D.C.

BENGAL.

(Nov. 6.)

It is practically settled, a Calcutta paper learns, that there will be no St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta this year.

The British India steamer *Bhundara* left Calcutta for Chittagong on Oct. 28 on her second trip with men, animals, and stores for the Chin-Lushai Expedition. Captain Montagu and Lieutenant Willoughby, in charge of over 800 transport coolies from the Punjab, proceeded in her. Twelve elephants were safely stowed in the hold in the short space of forty-four minutes, or an average of less than four minutes for each elephant. The General commanding the district and officers of the Presidency Staff were present, while two photographers were on the spot to take advantage of the somewhat rare opportunity. On her next voyage the *Bhundara* will convey the Scottish Borderers to Burma, and on the voyage after will take over 550 mules.

At a meeting of the Jute Manufacturers' Association, which was held on Wednesday, it was proposed to nominate the members of the Committee to which, at the meeting of the 16th inst., it had been resolved to entrust the task of ascertaining the net cost of the various descriptions of jute goods. Another matter under consideration was the licensing of brokers, with a view, we suppose, to limiting their business to transactions with the associated mills. It is not surprising that the further discussion of both proposals has been postponed *sine die*. When the former was first mooted we expressed the opinion that it would be as impracticable as, after a fortnight's consideration, it has been acknowledged to be ; and for the latter we can only express our astonishment that a suggestion so strange should have met with any serious entertainment. The mills are still displaying much unnecessary anxiety as to the effects of the abolition of "minimum" rates. The first effect has been the cessation of the so-called "free port" business, and it does not require much judgment to foresee a practical illustration of economic law which forbids that in the same free market and at the same time there should be more than one price for a given article. What that price will be, must depend upon the now unhampered operation of supply and demand.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

(Nov. 6.)

The Dewan of Travancore is at present engaged in collecting statistics as to the number of juvenile criminals now undergoing incarceration in the various jails of the Travancore State, and the periods of imprisonment they have still to work out, to enable him to decide as to the necessity or otherwise of proposals for establishing a "Reformatory," the need for which has often been urged upon the attention of the Maharajah.

The receipts on account of stamp revenue in the Madras Presidency during the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 61,35,607, and the charges to 3,87,212, against Rs. 59,71,669 and Rs. 3,30,963, respectively, in the year preceding, showing an increase of Rs. 1,63,938, under receipts, and of Rs. 56,249 under charges. The net revenue, after deducting the charges for the year, came up to Rs. 57,48,395, and exceeded that for the previous year by Rs. 1,07,689. This is the highest figure ever reached. It shows, among other things, that Sir Richard Barlow has very efficiently performed the troublesome duties of Superintendent of Stamps, in conjunction with the duties of some half-dozen other appointments that he fills. The Superintendent was, until lately, a "whole time wallah," and he drew Rs. 1,000 for his trouble, and for the risk he ran as custodian of a large stock of valuable stamps. At the beginning of the year 1888-89 Sir Richard Barlow had the charge of 186 lakhs worth of stamps, and on the 31st March he held stamps of the value of Rs. 1,87,60,806, or nearly two crores of rupees. He was instrumental in collecting a revenue

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of 57½ lakhs of rupees, but not one anna did he draw for his special trouble.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to give effect to a recent order of Government, sanctioning the erection a saluting battery at Ootacamund, and three guns were ordered and arrived there the other day. The battery will be erected on Stonehouse Hill, and, as soon as it is ready, the guns will be placed in position. One day last week the Commander-in-Chief, with Colonel Tillard and others, was present at Stonehouse to witness a trial of the guns. The Native detachment stationed at Ootacamund during the season will receive instructions in view to firing the necessary salutes of honour.

BOMBAY.

(*Nov.* 8.)

MR. F. A. PHILIPS, the well-known artist of Medows-street Bombay, has just completed a life-sized portrait of the Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., which is to be hung in the Board-room of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, of which Mr. Adam is chairman. The picture in all its details shows that it has been done by a master-hand, and those who know its popular original will at once agree that Mr. Philips has succeeded in producing a lifelike portrait of him. It may also be pointed out that the handsome picture of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, hanging in the Board-room of the Institute, is the work of the same clever painter.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Slight rain during week in parts of Sholapore, Satara, Bijapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Crops slightly damaged by rats, locusts, and caterpillars, respectively, in parts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Upper Sind Frontier. Bajri in one taluka of Ahmednugger injured by locusts, and early crops generally in two talukas of Sholapore by the late rain. Crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock good, except in two talukas of Kurrachee and one of Khandeish.

AT intervals within the last few months a Bombay contemporary has, says the *Pioneer*, by the mouth of its London correspondent, hinted mysteriously at a great financial operation by which the rupee is to be sent up to 1s. 9d. or thereabouts before a year is over; and, though the melodramatic manner in which the announcements have been made is scarcely calculated to inspire confidence, it is just possible that some of the sufferers from the depreciation of the rupee may have had their hopes unduly raised. It may be as well, therefore, writes the Allahabad paper, to state what has actually happened. The idea of a Silver Syndicate, which should corner silver as the famous Copper Syndicate in Paris cornered copper, only without the possibility of a similar disastrous issue, originated in the mind of Mr. Moreton Frewen when in India last cold weather; and when Mr. Frewen went home in the spring he elaborated the *aperçu* into a definite scheme, which he laid before several of the leading financiers of London and New York. By some of these it has been pronounced theoretically feasible; but its details are so difficult to work out, the operations and issues it involves so vast, that no one has yet been induced to accept it as within the scope of practical finance. This may come in time, but, on the other hand, it may never come at all, and, in the meanwhile, it certainly cannot be said to afford the definite prospect of relief the Bombay paper's correspondent would have us believe. That Mr. Frewen is of this opinion himself is proved by the fact that he is fighting as vigorously as ever in the front rank of the bi-metallic army—a useless struggle were it certain that the rupee was to be sent up through the mere manipulation of silver by a few gigantic operators.

THE *Indian Daily News* thus refers to the report that Mr. A. F. Maconochie has been placed on special duty to prepare an official memoir of Mr. Crawford's official career:—The necessity for this withdrawal of a public servant from his legitimate work is not very obvious. The natural suspicion will be that the Bombay Government is determined that so far as its efforts and influence can ensure such a result Mr. Crawford's name shall be handed down to posterity with a blacker mark against it than the finding of the Special Commission warrants. If Mr. Maconochie's compilation is intended as a warning to future members of the Bombay Civil Service against the evils of reckless expenditure and borrowing there might be some excuse for it, though the publicity the case has already received would seem to make the work somewhat superfluous. But in common decency, after the Commission's report, the Bombay Government should drop the more serious allegations against the reputation of an official, who, whatever his failings, did much good and useful work in his time. A contemporary remarks: "If the memoir has been ordered to be compiled in a spirit of fairness, there will not be much to complain of; but with party feeling running high in the Presidency, it is just possible that the record may be very one-sided, particularly as regards its closing chapters." The spirit displayed by Lord Reay's Government, and the humiliation it has suffered through its indiscretions in connection with the Crawford case, certainly warrant this apprehension. At the best, there will be a suspicion of malice. And, after all, why is such a memoir wanted? Does the Bombay Government want to have it made a text-book in connection with the Civil Service Examination? Perhaps it would be well for Lord Reay to accept the lesson of the indemnity incident, and take the opinion of his legal advisers, before publishing the contemplated memoir, as to whether ground for a libel action would be given by travelling beyond the record of the Commission's finding?

THE following resolution appears in the *Gazette of India* regarding the retention in office of thirteen mamlutdars:—In the letter of 2nd September last, cited in the preamble, the Governor-General in Council accepted the view of the Bombay Government, that the officials incriminated by the disclosures made in the course of the recent inquiry into the charges against Mr. A. T. Crawford might be divided into two classes. In the first class were to be included those who had either practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects, to gain undue promotion, or escape the fruits of previous misconduct, or who paid money on but slight provocation, or under slender temptation; and in the second class, those who only paid under extreme pressure, in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession, or ruinous transfer, or who gave money in despair, and on repeated applications to prevent, as they believed, the blasting of their official careers. The Government of India considered that, while those who came in the first category must be dismissed without delay, compensation being given to such as had made disclosures under guarantee against loss, and who had fulfilled the conditions attached to that guarantee, those who fell in the second category need not necessarily be removed from the public service, and it announced its readiness to declare that those from whom payment of money had been virtually extorted had not beyond doubt incurred the disabilities enacted by the Statute 49 George III., Chap. 126, and need not be dismissed. In its letter No. 6,944, dated Sept. 17 last, the Government of Bombay reported to the Government of India its views as to those officials who should be placed in the second category; and after carefully considering the circumstances of each case, the Governor-General in Council has determined that Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, Lakshman Chintaman Phadke, Ramchandra, Yashwant Chaubal, Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, Devrao Kakheshwar Chincholikar, Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Moro Raghunath Bivalkar, Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan, Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, Janardan Eknath Sahasrabudhe, and Ramrao Hanmant Rajguru need not be dismissed from the public service.

THE question of Sir Evelyn Wood succeeding H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in the Bombay command has now been settled. He will not go out. Sir George Greaves (who would have succeeded General Wood at Aldershot (had that officer gone to Bombay) has been nominated for the command, and his appointment only awaits confirmation by Lord Cross.

LIEUT.-COLONEL NORMAN STEWART, eldest son of General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Merwara Battalion, a local force which has its headquarters at Ajmere, and since its re-embodiment has been successively under the command of the present General C. R. Blair, Colonel F. W. Boileau, and Major Creagh, V.C. Lieut.-Colonel Stewart gained a brevet majority in Afghanistan, and his present rank for services with the Indian contingent at Suakim in the 1885 campaign.

THE SAD FATALITY AT LANDOUR.—A correspondent writes from Mussoorie:—"Young Patton, the lad who accidentally shot his sister dead at Landour, has, it is feared, become permanently deranged, as he has to be detained in hospital attended by two soldiers. The scene at the house of the deceased, after the funeral party had returned home, was most painful; the young man having repeatedly implored his father to shoot him dead, as he could not live after killing his sister, whom he loved so dearly. His request not being complied with, he left the house secretly, and was found many hours afterwards lying in a state of insensibility on his sister's grave." The tragedy was the result of a joke, Miss Patton having defied her brother to shoot her with what both brother and sister thought was an unloaded gun. The challenge was promptly accepted, and the gun aimed at the eye of the deceased, with the result that the charge lodged in the throat and caused immediate death.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1889.

CONGRESS AND COIN.

THERE is trouble in India amongst the brotherhood of patriots who call themselves "The National Congress," and who have banded together to demand justice from England for the "down-trodden millions" who are declared to be pining in their bondage for "Home Rule." The trouble is about coin. The delegates in India and their representatives in London are as ready as ever to spout and write sedition, but they do not expect to have to do this for nothing. The labourer even of the dirtiest of trades is worthy of his hire. But this does not seem to be the opinion of the Standing Committees appointed by the Congress to carry on the game of political agitation here and in India. Funds are not forthcoming, or are grudgingly given, and so there is now agitation amongst the agitators themselves. The *Morning Post* of Allahabad states that the chief apostle of the Congress in India, Mr. A. O. Hume, has written to the "Standing Committees" to say that if the expenses of an English agency are not guaranteed at the approaching convention in Bombay he will have nothing more to do with the Congress! This is news, and sad news indeed; but it appears that Mr. Hume had to pay Rs. 10,000 out of his own pocket towards the last year's expenses, owing to the Poona Committee neglecting, and the Bombay Committee positively refusing, to pay their contributions. These honourable Councillors, holding with honest Pistol that "base is the slave that pays," have evidently taken Mr. Hume's liberality as a contribution dictated by his zeal in a righteous cause, or as a sort of "conscience money" which, as the former recipient of an official salary wrung from the poor Indian taxpayer, he feels bound in some way to return. When Mr. Hume retired from the service of the British Government in India, and took to seditious agitation as an excitement, or a means of getting cheap popularity, he could hardly have expected that his Native friends would "let him in" for paying Rs. 10,000 of their promised contributions to the cause which they all declared that they had so much at heart. But it is very like Babú—to promise and not to pay. The question now is, What is to be done if Mr. Hume carries out his threat of severing his connection with the National Congress? He has done more than anyone else to furnish fuel for the fire of discontent, and has plied the bellows strongly to keep that fire alive; but he is now feeling that his superabundant zeal has been anything but profitable to himself. Our contemporary, the *St. James's Gazette*, puts the matter very neatly:—"Mr. Allan Hume, C.B., the retired Indian Civil Servant who invented the Indian National Congress, is beginning to find that it does not pay. The agitation can only be kept alive by enlisting the sympathies of people in England; but this requires a paid agency, and although Mr. Bradlaugh and, doubtless, Sir William Hunter give their services for nothing, other friends of India are less generous. According to Mr. Hume, the English agency, managed by Mr. William Digby, whose letters on the Congress are published every now and then in the *Times*, expects to be paid "the paltry sum" of £2,500 a year; and unless Indian patriots are prepared to find the money they are unfit, Mr. Hume declares, to govern themselves. He himself has been spending money on the Congress out of his own pocket; but he does not mean to spend any more. It is curious to think that a dangerous and seditious agitation should have been promoted, and supplied with the sinews of war, by a pensioned servant of the British Government, who was created a Companion of the Bath for services during the Mutiny. It may be hoped, however, that we have now heard the last of it."

We do not for a moment suppose that we have heard "the last of it." On the contrary, we are quite prepared to find "explanations" or indignant protests from members of Congress and their friends in the columns of the Press in India and here—and we do not suppose that Mr. William Digby, who also condescends to wear a decoration from the Government whose good name he is attacking, will allow the matter "to fall into silence." We may expect a pleasant treat of mutual recriminations and upbraidings. When patriots fall out about payments much trouble comes.

But it is not only Mr. Hume, the English pensioned retired official of Government, who complains of the meanness of the men of Congress. Here is what a Native journal, the *Rast Gaftar*, says of them in one of its latest issues:—

"Is it right that the Native States should be pressed hard to extend a liberal pecuniary support from their impoverished exchequers to the so-called National Congress of half-educated British India? Strenuous exertions are being made to collect from other peoples' pockets the half a lakh that is estimated to be frittered away, during the

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coming Congress-week in Bombay, over the reception and entertainment of self-elected delegates who represeut themselves; and the fleecing of a good round portion of this half a lakh out of the poor purses of our princes and chiefs—the stock milch cows, common to all, for such purposes—is being vigorously pushed forward through private influences on sympathising karbharees, who may be willing that all manner of revolutionary reforms be introduced in the British administration, but not willing that any defects in their own be ventilated or discussed. We do not object to the youthful delegates from all parts of India making merry over their Christmas in Bombay at the expense of Bombay folks—and the Congress, as it has outgrown itself in its present proportions, is not more than a Christmas excursion ending in pleasant talk; but we do object to their enjoying a holiday at the expense of the poor ryots of the Native States unconcerned in the Congress."

A big social gathering is shortly to be held at the National Liberal Club here, in order to wish god-speed to Sir William Wedderburn on his approaching departure for Bombay to assume the Presidentship of the Congress about to be assembled there; but in the face of Mr. Hume's dictum that Indian Patriots who decline to pay even the "paltry" expenses of patriotism are unfit for self-government, how can there be enthusiasm or congratulations, however festive the occasion? There will surely be a bitter, disappointing taste in the draught of the loving cup as it is handed round—for Mr. Hume's threat may force it to be said of him:—

"You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder."

But there is another gentleman nearer home who is making an appeal for coin in order to carry on the Indian patriotic agitation against British rule. A Mr. Hira Lal Kumar is publishing a magazine at Oxford, intended to "give expression to the *bonâ fide* opinions of the Native and Anglo-Indian Press on Indian politics." But this youthful patriot is not inclined to carry on the work at his own cost, and he has therefore adopted a plan to raise the wind, which looks very like another attempt to levy blackmail on the Princes of India. He has sent an "Indian Appeal" to various Rajas, stating that he is circulating 2,000 copies of his magazine among members of Parliament and those that have a direct or indirect share in the Government—"with sole desire of doing some service to his dear country and countrymen." But he explains that the cost of printing, postage, and the like is heavy, and that he himself is only "a mere student of limited means," so he "will be highly obliged if His Highness will help him with a small sum in the publication of this magazine." This is the way of certain proprietors of vernacular newspapers in India, and if Mr. Hira Lal Kumar has not yet taken his degree at Oxford he has apparently graduated elsewhere in a form of arts which Native journalists have brought to a high state of perfection in the East. It is to be hoped, however, that the Indian Chiefs will be as deaf to his "appeal" as the "Standing Committees" of the Congress seem to be to the wail of Mr. A. O. Hume. These Chiefs are getting used to the ways of blackmailers of all kinds, European and Native, and they are gaining the courage to boldly refuse being further imposed upon, either by threats or specious promises. Let them only continue to be firm, and the result will be the discomfiture of many impudent beggars and the cessation of what has been long recognised as a grave scandal and disgrace. But if funds fail what is to become of the patriotism which delights in agitation and abuse of British rule? Who will spend time and tongue inaiding the cause of sedition if no profit is to ensue; or if, as in Mr. Hume's case, there is to be an actual loss out of pocket? It has been said that throughout the world there are many good people who would gladly act the part of the good Samaritan to their neighbours in distress were it not for the cost of the oil and the twopence; and so in India, and in England, too, will be found several philanthropic souls who will give much time and talk to forward the aims of busybody agitators, but who will not give money. And, without money, how are the Patriots to live?

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 2.)

GRAY—The services of Brigade-Surgeon R. Gray, M.B., Bengal Establishment, officiating inspector-general of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The following transfers are made:—

DICKINSON, Mr. F. A., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Coorg, to the Central Provinces.

MCKEE, Mr. J., officiating deputy conservator, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, to Coorg, as chief forest officer.

ADAMS, Mr. G., officiating commissioner of the Benares division, is appointed to officiate as Governor-General's Agent at Benares.

The following promotion is made in the graded list of the Political Department, from Oct. 28, consequent on the deputation with the Anglo-Siamese Commission of Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., officiating political agent of the 1st class:—

BARNES, Mr. H. S., political agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 1st class.

GODWIN-AUSTEN, Mr., officiating second assistant superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to be assistant commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

SOLF—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. W. H. Solf as acting consul-general for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Dr. H. E. G. Gerlich.

WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel F. A., officiating political agent of the 1st class, is, on return from privilege leave, posted as political agent in Bundelkhand.

NEWILL, Major J. F., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as political officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

PATTERSON—The services of Mr. A. B. Patterson, officiating commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenues, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Oct. 25.

MILITARY.

TREGEAR—The temporary rank of brigadier-general is granted to Col. V. W. Tregear, Bengal Infantry, from the date of his assuming command of the Chittagong Column of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force.

CUMMINS, Lieut.-Colonel J. T., second in command and officiating commandant, 4th Cavalry, to be commandant Hyderabad Contingent, 2nd Cavalry.

The following appointment has been on the Personal Staff of Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., commanding the Rawal Pindi District:—

BOOTH, Captain and Brevet Major L. E. B., West Riding Regiment, to be aide-de-camp.

GARDEN, Second-Lieut. A. R., Dorsetshire Regiment, is posted to the Bombay instead of the Madras Staff Corps.

NICHOLLS, Lieut.-Colonel T., General List, Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service, from Sept. 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

MACDONNELL, Captain A. C., R.E., Garrison Instruction Staff (p.a.), for four months.

ARNAND, Sub-Conductor P., Commissariat Department (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel L. R. H. D., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment, for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced Aug. 28.

BORRADAILE, Lieut. H. B., Bengal S.C., 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers) for one year; pension service, 10th year commenced Jan. 14.

JONES, Lieut. H. J., Bengal S.C., 14th (the Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Aug. 23.

TOTTENHAM, Lieut. R. L., Bengal S.C., 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 6th pear, commenced May 9.

DREW, Lieut. A. B. H., Bengal S.C., 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 273 days; pension service, 5th year, commenced May 9.

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BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Oct. 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FENTON, Lieut. A. FitzG., 1st Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Roberts, seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police.

MCCONAGHEY, 2nd Lieut. H., 8th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

JORDAN, Surgeon J. G., 4th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Macnamara, deceased.

DAVIES, 2nd Lieut. C. H., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation.

BOOTH, Captain and Brevet-Major L. E. B., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., commanding the Rawal Pindi district.

MARQUIS, 2nd Lieut. T. T., South Wales Borderers, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

CHESNEY, Captain H. F., R.E., Military Works Department, is transferred from the Barrackpore Division to the Allahabad Division, Military Works.

TOWNSHEND, Captain E., R.E., is transferred from the Lucknow Division to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

BRETT, Lieut. C. A. H., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for twelve months on p.a.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Oct. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WALL, Lieut. E. W., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers, on probation.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. W., squadron officer 18th Bengal Lancers, to be adjutant, vice Chesney, promoted squadron commander.

TURNER, Lieut. N. G. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the Corps of Guides, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Caldecott, resigned.

SMYTH, Lieut.-Colonel E. W., second in command 25th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Birch, vacated.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., General List, Infantry, to be second in command.

LUARD, Lieut. R. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas, to be wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, on probation, vice Cubitt, seconded for employment in the Political Department.

FOOKS, Surgeon H., from the permanent medical charge of the 1st Sikh Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, as a temporary measure, to accompany the battalion on field service, vice Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy.

KELLY, Captain F. H., R.E., is transferred from the Bareilly Division to the Agra Division, Military Works.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 30.)

FORDYCE, Mr. C. A. W., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, is transferred to Bhaugulpore.

MONAHAN, Mr. F. J., is appointed to act as under-secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. W. C. Card.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigori, is allowed furlough for one year, in extension of the furlough granted to him.

MONTRION, Mr. W. F. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Bhirbhum.

RIVETT-CARNAC—The services of Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, district superintendent of police, on leave, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., officiating civil surgeon, Backergunge, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Midnapore.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 31.)

ANDERSON, Lieut. R. F. H., cantonment magistrate, is posted to Mooltan.

CHAMIER—The services of Lieut. C. Chamier, 6th Punjab Infantry, officiating cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

GURDON—The services of Colonel E. P. Gurdon, Bengal Staff Corps, divisional judge, Mooltan, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

MACLAGAN, Mr. E. D., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

ANDERSON, Lieut. R. F. H., cantonment magistrate, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st Class in the Mooltan cantonment.

BROWNE, Mr. G. A. St. B., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Hoshiarpur district.

HARVEY, Lieut.-Colonel E., R.E., superintending engineer, is allowed furlough, on private affairs, for 349 days, from Dec. 7.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Oct. 26.)

The following transfers are ordered :—

CARMICHAEL, Mr. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Pyuntaza to the charge of the Sittang subdivision, Shwegyin district.

HERRON, Mr. H. G. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Kyaikto to the charge of the Pyuntaza subdivision, Shwegyin district.

OORBETT, Mr. G. Q., deputy conservator of forests, on being relieved by Mr. C. H. Hobart, is transferred from Shwegyin to the Tharrawaddy division of the Pegu circle as a temporary measure.

CHAPMAN, Mr. C. C. T., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the police of the Kyukpadaung subdivision, Myingyan district.

ALDWORTH, Mr. St. L. B., district superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police on the Hanthawaddy district.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 29.)

BLISS, Mr. H. W., C.I.E., is appointed to be first member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenues, but to continue to act as commissioner of Land Revenue.

WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S., is appointed to be second member of the Board of Revenue and commissioner of Land Revenue.

GROSE, Hon. Mr. J., is appointed to be third member of the Board of Revenue and commissioner of Land Revenue, but to continue to act as secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. F., is appointed to be fourth member of the Board of Revenue, commissioner of Revenue Settlement, and director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and to act as third member, Board of Revenue, during the employment of the Hon. Mr. Grose on other duty.

The above appointments to have effect from the date of Mr. Wilson's retirement.

MUNRO, Mr. J. H., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Nellore.

MOORE, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, first grade, sub pro tem., is transferred to the establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Railway Survey.

ELLIOT—The services of Mr. E. C. Elliot, assistant engineer, first grade, State railways, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on railways.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps :—

ANWYL-PASSINGHAM, Lieut. R. T., South Wales Borderers, wing officer 27th Madras Infantry.

HUMFREY, Lieut. B. J. H., Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer 11th Madras Infantry.

ADYE, 2nd Lieut. D. R., Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

HOMES, 2nd Lieut. G. V., Essex Regiment, wing officer 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment during the absence of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., on privilege leave :—

HUNTER, Major J. M., to act as political agent, Kathiawar.

WESTROPP—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. J. G. Westropp to act as second in command, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, Kolhapur, during the absence of Captain J. W. Wray, or pending further orders.

NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major E. D., is reappointed to be cantonment magistrate of Poona and Kirkee.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, pending further orders :—

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., to act as judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. H., to act as judge and sessions judge of Shikarpur.

FITZMAURICE, Mr. J. D. S., to act as assistant judge in the Surat district for the Broach Collectorate.

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MACDONALD, Mr. D., sub pro tem. police probationer, Thana, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police in the Karachi district.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Nov. 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., Indian Medical Service, 20th Bombay Infantry, to the medical charge 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major G. E. E. Burroughs, Indian Medical Service, transferred.

BEALE, 2nd-Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 5th Bombay Light Infantry, on probation.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. R. P. C., officiating wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

GARDEN, 2nd Lieut. A. R. H., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

BURROUGHS, Surgeon-Major G. E. E., Indian Medical Service, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to the medical charge 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), vice Brigade-Surgeon E. Sexton, Indian Medical Service, retired.

CREAGH—The services of Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., Staff Corps, having been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he is appointed officiating 2nd in command of the 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Belooch Battalion).

It is noted that the undermentioned officer has been seconded :—

PENROSE, Captain E. R., Staff Corps (sub pro tem. 2nd assistant to the Resident, Meywar), wing officer, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment.

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major A. L., M.D., Medical Staff, is posted to general duty, Sind district.

The undermentioned officer and medical warrant officer have leave of absence :—

POCHIN, Major N., 1st Royal Fusiliers, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

BEHRENDT, Lieut. F. D., 1st West Riding Regiment, to remain in England, in extension, from Oct. 26 to Dec. 19, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. the Hon. H. D. Napier, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Colonel W. J. Bell, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Captain J. S. Ashby, S.C.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—S. Russell (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—E. J. Ebden (Cov.)

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain J. M. A. Retallick, S.C., six months ; Lieut. L. E. Cooper, S.C., six months ; Lieut. A. J. H. Vanrenen, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Captain G. J. Shaw, S.C., two days ; Lieut. G. A. Buchanan, S.C., two months ; Lieut. A. H. Allenby, S.C., one month ; Captain H. H. Young, S.C., to March 20, 1890 ; Lieut. W. H. Lewin, S.C., six months ; Lieut. H. T. Brooking, S.C., seven days ; Captain W. A. Urquhart, R.A., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. W. C. Hutchinson, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. H. G. Irvine, six months' special leave commuted to leave on m.c. for nine months (this cancels permission to return to duty previously given) ; A. Elliot, two months' m.c.; G. C. Maconchy, eight months' furlough ; A. E. Nelson, ten days' furlough, and to return.

Madras Estab.—C. Somers-Smith, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain G. H. More-Molyneux, S.C.; Major O. C. Radford, S.C.; Lieut. A. W. Warden, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. H. Forjett, S.C. ; Surgeon-Major A. Sargent.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. J. Laing, R. D. M. Lang.
Madras Estab.—A. C. Newcombe.
Bombay Estab.—J. M. Campbell, C.I.E. (Cov.).

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The directors notify that at the ensuing annual meeting in December they will recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year ended Sept. 30, of 3½ per cent., which, together with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., makes 6 per cent.; in addition to which a bonus of 2 per cent. on account of underwriting profits will be recommended, making a total distribution for the year of 8 per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BURGESS—Nov. 18, at Kirkley, Lowestoft, the wife of G. Douglas Burgess, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

GLENNIE—Nov. 13, at Pierrepont, Nightingale-road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut. Gordon Glennie, R.N., of a son.

LOCKHART—Nov. 19, at Blandford House, Reading, the wife of J. H. Stewart Lockhart, M.L.C., Registrar-General, Hongkong, of a son.

MOULD—Nov. 16, at 39, Longton-grove, Sydenham, the wife of Major-General F. Mould, R.E., of a son.

PAGET—Nov. 15, at Park Homer, Wimborne, the wife of Captain W. Paget, Royal Arti lery, of a son.

PHIPPS—Nov. 17, at Guildford, the wife of Surgeon E. V. A. Phipps, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

SWINTON—Nov. 20, at Northchurch, Great Berkhamstead, the wife of Captain G. H. T. Swinton, The Bedfordshire Regiment, of a son.

THOMPSON—Nov. 9, at 3, Wellington-crescent, Ramsgate, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. J. Thompson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GUINNESS—MASSY—Nov. 13, at Castleconnell Church, Captain Charles Davis Guinness, R.A., to the Hon. Lucy Massy, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Massy, Hermitage, Castleconnell.

ROBINSON—HASTINGS—Nov. 19, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles Barton, eldest son of Charles Robert Robinson, Esq., Teignmouth, to Mary Josephine, only daughter of the late Captain William John Mountjoy Hastings, 47th Regiment M.N.I.

SIMMONS—FENTON—Nov. 14, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Graham Simmons, son of H. Argent Simmons, of Bathwick, Bath, to Margaret Annie Isabella, daughter of the late Major F. A. Fenton, Madras Staff Corps, Central Provinces Commission, and granddaughter of the late Major-General B. W. Cumberlege, Madras Cavalry.

TROUP—STEWARD—Nov. 19, at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Robert William Troup, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff (Retired), to Bessie, only daughter of the late F. Yorke Steward, Esq.

VANSITTART—MASSY—Nov. 13, at Castleconnell Church, Spencer Charles Vansittart, only son of Captain and Mrs. Spencer Vansittart, of Coolbawn, Castleconnell, to the Hon. Matilda Massy, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Massy, Hermitage, Castleconnel.

DEATHS.

CADELL—Nov. 17, at 14, Canning-road, Addiscombe, Surrey, Agnes Geekie Williamson, widow of W. M. Cadell, late Madras Civil Service.

COCKBURN—Nov. 14, at Fetcham Lodge, Leatherhead, of typhoid fever, Robert Adolphus, only son of Surgeon-General Cockburn, Bengal Army (Retired), aged 40.

PLOWDEN—Nov. 16, in London, Helen, the wife of Colonel Charles Henry Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, C.P., India, suddenly, from epilepsy.

SALE—Nov. 12, at Cloud End, De Parys Avenue, Bedford, Matilda Martha, widow of the late Colonel Robert Henry Sale, H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 67.

SILVER—Nov. 14, at the Manor House, Charlbury, Oxon., Catherine E. S. Silver, daughter of the late Captain Goldie Silver, 20th M.N.S.

STEVENSON—Nov. 16, at 38, Richmond-road, Bayswater, Miss Eliza Stevenson, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Robert Stevenson, K.C.B.

STOCKLEY—Nov. 12, at Chester, at the residence of her son, Sarah, widow of the late William Stanhope Stockley, H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.

WALKER—Nov. 14, at Campsall Hall, Doncaster, Mary Catherine Sinclair Walker, widow of Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., K.C.B., aged 78.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BETHAM—Oct. 28, at Bisrampur Mission Station, Central Provinces the wife of J. A. Betham, Superintendent, Post Offices, Chattisgarh Division, of a daughter.

BROWNLOW—Oct. 25, at Murree, the wife of Captain C. B. Brownlow, 1st Punjab Infantry, of a son.

FIDDIAN—Oct. 30, at Tellicherry, the wife of J. P. Fiddian, C.S., of a son.

GORDON—Nov. 1, at Simla, the wife of Captain S. D. Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

HASTINGS—Oct. 31, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. D. J. Hastings, Telegraph Master, of a daughter.

HEYLAND—Oct. 27, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Captain J. R. Heyland, R.A., of a son

HOME—Oct. 29, at Berhampore, the wife of Alfred J. Home, I.M.S., of a daughter.

KENDALL—Oct. 29, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Captain C. R. Kendall, B.I.S.N. Company, of a daughter.

KING—Oct. 4, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of G. B. King, 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, of a son.

SHAKESPEAR—Oct. 31, at Ellichpore, Berar, the wife of Lieut. G. C. C. Shakespear, B.S.C., of a son.

SNOW—Nov. 13, at Sattara, Bombay Presideney, the wife of Philip C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

WELLS—Oct. 23, at Palakimidi, Ganjam District, the wife of Arthur Wells, Medical Officer, of a daughter.

WILKINS—Oct. 31, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of W. D. Wilkins, Revenue Survey, of a son.

WILLIAMS—Oct. 29, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, the wife of Major Owen Williams, 1st Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.

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MARRIAGES.

ALDAM—CALDWELL—Nov. 18, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Wilfred Carey Aldam, son of the late William Hind Aldam, to Ellen (Elsie), second daughter of the late Joseph Caldwell, Staff-Surgeon R.N., of county Tyrone, Ireland. (By telegraph.)

BEATSON—ELLES—Nov. 2, at Christ Church, Simla, Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, to Edith Cecil, youngest daughter of Colonel (local Major-General) W. K. Elles, C.B., Aide de-Camp to the Queen, Adjutant-General in India.

FLEMING—MACDONALD—Nov. 1, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, R. Fleming, of Rangoon, to Jane Rankin, eldest daughter of the late A. Macdonald, of Glasgow.

INNES—DE LINARES—Nov. 12, at Neelapilly, Madras Presidency, James Innes, eldest son of the late James Innes, H.E.I.C.S., Madras Medical Establishment, to Jeanne Marguerite, youngest daughter of Etienne Gonzales de Linares, Esq., of Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. (By telegram.)

KIDD—TIDSWELL—Nov. 14, at All Saints' Church, Malabar-hill, Bombay, Charles John, second son of the late Robert Kidd, Tynemouth, to Amy Howard, younger daughter of William Tidswell, Percy-gardens, Tynemouth. (By cable.)

SULLIVAN—HOOPER—Oct. 30, at Cuddalore, Henry Ethelwyn Sullivan, Madras Police, to Ellen Ingledew, third daughter of Mr. A. C. Hooper, The Grange, Worcester.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—Oct. 26, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Miss Fanny J. Butler, L.K.Q.C.P.I., of the Church of England Zenana Mission Society.

CLARK—Nov. 3, at Calcutta, James Swan, infant son of John B. Clark.

FROOM—Nov. 1, at Coiaba, Second-Lieutenant A. A. R. Froom, Royal Artillery, of enteric fever, aged 21.

GORDON—Nov. 3, at Allahabad, of cholera, Clifford Rowe Gordon, son of Mrs. Gordon (widow of the late W. E. Gordon, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay), aged 26.

GRUBB—Nov. 1, at Umballa, John Robert Blondeck, infant son of Quartermaster Sergeant Grubb, The Queen's.

HUGHES—Nov. 13, at Rawal Pindi, De Lacy Frank, infant son of Capt. Arbuthnot Hughes, R.A. (By telegram.)

LUKER—Oct. 26, at Calcutta, W. H. Luker, eldest son of Mr. H. Luker, Bengal Police, aged 26.

MATHIESON—Oct. 16, at Hyderabad (Sind), Caroline, the wife of the late Mr. John Mathieson, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, aged 61.

PIGGOTT—Oct. 31, at Bangalore, Ralph H. Piggott, M.A., of the Central College, son of the Rev. H. Piggott, B.A., of Rome, aged 28.

POTTINGER—Nov. 2, at Umballa, T. Pottinger, Esq., A.V.D., of erysipelas.

SIBBALD—Nov. 1, at Elphinstone-road, Parel, of chronic diarrhœa, Annie Mathilda, the wife of Mr. H. Sibbald, Abkari Department, Bassein.

SMITH—Oct. 21, at Keadum, North Sikkim, the Rev. William Smith, M.A., Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

STRIP—Nov. 6, at Farm near Camp Ahmedabad, Sophia, the wife of James Strip (daughter of the late C. F. Williams, Esq., Agent, Indus Flotilla, Kotri).

THOMAS—Nov. 7, by telegram, at Darjeeling, James Redrop Thomas, of Calcutta, and of Ellesmere.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Sikkim Field Force treasure-chest has been abolished, and an ordinary treasure chest, such as allowed at Cherat in the hot weather, has been opened at Padong.

IT has been arranged to march the 4th Bengal Infantry from Jhansi to Agra in January, to receive new colours at the hands of Prince Albert Victor.

AN officer falling into the command of a second-class district by virtue of seniority will in future have his appointment notified in G.O.C.C. without reference to the Government of India.

IT having been brought to notice that no account is taken of sickness amongst officers when treated by Civil Surgeons, an order has been issued that all such cases are to be reported, and an officer in charge of a station hospital is to be furnished with a medical certificate whenever an officer is placed on, or taken off, the sick list.

A DISTRESSING incident occurred at Peshawar on the 26th ultimo. While the troops were on parade in the morning a soldier of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, let off parade to look after a bungalow, deliberately shot himself through the head. A verdict of insanity was brought in by the Court of Inquest. The deceased had twenty-one years' service.

THE Lahore paper does not like the Glengarry cap which Thomas Atkins wears:—"On active service the strings soon get torn off, and it is perhaps as well that they do, since in a high wind they are about as annoying a thing as a sentry has to face, and to a young soldier on picquet in a queer place they conjure up more unaccountable noises than he knows what to do with."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The blundering of those officers responsible for the expenditure of public moneys finds another instance in the case of Captain Montague, of the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, who was selected to take charge of coolies raised at Rawalpindi for the Chin-Lushai Expedition, and was sent from Jhansi to Rawalpindi only to find on arrival there that the coolies were at Calcutta, to which place he had to follow them up."

THE Secretary of State for India has notified that subscribers to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Funds can make special provision for pension to sons who may become permanently incapacitated from earning a livelihood. The pension so provided for will commence at the age of twenty-one if the son is then fatherless, or after that age on his becoming fatherless; and as regards the amounts of such pensions and the subscriptions to be paid to secure them, each case will be considered and determined on its merits.

THE NATIVE STATES' ARMY SCHEME.

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR MELLIS.

(Times of India.)

At the end of last year we published an article regarding the scheme for organising armies in Native States, and at that time promised our readers further information as to the carrying out of the scheme on some future occasion. Finding the other day that Major Mellis, the Chief Inspecting Officer of the Native States' armies, was paying another visit to Bombay, our representative took the opportunity of interviewing him on the subject, and the interview, which we now publish, will, we are sure, be read with much interest.

After we had been chatting for some time about the scheme generally, I asked the Major whether he could give me any idea of the general progress made in the scheme in the past twelve months.

He replied: "Well, that is a very comprehensive question, and I cannot reply to it off-hand. Progress has been, however, satisfactory and steady."

"What is the actual number of men now in training to take the field should necessity arise?"—"About 12,000 or 13,000, cavalry and infantry. The men in training as yet are in the Punjab and Rajpoot States and Cashmere, but the Punjab State troops and those of Ulwa are most advanced."

"I see that the service cavalry of the Punjab States are to take part in the camp at Muridki, how do you suppose they will compare with our troops at the camp?"

With a very visible smile the Major replied,—

"You had better go and see."

"What I mean is this," I continued, "that as they are already so advanced in drill and training as to take part in a Camp of Exercise, they are presumably ready to take the field!"

"Well," retorted the Major still evasively, "they must go to Muridki first."

Who will command these troops at Muridki?—Their own officers.

Of the 13,000 men already in training, how many are in the Punjab, Rajpootana, and Cashmere?—About 5,000 in the Punjab, 3,000 in Cashmere, and the rest in Rajpootana.

What do you think of the Cashmere troops?—I believe the "Dogra" to be an excellent fighting man with proper pay, training, and discipline.

Is the Cashmere Contingent all "Dogras"?—No, about half are. The rest are Goorkhas—small hill men—and Sikhs.

Does the movement progress well in Rajpootana?—Decidedly, and with great enthusiasm.

What are the principal Rajpoot States reorganising their forces?—Jodhpore, Ulwar, Bhurtpore, and Bikanir are preparing most largely in men, while Jeypore organises an armed transport corps of 1,000 ponies.

Is there not a camel corps being formed in Rajpootana?—Yes, in Bikanir. It will consist of 500 Rajpoots of Bikanir, drilled and trained as an infantry regiment, armed with short B.L. Rifles. They will be mounted on 500 camels, which they will drive themselves, and the saddle will be double-seated, so that the corps will be able to carry another 500 soldiers in addition to its own strength.

Is this a new idea of yours?—"No, camels were used by Alexander the Great," responded Major Mellis, with a laugh.

Can you give me a general idea of the class of men forming these organised State troops?—They are all State subjects, men of excellent physique, the pick of the armies, and in most States are looked upon as the "State Guards."

Then I suppose the measure is popular with the soldiers?—Most undoubtedly.

And the Chiefs?—Now that the Chiefs thoroughly understand that the policy of the Government is to assist them in improving portions of their armies to become useful factors in any scheme for defence of the Empire should necessity arise, and that these forces are to be solely theirs under their own officers and not distinctly set aside specially for one purpose, the scheme is most popular with all, while some are intensely enthusiastic about it.

Whom do you consider the most enthusiastic Chiefs?—I

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will not individualise, but I think it goes without saying that those who have the instincts of soldiers are the men most keenly interested.

Will not this new organisation put the States to increased expense?—In some cases a little, but not necessarily, as in Ulwar, for instance.

What is the strength of Ulwar's Force of Guards, as you term it?—One Regiment of Lancers, 600; one Regiment of Infantry, 1,000. And they are then equipped and ready for service.

And without an increased cost to the State?—The Maharaja of Ulwar, as well as being a soldier, is a clever ruler, and a man of business as well; but I can tell you no more on this question.

Who is in command of the Ulwar's troops?—Colonel his Highness Mangal Singh, Maharajah of Ulwar.

Of course, you mean nominally?

"No," responded the Major, looking rather surprised, "I mean actively. He is a soldier and a Colonel in our army. He is daily on parade.

And do other Chiefs command their troops?—Yes, those who have a taste for soldiering, such as the Maharajah of Bhurtpore and Colonel Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpore.

How many officers are under you in this organisation?—Some seven or eight.

Is it not rather beyond the powers of seven or eight officers to train 13,000 men?—The work is hard, but they are advisers and inspectors only, helping, by all means in their power, by counsel and suggestion, the Princes and their military administrators. For actual drill purposes they are assisted by Native instructors from our own regiments, and there are large classes of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Native States forces attached to our regiments for instruction.

Would it not be better to have an officer residing in each State?—No; because the Native officers must learn self-reliance, and command their own men on their own responsibility and not be under British command or any semblance to it. There are also other reasons which I cannot now discuss.

If any Native Prince wished particularly to have one or more English officers in his army, do you mean to say you would consider it open to objection?—It is not within my province to answer that question; but I have no doubt that if any such application was made by a Native Chief to the Government of India the circumstances attendant would receive full consideration.

Has anything been done in Hyderabad?—This scheme is a large measure, and India is a large country. We cannot do everything at once. The movement is not a year old yet, and naturally those States nearest the frontier received attention first.

You mean that no fixed plans have been arranged about Hyderabad?—I did not say so. I believe H.H. the Nizam's loyal and valuable offer has been well considered by the Government, and the way in which it will be accepted is pretty certain to be useful and pleasing to both Governments.

Are there any of the large States in India who have not offered to participate in this movement?—I think not.

But I hear of nothing being done in Central India?

"You may not hear of everything that goes on," Major Mellis sarcastically responded. "In Gwalior, for instance, there are 1,200 cavalry being organised, besides a transport corps of 500 animals."

And Indore?—As I said before, we cannot do everything at once.

May I ask whether their forces are being brought under our rules and regulations?—No, our rules are too complicated and elaborate. In States where no fixed military regulations have been actually in force hitherto, simple rules based on our's, but modified to suit circumstances, are being adopted.

Then you may have a number of different forces in the country all under different rules?—Not so; there will be continuity in system throughout. Military rule and law in its essence universal, while the method of its application may differ in different armies. Every Native Chief in India who has given thought to military matters would like to adopt our system simplifield, as I have said before.

Will this organisation of Native States troops in any way affect our own recruitment?—It will have the effect of, I think, stimulating the fading martial spirit in most of our warlike races in India, and opening new recruiting grounds to the army in India generally.

Having exhausted my long list of questions and the courteous Major's patience too, I expect, if the truth were only known, I closed my note-book and withdrew.

THE Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have applied to the Secretary of State for permission to construct a branch line to the grain mart at Revelgunge, as also the extension to Byram Ghat, which formed part of their original project, and was for the moment abandoned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9, Traveller (s), Calcutta; 15, Nubia (s), Bombay; Methley Hall (s) Kurrachee.

BOMRAY.—Nov. 16, Niagara (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 9, City of Oxford (s), Clyde; 16, Manora (s), London; 17, Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Nov. 15, Pelican (s), Middlesborough; 18, Chusan (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 15, Persia (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Nov. 16, Kerbela (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Nov. 19, India (s).
MADRAS.—Nov. 13, Golconda (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Nov. 28; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Staines, Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. C. du P. Thornton, Mr. A. B. Jackson.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Hosil and infant, Mrs. G. A. Strover and child, Lady Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. G. Simpson, Mr. Lovegrove, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Babonaw and infant, Miss Waters, Mr. P. Moller, Mr. R. G. Matthewson, Mr. W. D. Morrison, Mr. Craik. *From Naples:* Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Lidliard and child, Miss Gundry, Mr. Massaontis, Mr. Lutrari, Mr. and Miss Jackson, Lord and Lady Cremorne. *From Port Said:* Mr. Wendell.

For Bombay: Dr. W. Kaye, Lieut.-Col. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodd, Mr. Eagleson, Miss Glover, Mr. Mackie, Mr. J. Cowans, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Caccia, Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. W. H. Lloyd, Mr. D. Gracie, Mrs. C. de C. Hamilton, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Farrant and infant. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. E. Smith. *From Naples:* Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Aitken.

For Gibraltar: Capt. H. Elliot, Miss H. Hilliam, Miss Hart, Mrs. Wright, Colonel A. F. Wauchope, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lefebvre, Mr. Rose.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Beatty. *From Gibraltar:* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mott.

For Ismailia: Mr. T. W. Legh, M.P., Mrs. Legh, Mr. Ismail Sabry.

For Colombo: Mr. Willcocks, Mr. W. E. Master, Miss Master.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, Nov. 28; from Brindisi, Dec. 9.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Branfoot.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mendis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Langenberg.

For Bombay: Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr. W. Gillespie, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mr. Strachey, Mr. Arnold. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. de C. Ireland, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. W. E. Lewis, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. S. J. Guise, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. W. H. Hulbert, Mr. Campbell, Mr. A. Reed.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Clanchy, Miss Johnson, Miss Higgins, Miss M. J. Tomkins, Miss Bain, Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Moss and family, Miss Caillard, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. and Miss F. Close, Mr. Snelgrove, Mr. Elkin. *From Venice*: Lady and two Misses Wingate, Lady St. John, Hon. Miss S. St. John, Hon. Miss M. St. John, Mr. Judd, Mrs. Senior, three Misses Fielden, Rev. and Mrs. Krudenier, Mr. S. D. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, Mr. A. S. Spicer, Miss Fergusson, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. A. H. Rome. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Dicks, Miss Lake, two Misses Geddes, Mrs. Whitham, Miss Leach, Mr. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Maris, Miss Hays, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Bickwell, Mr. Allay.

For Brindisi: Dr. and Mrs. Barron, Mr. Campbell.

For Ismailia: Mr. Cowper. *From Brindisi:* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dodge.

For Malta: Two Misses Thursby, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Sainsbury, Mr. A. Lyon, Mr. Scrichuna, Miss Tregarthen, Mr. P. Carreras, Mr. A. Wetchurch.

For Gibraltar: Miss Stow, Miss Strand, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. T. O. Lloyd, Mr. White, Mr. D'Acris, Mr. McLean.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 6; from Brindisi, Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. Valpy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray and infant, Mr. Baumbach, Rev. S. L. and Mrs. Lye, Rev. Chas. Gore, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Ditmas, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burges, Surg. A. Silcock and friend, Colonel Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Borradaile, Mr. Connal, Mr. Grant, Miss Hickson, Miss Smee, Miss Hall, Miss Bates, Lieut. Ranken, Mr. T. H. Edwards, Capt. G. J. Shaw, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Lonsdale, Miss Beale, Mr. Davis, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. W. C. Middleton, Mr. H. Buckland, Mr. O. Lloyd, Mr. H. Gifford. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Parker, Mr. H. R. Stephen, Mr. Agelastro, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Major W. H. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. F. Gibson, Mr. H. Cayley, Dr. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Boydell, Mr. E. Rule, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Sarjant, Mr. Symons, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. E. M. Murray, Mrs. H. R. Cooke. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Lambrinudi, Dr. and Mrs. McConaughy, Mr. McConaughy. *From Port Said:* Baron E. Heyking, Baroness Heyking and two children.

For Ismailia: Mrs. and Miss McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clepham, Miss Newton, Miss Drew, Miss M. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Luxford, Mr. Chas. Hewett, Miss Merrick, Mr. McLellan, Major and Mrs. Lyon Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Furneaux.

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For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. O. Kellie-MacCullum and two children, Miss Ritchie, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Galton, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and infant, Mrs. Wyatt and three children, Mr. Oswald Bosanquet.
For Gibraltar: Miss Reavil, Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. and Miss Sargent, Mr. Skerroll, Mr. Gordon Miller, Professor and Mrs. Elgar, Miss Brewer.
For Malta: General Sir H. and Lady Torrens, Mr. A. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and children, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Purvis.
For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Hasket-Smith.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Dec. 12; from Brindisi, Dec. 23.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. H. B. Beresford, Mr. B. Scott, Earl of Kerry, Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. R. O. Hart.
For Malta: Mr. R. de Chichester, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bather, Mr. McN. and two Misses Love, two Misses Crawley, Master Crawley, Miss Paterson, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Hutton.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant, Lieut.-Colonel R. Lynch Stanton.
For Brindisi: *From Gibraltar*: Professor and Mrs. Elgar, Mr. Gordon Miller.
For Alexandria: Capt. and Miss Way, Miss Phelp, Mr. Fehr, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven, Miss Staniland, Miss Crombie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Miss Blackley, Mr. Antoni, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. and Miss Martin-Atkins, Miss Horne. *From Malta*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Purvis. *From Venice*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dennistoun.
For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Mathews.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Dec. 12; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and child, Mr. A. M. Naylor, Messrs. James (3). *From Port Said*: Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Beatty. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. Hewitt.
For Bombay: Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Underwood, Mr. Patullo, Mr. H. E. Winter.
For Calcutta: Mr. H. L. Bell, Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Rev. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Willett, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. Gemmell, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Kirk, Miss Marston, Miss Harris, Miss Webber. *From Ismailia*: Mr. A. Spicer.
For Ismailia: Miss Horn, Mrs. Roberts. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss E. Robinson, Miss Sangar.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Cunningham and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and son.
For Port Said: Mrs. Brind.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Miss Fake, Mrs. Johns, Mr. Percy G. Scott. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. W. Bradshaw. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Jessoe, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Singer.
For Gibraltar: Two Masters Forster, two Misses Forster, Mrs. Osborne.
For Port Said: Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Farrer.
For Ismailia: Miss M. Broderick, Mrs. and Miss McNeale, Miss Ball. *From Brindisi*: Miss Doulton, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Capt. Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Sir John Puleston, M.P., Miss Puleston.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Kidder, Miss E. Brook. *From Venice*: Dr. Keatinge, two Misses Hunter. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Shaw Stewart, Lord Bath, Lady Alice Shaw Stewart, Lady C. Thynne, Dr. Seymour Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. and Miss Sperry.
For Bombay: Mr. Winter. *From Brindisi*: Lieut.-Colonel Walter Scott, Commander Sayce, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard.
For Ismailia: Dr. Bonar.
For Madras (*via Bombay*) *From Venice*: Mr. G. A. Ruppell.
For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Crabbie.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes.
For Bombay: *From Gibraltar*: Mr. J. M. da Silva. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Christian.
For Naples: Mr. F. A. Maberley, Miss Aline Pierre.
For Colombo: *From Naples*: Mr. Alston, Mr. Wallace.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smyth, Mr. J. Norbury, Mr. F. Mangles, Mr. Starwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Watson, Mr. Isaacs. *From Port Said*: Mr. Agelasto.
For Ismailia: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. H. Jackson, three Misses Pontifex, Miss Caddick, Miss Hawksley, Miss Thiedmann, Rev. Bradley Abbot and two ladies, Major Cottrell.
For Malta: Major and Mrs. P. Urquhart.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell, Mr. Hillward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mr. Beattie. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant.
For Colombo: Sir W. H. Gregory.

S.s. *Occana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 20.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.
For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. Crommelin, Major and Mrs. Lawrence.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. G. Ainslie, M.P., Mrs. Ainslie.
For Bombay: Mr. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. E. Paterson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Dec. 5.

For Aden: Mr. J. P. Mulholland.
For Calcutta: Mr. E. R. Hunt.
For Colombo: Mr. Norton Disney, Miss Violet Disney, Dr. John Murdoch, Miss Stevenson, Mr. A. J. Fisher, Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Caldecott.
For Madras: Miss Hutcheon, Miss C. Graham, Sister Gertrude Flint, Sister Nollan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant, Miss J. MacCartie, Major and Mrs. O. V. Boddy and two children, Mrs. W. J. Pickance and infant, Mr. Edgar Adey.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mytton.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth, three Misses Booth, Mr. F. Smyth.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Nov 28.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.
For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Du Buisson, Mr. Grenan, Mrs. Hoey, infant and maid, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Morgan, child, and ayah.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Dec. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Graham. *From Port Said*: Miss Grace McKinnon, Rev. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Miss Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Mrs. Newall, child, and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. G. S. Hogge.
For Kurrachee: Major A. S. and Mrs. McRae, Capt. A. F. Hogge, two Misses Hogge, Capt. and Mrs. Worlledge, Miss Dolman, Capt. J. E. Dewar.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Two Misses Conway-Gordon.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. G. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Arnot and three children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 8.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Devereux, Mr. W. Hickman.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seton, at Bombay, Nov. 4.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Crooke, Major and Mrs. Gracie, Rev. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Askwith, Miss Swainson, two Misses Daenble, Mrs. Hardman, Miss Leigh, Miss Irving, Mr. Westgate, Mr. and Mrs. Kidd Milne, Miss Gage, Mr. Devenish, Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Sheffield, child and two infants, Mrs. Bassett, Miss Counsell, Colonel W. H. Ross, Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. N. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Goodburn, Rev. E. Guildford, Mrs. Goodwin, Lieut. Estridge, Surg. Dimmock's child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. D. B. Myers, Mrs. H. Vogel, Mrs. Lang Browne and two infants, Mr. Noel, Mr. Pascol, Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Barrow, two Misses Barrow, Mrs. Wait, Mr. Ducharme, Mr. G. B. Graham, Mrs. Ogden, Miss Rose, Mr. H. D. Abbot, Mrs. and Miss Blackburn, Dr. and Mrs. Poate.
From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Banjard, Mrs. Storey, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. F. Schiller, Mrs. Tremenheere, Mr. J. R. Douglas, Major Adamson, Mr. T. C. Plowden, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Purvis, Mr. Hartmann, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Mr. E. Bedford, Miss Erskine, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Lisle, Major Wighton, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Young, Mrs. Gerrard, Mr. Espley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Berkley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. O. Hadenfeld, Dr. Gearing, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Rice, Mr. Hartwell, Mr. Cuthbertson, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. J. S. Meston, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. P. J. Freyer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. F. E. Carr, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Faskin, Mr. J. S. Battie, Capt. Dun, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Le Mottee, Lieut. Kemball, Miss Gibson, Mr. Targett, Mr. S. Macdonald, Mr. E. Signer, Mr. E. M. Dowie, Mr. J. R. Campbell, Mr. H. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. Fabricius, Mr. Meugens, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. and Miss J. Rogerson, Mr. D. F. J. Crombie, Lieut. Findlay, Major and Mrs. Gardiner, Rev. A. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.
From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Britten.
From Aden: Mr. T. Williams.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, from Bombay, Nov. 8.

For London: Mr. Rushton, Mr. Poole, Mrs. C. Cheer.
For Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Crichton, Mr. H. O'Burne.

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For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Sealy, Mr. J. R. Deane, Mr. T. Hollingsworth, Mr. H. Phillips, Lieut. C. G. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. Berriff, Mr. C. Allen.
For Aden: Lieut. S. H. Godfrey.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, from Bombay, Nov. 15.

For London: Mrs. Durand and infant, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. P. Harrison and infant, Miss Harrison, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Emily Harrison, Miss Ada Harrison, Mr. J. C. Molony, Mr. H. Scott Smith.
For Ismailia: Mr. A. Ludowice, Mr. W. Ludowice.
For Brindisi: Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. W. Pigott.
For Aden: H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, Col. Cavaye, Col. Jopp, Col. Merriman, Brig.-General C. P. Knowles, Capt. Fergusson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Nov. 22.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Williams, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Miss Chesney, Miss Chapman.
For Marseilles: Rev. A. and Mrs. Lewis and child, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Hanna.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., from London, Nov. 21; from Brindisi, Dec. 2.

For Bombay: Surg. A. H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillivray, Mr. A. H. Straker, Capt. and Mrs. Angel Scott, Col. E. Maude, Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Mr. G. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Judd and child, two Misses Rowland, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Thom, Rev. W. and two Misses Field, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. R. D. Prior, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Miss Stewart, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers, Mr. Boxall, Mr. G. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth and infant, Mrs. Swain and child, Miss Hebbelthwaite, Lieut. D. C. Young, Miss Hardy, Mr. G. A. Rose, Mrs. Jackson, Miss M. Ryan, Miss E. McCarthy, Miss M. A. Murphy, Miss B. Byrne, Miss M. A. Harts, Mrs. Rosario and family, Miss Lawden, two Misses Peddie, Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Stewart Prince, Miss Rampini, Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. C. Cregeen, Mrs. D. Fabb, Lieut. G. S. Gunn, Lieut. C. F. Harold, Lieut. H. H. Douglas, Mr. Neighbour, Mr. Procter Sims, Miss Turner, Mr. J. B. Knight, Mr. Derry, Mr. R. Oliver, Mr. Kotval. *From Brindisi*: Major Travers, Miss Swain, Miss Knowles, Miss Waugh, Mr. M. S. Howell, Mr. R. H. Twigg, Mr. J. C. R. Johnston, Mr. J. E. Vallance, Hon. and Mrs. Rampini, Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., Mr. F. W. Badcock, Miss Badcock, Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott, Major G. L. Eliott, Mr. Allbless, Mr. Vazifdar, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. and Miss Elton, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Capt. Fenton, Mr. J. Allison, Sir R. Harvey, Mr. Weightman, Mr. Clayton, Messrs. F. and D. Prestage, Mr. Micrulachi, Mr. and Mrs. Wallick, Lieut. Dawson, Dr. Codrington, Capt. R. G. Jones, Mr. Webb, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. Miller, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Topping, Mr. Topping, jun., Mr. Goodson, Mrs. and two Misses Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle, Mr. Schlagel, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Rosenstern, Mrs. Band, Mr. Radice, Mr. Keymer. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. J. Fairlie Muir, Miss Helen Muir, Mr. Benn, Mr. F. A. Shaw, Rev. E. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.
For Malta: Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lieut. Fitton, Mr. Fitzherbert, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. G. C. Benson, Capt. Brown, Mr. Dowell, Lieut. J. H. Southey, Mrs. Coxon and child, Mr. H. Schofield, Capt. Linsay Caird, Mr. and Mrs. de Teissier, Capt. Hemphill, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. and Miss Selwyn, Miss Kerrick, Sir R. and Lady Thompson, Misses Thompson, Rev. G. and Mrs. Henslow, Mrs. Walters, Capt. Greer, Mr. Besley, Mr. Billinghurst, Mrs. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Pawley, Lieut. R. C. Bowen, Lieut. R. Keene, Gunner Munday, Mr. Walters, Capt. Pearse, Mrs. and Miss Vaughan, Colonel Holmes Scott, Mrs. Scott and infant, Hon. Cecil Holland.
For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Beard.
For Gibraltar: Lord Edward Cecil, Hon. J. Cumming Bruce, Mr. D. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Ryder, Capt. and Mrs. Wiggins, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. R. Bankes, Mr. Brymer, Gunners Dodd and Hutchinson, Mr. and Miss Martin, Miss O'Sullivan, Miss E. Moore, Mr. Berkeley, Corpl. Kirkby, Mr. Pereira, Miss Marsh, Major G. G. Sandeman, Mr. Metcalfe Smith.
For Madras *(via Bombay)*: Two Misses Robertson.
For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. P. Holmes.
For Kurrachee: Mrs. F. Field, Miss Davies.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Khios*, Capt. T. C. Macpherson, sailed Nov. 14

For Calcutta: Mr. John Barry, Mr. Robert Barry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beatson, Mr. W. Blackhall, Mr. R. C. G. Croal, Miss Esplin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mayhew, Mrs. Michod and tw children, two Sisters of St. John the Baptist, Clewer, Mr. Vassilopuls

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, from Liverpool, Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. B. W. Muir and infant, Lieut. E E. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shakespear, Capt. G. R. and Mrs. McMullin, Mr. Watson and four children, Miss Evans, Mr. S. B. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Sparkes and three children, Capt. Parr Campbell, two Misses Parr Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Devine, two children, two Misses Devine, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Tippetts and child, Miss Tippetts, Mrs. Platton and child, Lieut. H. Hudson, Miss Francis, Lieut. A. A. J. Johnstone, Miss Morton, Surgeon P. O. W. Hailey, Mr. J. J. Laing, Mr. Allan Anderson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, Capt. A. W. Mann, from London, Nov. 21.

For Madras: Miss Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson and infant, Miss Sell, Miss Kember, Miss Thomas, Miss Norman, Rev. E. Sell, Miss E. Rogers, Rev. and Mrs. Larsen, Mr. J. W. Noble, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Edmiston, Miss E. Conley.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Taylor, Miss Watson, Mr. S. N. J. Risley, Mrs. Burke and two infants, Mr. A. G. L. Dupuis, Mr. F. Marsh, Mr. Bertie Geddes, Mrs. Arthur Chamier, Miss Thompson.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. Cox, Mrs. Mitchell and family, Miss Barrett, Mr. G. D. Oswell, Mrs. and two Misses Morey, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Harrison, Mr. F. Rowe, Mr. H. Robinson, Lady Victoria Evans Freke, Hon. W. C. Evans Freke, Mr. Percy Freke, Miss G. M. Bayly, Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, Miss Holmes, Mr. C. C. Chambers, Miss M. Kerr, Mrs. Begg, Mr. C. H. Houlder, Mr. W. Morris, Miss Hannam, Mr. H. D. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Scrivener and four children, Mr. H. C. Hurle, Mr. F. G. Mills, Miss Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hannay, Mr. A. A. Glass, Miss Locke King, Mr. F. C. Annesley, Mr. H. M. Long, Mr. F. F. Eversfield, Mr. Shaik Abdulla, Baboo Joomeer, Mr. Mahomed Suliman, Dr. A. Hosain.
For Port Said: Miss Campbell and maid.
For Naples: Mr. J. W. Birch, Mr. F. M. Birch.

Per B.I.S.N. *Henzada*, sailed Nov. 23.

For Bombay: Mr. H. L. Mukerjea, Mr. and Mrs. Chetham, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. W. McRae.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Drummond*, from Liverpool, Nov. 20.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. Dickson and family.
For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Ormsby, Mr. Thomas L. McAlpine, Mr. Walker.
For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Scudder.
For Calcutta: Mr. E. J. Casey, Mr. T. F. Kenneally, Mr. J. E. Aherne, Mr. John A. Flynn, Mr. B. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Kennedy.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macdonald*, from Liverpool, Nov. 20.

For Bombay: Mr. C. B. Powell, Mr. W. H. Karney, Mr. Rochwell, Mr. B. Rees.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Calcutta, Oct. 29.

Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Macintosh and three children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Scotia*, sailed Nov. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. Wm. Main.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, sailed Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare, Mr. O. Hoernle, Capt. Hatton, Consul Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Westlake and daughter, Miss Kratz, Mr. Lurion, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Meyer, Mr. G. Krauss, Mr. A. Faire, Mr. A. C. Dutt.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, Nov. 29.

For Brindisi: Rev. Sir J. Phillips, Bart., Lady Phillips, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Woodburn, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Vibart, Mrs. A. G. Begbie, Mrs. Nairne, Colonel McNaughton, Col. T. Graham, Mrs. Stuart and infant.
For London: Mrs. Childers and infant, Mr. J. Gabboth.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	—	—	29 Nov.	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Serapis	—	—	—	26 Nov.	5 Dec.
Euphrates	—	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99⅜	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		103½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		97	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		104	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		106	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	980
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	... 125 ...	—
Albert	all	... 18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	... 100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	... nil. ...	265
Bellary	1,100	... nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	... 20 ...	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	... 16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880	... 25 ...	425
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	... 12 ...	100
East India	1,000	... 130 ...	1,120
Fort	8,500	... 100 ...	1,475
French	all	... 60 ...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	... — ...	—
Khangaum	450	... 45 ...	360
Mercantile	125	... 7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	... 20 ...	420
Munmar M.	all	... 40 ...	200
New Berar	500	... 35 ...	510
New Indian	125	... 10 ...	95
Prince of Wales ...	400	... 30 ...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	... — ...	—
Sassoon	500	... — ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	... 120 ...	1,150
Sind	750	... 50 ...	465
Volkart...	all	... 75 ...	6.5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	... 90 ...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	... 15 ...	800
Alliance Spinning ...	all	... 30 ...	530
Albert Edward Mills...	500	... 20 ...	375
Anglo-Indian	100	... 3 ...	85
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	... — ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	... — ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	... 25 ...	710
Central India	500	... 45 ...	1,200
Coorla Mills	1,000	... 40 ...	470
D. Spinning... ...	all	... — ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	... 50 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	... 25 ...	990
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	... 25 ...	545
Golam Baba	400	... — ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	... 20 ...	136
Hindustan	1,000	... 35 ...	760
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	... — ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	... 25 ...	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	... 25 ...	530
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	... 50 ...	925
James Greaves ...	500	... 25 ...	760
Jaffer Ali	500	... — ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	... 45 ...	920
Khandeish	1,000	... 50 ...	580
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	... 25 ...	410
Leopold	100	... 5 ...	150
Madras United ...	1,000	... 100 ...	2,025
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	... — ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	... 50 ...	1,150
Mazagon	250	... 5 ...	120
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	... 75 ...	1,625
Naigam	100	... — ...	—
National	1,000	... — ...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	... 25 ...	670
Oriental	625	... 15 ...	390
Parell	400	... — ...	—
People of India ...	250	... — ...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	... — ...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	... 25 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	... 60 ...	1,280
Soonderdas	1,000	... 30 ...	400
Southern India ...	500	... 15 ...	150
Southern Mahratta ...	250	... 12½ ...	290
Victoria Mills	1,000	... 35 ...	380
Western India ...	1,000	... 23 ...	510

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5 6	—	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	87
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	360
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,295
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—November 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs.	99	4 to —
4½ of 1870 (1885)		—	0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)		102	8 to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		102	8 to —
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)		—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8	to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8	to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	4	to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	4	to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	99	0	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla... ...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	130 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India...	£12½	165 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	25 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	103 to 104
Bengal Coal	100	1,780 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	14½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4½ to 4¾
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	380 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to 91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to 139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70 to —
Equitable Coal	250	172½ to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	68 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	195 to —
Gourepore	100	125 to 126
Great Eastern Hotel	100	80 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	119 to 120
India General Steam Navigation	100	99 to 90
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	73 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	230 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	103 to 104
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to —
Riverside Press	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	91 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	90 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to 109

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	52 to —
Do. contributory	80	36 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	190 to 195
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	88 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	93 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)	100	52 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	39 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	82 to 83
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	53 to 54
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	192 to —
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—November 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100	to 100¼
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	106½	to 107
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	—	to —
4 India Enfaced Paper	—	to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	—	to —
4½ Do. do. 1903	—	to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882	105	to 107
4 Do. 1886-90	105	to 107
4½ Mauritius, 1881	103	to 105
6 Do. 1895-96	110	to 115
4 Do.	100	to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	107	to 109

RAILWAY DEBENTURE

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	121 to 123
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	133 to 136
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	130 to 135

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	95	to 97
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½	to 5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	181	to 183
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24	to 24¼
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24½	to 24¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	27½	to 28
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	111	to 113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	169	to 171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	145	to 147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137	to 139
Do. do. 4¼ do.	100	129	to 131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to —
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	107	to 109
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½	to 24¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27½	to 28
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131	to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114	to 116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	118	to 120
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	117	to 119

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	13¾	to 14¼
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15½	to 15¾
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	107	to 110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	106	to 108
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	13¾	to 13¾
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102	to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	104	to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1909 ...	all	100	to 102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	41	to 43

BANKS

Agra	all	8¾	to 9¼
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	28	to 29
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	25	to 26
Delhi and London	all	—	to —
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	55	to 56

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 10 mos., May 10, '89.
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '89.
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos 14 dys., Feb. 15, '89.
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.
Andrews, G. A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Apurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 5, '89.

Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 17 mos., July 18, '88.
Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., to Dec. 16, '89.
Baker, E., Ben P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 18 dys., Sept. 25, '88.
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Barrow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., Aug. 31, '89.
Barton, R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89.
Baudry, G. E., Mad. Police, 14 mos., Dec. 3, '88.
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., May 28, '89.
Beatty, C. A. B., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Bell, J., Ben. Custom House, 6 mos., Oct. 11, '89.
Bensley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 25, '89.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos., May 10, '89.
Bestic, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.
Biddulph, F. H. S., Ben. Secretariat.
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben. Political, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Bishop, I. M. M., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 6 mos., Oct. 1, '89.
Boase, J. T., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., July, 4, '89.
Boddy Capt. O. V., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos. 80 dys., Dec. 1, '88.
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Booth. W., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., May 25, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Brereton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 9 mos.
Bright, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Apr. 12, '89.
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., May 3, '89.
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comn., Ben. Cov., 18 mos., Jan. 23, '89.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
Burney, R. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Burton, Condr. R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 25 mos., Mar. 28, '88.

Calder, S. A. McD., Mad. Rev., 6 mos., June 29, '89.
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos. 2 dys., June 4, '89.
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos. Nov. 22, '88.
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Cantopher, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.
Carrel, E. M., Bo. Excise, 8 mos., May 17, '89.
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 12 mos.
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rv. & Gen., 44 ms., Ap. 16, '86.
Chambers, F., Bo. Meteorological Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '88
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Cherry, J. W., Mad. Forest, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Christie, W. B., Bem. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 25, '89.
Clarke, H. S. S., Ben. Police.
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
Clendening, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Cloete, H. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Close, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Cole, C. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Aug. 18, '89
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '88.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Corder, A. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Corkery, H., Bo. Police, 8 mos., May 3, '89.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 28 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.
Cradock, H. E., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Ap. 1, '89.
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 24 mos. June 12, '88.
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Comm., 12 mos., May 16, '89.
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19 mos., Dec. 15, '88.

Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 28 mos. 29 dys., Mar. 6, '89.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 33 mos., June 28, '87.
Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Davar, F. S., Bo. Medl., 24 ms., Apr. 22, '88.
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Nov. 24, '88.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.
Day, C. E., Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judcl., 7 mos., to Dec. 2, '89.
De Brath, S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.
De la Courneuve, S. H. T., Burma Commn., 20 mos., June 24, '89.
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89
Ditmas, F. W., Rev. and Gen. Ma., 7 mos., July 2, '89.
Dodd. A. J., Ben. Marine 12 mos., May 10, 89.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 89 mos., July 27, '86.
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 22 ms., July 24, '88
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.

Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 21 mos., Feb. 17, 88.
Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Edge, W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 19, '89.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '89.
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 6, '89.
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Elliot, A., Ben. Opium Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 28, '89.
Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sur., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 26 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.

Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Fletcher, W. M., Bo. Survey, 12 ms., Oct. 20, '89.
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.
Fraser, J. S. D., Burma Commn., 22 mos., Oct. 5, '89.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys., May 17, '89.

Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '89.
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad Ass. Com., 12 mos., July 9, '89.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan. 20, '89.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '89.
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 10, '88.
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 5, '88.
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Green, E. F., Bo. Police, 6 mos., July 8, '89.
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Dec. 15, '88.

Hamilton, C. P., Finl. Dept., 18 mos., May 3, '89.
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Judl., 9 ms., Oct. 20, '89.
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.
Handcock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Harriott, G. M., 24 mos.
Harrison, C. L., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 194 dys. Nov. 17, '88.
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.
Henderson, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.
Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 18 mos., Aug. 28, '88.
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '89.
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 15, '89.
Herbert, Capt. C., B.S.C., Col. Ass., India, 18 mos., Sept. 10, '89.
Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, 89.
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89.
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 9, '89.
Hill, A. P., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.
Hill, Lt.-Col. J., R.E., India Survey, 24 mos., May 18, '88.
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 18, '89.
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 24 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Holland, W. J., Ben. Police, 6 ms., Oct. 18, '89.
Holmwood, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 15, '89.
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 15 mos., Dec. 28, '88.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Howell, M. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judcl., 9 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 30 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commn., 21 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.

Inglis, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89
Irvine, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Irvine, R. H. G., Ben. Police, 9 mos., June 25, '89.

Jacob, S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secret., 10 mos., May 17, '89.
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 25, '89.
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23½ mos., May 10, '88.
Jones, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 6 ms.
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23 '89.
Jones, O. R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., India, 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Jordon, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 12 mos., Aug. 2, '89.

Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 12 mos., Feb. 14, '89.
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Kennedy, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., May 9, '89.
Kenyon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dep., 16 mos., July 10, '89.
Kilvert, F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. Aug. 6, '89.
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 24, '88.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '89.
Knight, R., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Sept. 11, '89.
Knowlys, H. B., Berars Comn., 12 ms., May 28, '89.
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Nov. 28, '88.

Laing, J. J., N.W.P. & P. Police, 9 mos., May 22, '89.
Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '89
Landon, H. J., Bo. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 4, '89.
Lane, W., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Sept. 3, '89.
Lang, R. D. M., N.W.P. & O., 10 mos., Mar. 5, '89.
Larminie, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Mar 16, '89.
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos., to Feb. 10, '90.
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.
Lee-Warner, W., Bo. Cov., Bom. Sect., 12 mos. 10 dys., Mar. 15, '89.
Lewis, W. C., Ma. P.W.D.,
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos, '88.
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.
Long, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 8, '89.
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 18 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 44 mos., July 26, '85.
Ludlam, A. F., Punj. Fincl., 24 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys., Apr. 3, '89.
Lyall, K. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 23 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Lyde, Capt. M. T., Bo. S.C., Bo. Political, 6 mos., July 12, '89.

Macaulay, C. P. L., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept., 12 mos., May 10, '89.
Macdonald, W., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
MacEwen, R. S. T., Ben Judl., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Macmillan, M., Bo. Educl., to Mar. 31, '90.
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 ms., Nov. 2, '89.
Maconchy, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '89.
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 22 mos., May 18, '88.
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., 24 dys., May 10, '89.
Madge, P. M., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., Sept. 7, '88.
Malet, A. A. G., Mad. P. W. D., 15 mos., Sept. 10, '89.
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 8, '89.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comn., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Masters, W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 30, '89.
McDermott, B. K. S., Burma Com., 12 mos., July 6, '89.
McMinn C. W., C.P. Dy. Commr., to Dec. 31, '89.
Mead, Col. H. R., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Menneer, R. R., Bo. P.W.D.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Millard, F. T., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., May 17, '89.
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D.
Mills, G. Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 25 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
Monro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.
Morrieson, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Morris, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 ms., Oct. 18, '89.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 18 dys., Mar. 20, '89.
Moule, H. F. D'O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., July 7, '89.

Naller, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 23 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.
Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 19 mos., July 18, '88.
Newcombe, A. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Newnham, W. A., 12 mos.
Nicholson, F. A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 ms., Nov. 25, '89
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182 dys., Apr. 7, '89.

Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
O'Brien, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., Nov. 18, '88.
Olphert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 26, '88.
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 9½ mos., Feb. 8, '89.

Paine, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.
Palin, H. F., Ben. Police, 12 ms., Oct. 18, '89.
Pank, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 23, '89.
Partridge, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Secretat., 12 ms., Nov. 1, '89.
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.
Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 31, '88.
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.
Pearson, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 14, '89.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., 18 May, '88.
Perry, Surg. F. F., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
Peterson, F. W. V., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Petterson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Pinkey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '89.
Pollen, Dr. J., Sind Commn., 9 mos., May 18, '89.
Porter, J. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 3, '89.
Power, I. O., Ben. Fin. Com. Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 22 mos., July 24, '88.
Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88

Quinn, C. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 10½ ms., Apr. 25, '9

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Ratton, H. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Rattray, A., Bou.Rev.&Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Rattray, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 12 mos., Apr.30,'89.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., May 25, '89.
Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
Ribbentrop, B., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20,'89.
Richard, H. J., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '89.
Risley, H. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 7 mos., Aug. 3, '89.
Robb, Surg.-Maj. J., Bo. Modl., 6 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 20 mos., June 23, '88.
Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.
Rooper, P. L., Ben.P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
Rowe, F. J., Ben. Educl. Dept., 12 ms., Oct. 15, '89.
Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '89.
Ruddock, E. H., Ben.Cov., Bn.Rv.&Gn., 24 ms., Apr.28,'88.
Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct.22,'89.
Rumsby, E. J., P.W.Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
Ry Orugante Swarama Krishnamma, M. R., Ma. Dist. Munsip., 12 mos., July 2, '89
Sanders, J., Ben.Cov., N.W. P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
Scott, S. P. C., Mad. Police.
Sedgefield, Surg. A. R. W., Punjab Central Jail, 6 mos., Aug. 6, '89.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 40 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Setterfield, Condr. J., Bombay Marine, 12 ms., Mar.16,'89.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.
Shields, H., Adjutant Genl's Office, Ben., 4 mos.
Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Smith, C. A., Mad. P. W. D., 14 mos., Aug. 24, '89.
Smith, C. S., Mad. Consr. of Forest, 18 mos., July 14, '88.
Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 19½ mos., June 6, '88.
Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Smith, L. G., Ben. Consr. of Forests, 12 mos., Apr.28,'89.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88
Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.O., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Stacey, A. E., Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 6 mos., Aug. 19, '89.
Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. 2 dys., June 22, '89.
Stevenson, R. E., Burma Commn.
Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 12 ms., June 4, '89.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 11 ms., Mar.22,89
Stuart, H. R., C.P. Police, 15 mos., Oct. 25, '88.
Stuart, W. B, Burma Police, 12 mos., June 13, '89.
Sturrock, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 5, '89
Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 21 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Sutherland, A. R., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 4, '89.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Syad Alay Mahomed, Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Sept. 3, '89.
Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90.
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey.
Thom, R., 12 mos.
Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.
Thomson, R. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 5 mos. 8 dys., Oct. 4, '89.
Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos, Oct. 3, '88.
Thomson, Surg. S. J., N.W.P.&O., 14 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Thorburn, J., Mad.Rev.&Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Thorburn, W. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos. 8 dys., Aug. 24, '89.
Thornhill, G. T., Rev. and Gen. Ma., 12 mos., July 9. '89.
Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Thurston, J. N, G, Burma Commr, 12 mos., Mar. 3, '89.
Tickell, J. L., P.W.Dept., N.W.P.&O., 24mos., Apr.27,'88.
Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Tuohy, Surg. J. F., M.D., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos., May 17, '89.
Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. &. Gen., 20 ms., Apr.17,'89
Tweedy, G. A., Ben.Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 11 mos., Mar. 1, '89.
Udny, R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Ums Shaukaar Misra, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.
Unwin, A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 11 mos., Mar. 18, '89.
Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.
Vincent, F. D'A., Mad. Forests, 34 mos., May 13, '87.
Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos.
Wahab, Captain R. A., R.E., Ben. Cov., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.
Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.
Wallace, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Ward, G. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 12 mos., Feb. 18, '89.
Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Webb, H. C., Ben. Tel. Dept.
Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 19 mos., Mar. 15, '89.
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 2, '89.
Wells, J. R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Aug. 31, '89.
West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 18 mos., Jan. 5, '89.
Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Western, R. W., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Jan. 7, '89.
Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Dec. 9, '88.
White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 21 mos., May 24, '88.
Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, 88.
Whitwell, Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 1, '89.
Wickes, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 30,'89.
Wilson, J. H., Ben.P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '89
Wolley-Dod, F., Ben.P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 24, '89.
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 19, '89.
Woodburn, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.
Woodward, W., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 24 ms., Apr.1,'88.
Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 29 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.
Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.
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English, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.

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Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89. Ben

Jermyn, Rev. E., 24 mos., July 9, '89, Ben.
Johnston, Ven. Archdeacon C. F. H., 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89, Bo.

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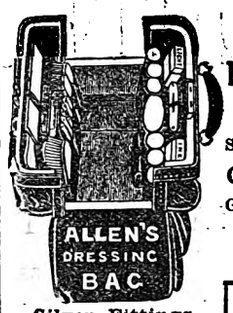
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he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 28, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 15th Nov.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 13th Nov.; and from Calcutta to the 13th Nov.

THE Viceroy and the Commander-in Chief reached Bannu, the starting point of his Excellency's tour along the Derajat border, on Nov. 7th. During Lord Lansdowne's stay at Bannu he opened the new bridge over the Kurrum River, and made some appropriate remarks on the great importance of bridges along the border routes in connection with the scheme of frontier defence.

H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR arrived in Bombay harbour at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, Nov. 9th, a few hours before he was expected. There was consequently some confusion in connection with the arrangements for his reception; but when he eventually landed with his Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who went on board the *Oceana* to receive the Prince, he was accorded a hearty welcome, and was cheered throughout his route to the railway station, from whence he left for Poona. He arrived at the latter place the same evening to remain there a few days as the guest of the Duke of Connaught. Prince Albert Victor is expected to reach Rangoon from Madras on Dec. 20th. He will spend Christmas in Mandalay.

THE proposed ball by the Bengal Club in honour of Prince Albert Victor has been abandoned, owing to the difficulty of fixing a suitable date during his Royal Highness's stay in Calcutta. A dinner is to be given instead.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN has arrived in Allahabad, and will probably remain there until the end of December.

THE vacancy in the Public Works Secretariat of the N.W. Provinces, caused by the appointment of Colonel Forbes to be Inspector-General of Irrigation, has not yet been filled up. The post will probably fall either to Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Harrison, Bengal, or Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Skipwith.

MR. MCWATTERS, Collector of Salem, has been appointed Sir R. W. Barlow's successor in Madras.

CAPTAIN GORDON, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who was recently appointed Camp Quartermaster to Prince Albert Victor's party, is lying dangerously ill with fever at Bombay.

A GOOD deal of practical business was got through by the Allahabad University Syndicate at their meeting on Monday, the 4th Nov., and following days. Bye-laws were drafted regarding the election of Examiners; resolutions passed concerning a practical alternative Entrance Examination; the refund of all money advanced by Government to the University ordered; a bonus granted to all Examiners who set question-papers; and the pay of the Registrar raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 a month.

THE Jhansi Cases, in connection with which an important question of constitutional law as to the extent of the powers of the Indian Legislature was raised, came on for hearing before the Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court on Nov. 11th. After hearing Mr. A. Strachey on behalf of the Government, for some time the Chief Justice stopped the case, and announced that judgment would be delivered in a few days, the Full Bench taking the view submitted by the learned counsel. This implies that the Court hold that the Government of India have full powers to make laws and regulations for all territories acquired since the passing of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, a judgment in accordance with which was delivered on Nov. 12th.

TANTIA BHIL, the hearing of whose appeal was deferred till the evidences of his confederate, Daulia, was recorded, was confronted with his whilom companion in outlawry in the Jubbulpore Jail on Nov. 9th, the two men readily recognising each other, and admitting that they escaped together with a third dacoit, Bijnia, from the Kandwa lock-up in 1878. Daulia made a statement in the presence of Tantia incriminating the latter in the Bhimphul dacoity, where the patel of the village was murdered. He asserted that he himself arrived after the man had been shot by Bijnia, and then saw Tantia, who was armed with a sword. The Judicial Commisssioner, Central Provinces, has confirmed the sentence of death passed on Tantia Bhil, whose only resource now is to appeal for clemency to the Viceroy.

THE Mohant of Tripati, who is charged with having stolen a large amount of treasure belonging to the temple of which he had charge, has been committed for trial to the North Arcot Sessions Court.

THE returns of India's foreign trade for the first six months of the year indicate a substantial improvement. The imports rose in value by over one crore, and the exports by nearly four and a half crores, the latter being increase almost wholly accounted for by larger shipments of seeds and raw cotton.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred on the night of Nov. 11th in Apollo-street, Bombay, a ship chandler's shop and the offices of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, one of the leading firm of local solicitors, being burnt down.

THE Pony Derby, a race which now ranks only second to the Civil Service Cup at the meetings in Upper India, has been won this year at Lucknow by the Arab pony Magistrate. The time was one-fifth of a second better than that made by last year's winner, Blitz, who did the five furlongs in one minute and nine seconds.

DURING Prince Albert Victor's stay in Calcutta his time will be very fully occupied. The programme includes a State ball at Government House, another dance at Belvedere, a third to be given by the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, and the Bengal Club dinner.

THE Viceroy is still continuing his trip on the North-West Frontier.

HIS EXCELLENCY opened a bridge over the Kurrum.

A SCHEME is on foot for starting a Natural History Society for the Punjab.

IT is officially announced that State relief measures have been closed in Ganjam.

CULINARY AND MUSICAL SCHOOLS AT BARODA.—The *Gujrati* says:—One of the most novel features of the Educational Department of Baroda is the provision made by the State for practical instruction to the girls of two higher schools in the culinary art. Every Saturday afternoon, the girls, each of whom is supplied with a stove and pots and pans, get practical instruction at the hands of a cook attached to their school. We hope arrangements will also be made by the State for teaching other branches of domestic economy and fitting the pupils for the most delicate and responsible work that will devolve upon them as mothers. The experiment is extremely interesting, and we draw the attention of our Government to it. Baroda also possesses a music-school under the sympathetic management of the well-known Professor Moula Bux, who has his whole heart in the work. About 150 boys are receiving instruction, and are making excellent progress. These efforts on the part of the Maharajah to restore a divine, but a discredited, science in India deserve the highest commendation, and we hope other Native princes will emulate the enlightened efforts of the Gaekwar to ameliorate the condition of his subjects.

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NOTES.

THE tour of Prince Albert Victor continues to be the chief matter of interest reported from India. The Viceroy returned to Calcutta on Saturday, and the *Times'* correspondent wires a *precis* of an educational speech which his Excellency delivered at the Punjab University, Lahore, deprecating any lowering of the examination standard. But Prince Albert Victor monopolises all attention just now. To welcome him with entertainments and addresses seems to be the end of everyone's desire.

THAT his Royal Highness is having no easy time of it may be guessed from his labours of the past few days. On Friday morning last he laid the foundation-stone of the Maharaja College at Mysore; in the evening he attended an official banquet, followed by a ball at Bangalore. On Saturday he presided at the opening of a horticultural exhibition and fête, and afterwards lunched with the 21st Hussars; another *burra khana* in the evening; attended church on Sunday morning, and left for Tinnevelly in the evening, the proposed visit to Madura having been abandoned in consequence of the prevalence of cholera at that place.

NOTWITHSTANDING his presence in church on Sundays —a ceremony which he is sure to observe strictly—some of the Indian papers have published a programme of his tour, according to which programme three Sundays had been set apart for shooting expeditions. Fortunately, before Exeter Hall has time to howl about "Sabbath desecration in high places," the report has been officially contradicted, H.R.H. having made no such engagements.

As the *Court Circular*—not the newspaper of that name, but the record of the doings of Royalty, which is said to be edited or supervised by very "superior persons"—discredits the story of the Prince having been charged at Mysore by an infuriated wild elephant, and only saved from a sudden and terrible death by the cool courage of Mr. Saunderson (to whom, by the way, Reuter gave the rank of Colonel)—perhaps we shall have no more sensational telegrams of the hair-breadth escapes of H.R.H., which seemed to commence from almost the moment of his landing at Bombay. But he certainly met with a chapter of accidents at first. There was a breakdown in the arrangements for his reception, owing, we are told by one paper, to the captain of the *Oceana* being "unable or unwilling to hold the splendid ship he commands." The *Oceana* was officially due at two P.M., but arrived at eight A.M., when all the chief actors in the reception programme were caught napping. But if the arrival was made too early compensation followed, for the departure of the Prince's train for Poona was delayed an hour and a-half by some mishap with the baggage. All's well, however, that ends well, and possibly by this time Bombay has forgiven the captain of the *Oceana* for his excessive "speed."

BUT the *Pioneer* draws a moral:—"A few days ago the *Peninsular* arrived in Bombay two days before the mail steamer, and last week the *Oceana* did the same. In other words, news is now frequently arriving in India from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before the mail packet subsidised by Government to bring the news in the shortest possible time. No clearer demonstration could be given that the last contract was settled without due consideration of the changed conditions under which steamship traffic between England and India is now carried on."

IN a letter to the Government of Bengal the British Indian Association objects to the proposed isolation of lepers, being of opinion that the disease is not so intensely infectious as to render isolation necessary. It admits at the same time that the majority of lepers are poor miserable wretches, who would be better cared for in a Hospital or Retreat than in their own houses. The Association thinks that some sections of the Draft Bill are too vague and general, and points out that there are several skin-diseases which are often mistaken for leprosy.

THE *Englishman* says:—Regarded as a matter of principle, although in no way objectionable on personal grounds, the officers of the Public Works Department, both civil and military, must regard the extension of Colonel Pemberton's service as secretary with unqualified disapproval. It means practically that the fifty-five years' rule can no longer be relied upon as a guarantee of promotion, and that, too, probably exemption from the rule will fall only to those who have been fortunate enough to serve in high places near or with the Government of India. At the same time, we readily concede that there may be, or, indeed, we may say must be, frequent cases where it would cause serious inconvenience to the public service to allow no latitude whatever in the exercise of this rule. We can only trust that Sir Charles Elliott is sufficiently aware of the disheartened state of the service which is under his charge, and that he will lose no opportunity of removing or opposing every cause which may tend to increase the prevalent feeling of discontent.

IN connection with the controversy as to the alleged rise in the price of salt in India the result is noted of an inquiry made some years ago in the Jullundur and Umballa divisions of the Punjab. A comparison was instituted between the selling prices of salt in rupees in 1850 and 1880, and it was found that there was scarcely any variation between the two years. This was at first sight disappointing, but a comparison of the prices in rupees of all other necessaries of life for the same period revealed the fact that they had risen by from 60 to 100 per cent. There could be but one conclusion drawn from this, viz., that salt had been steadily falling in price, and was practically far cheaper to the purchasers in 1880 than it was thirty years before. We imagine that this is true everywhere in India, except in places adjacent to salt sources, or where salt was practically not taxed under the old arrangements. The equalisation of the salt duty over all India had naturally some direct effect upon certain favoured districts; but the country as a whole benefited enormously by it.

THE *Indian Engineering* says:—"Lord Reay is anything but a man of business. He very rarely holds meetings of his Executive Council; seldom or never sees any of his Secretaries, one alone excepted; and, suspicious as weak men generally are, he is for ever seeking counsel on public matters from the editors of Native newspapers, and from private and often very far from disinterested persons." The Calcutta *Statesman*, not pleased with this remark, makes comment on it thus:—"The seeking of counsel from editors of purely Indian newspapers is an unpardonable fault it seems. But it is rather late in the day, as the *Indian Mirror* observes, to contend for the desirability of our rulers being like potter's clay in the hands of their Secretariats, though the fact of Lord Reay not being so has made him the most unpopular Indian satrap of the day. In the days of Sir Rivers Thompson we had an example in Bengal of what Secretariat rule means, and Sir Steuart Bayley has done well not to repeat the blunder. It is the dread of Secretariat rule that makes it so desirable in the eyes of many thinking people that Indian Lieutenant-Governorships should be conferred on statesmen appointed direct from England."

THE Madras High Court Judges have just passed orders that, after the 31st of December next, vakils, whenever they appear before a Court of Justice in the practice of their profession, should wear the black gown prescribed by the Madras University for the B.L. degree. This, a local paper says, has given the vakils great satisfaction, but the graduates of the Madras University must be different in one respect to those of the Calcutta University, who were wont to *hire* their gowns and caps for one day only—the day on which they were presented with their degrees

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and with an exhaustive address from the Vice-Chancellor on their intellectual attainments.

OUR system of education in India continues to show gratifying results. The District Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, has issued a very unique description of one R. Kristnasawmy Iyengar, who is "wanted" by the police. Under the heading of "any peculiarities of gesture or manner" it is stated that he "has a taste for music, and plays the fiddle." His nose is "slightly projected," and his mouth is "red," and the crowning peculiarity is that the "next finger to toe of each leg is slightly projected."

A FORCE is to leave Bhamo on Dec. 5th against Boh Kanhlaung and Isawbwas of Tohong and Laisaing, and is expected to meet with some sharp fighting.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 1.

The Viceroy returned to the capital yesterday and was received with the usual honours. His tour throughout has been most successful. During his stay at Lahore he was present at the Convocation of the Punjab University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Literature.

At the close of the proceedings his Excellency delivered a long address, in the course of which he said that during his recent tour he had been sitting at the feet of the Commander-in-Chief with the Quartermaster-General for private tutor, and had been going through a course which might be described as the science of frontier prophylactics. This had so prepossessed his thoughts that it was somewhat difficult abruptly to turn his attention to academic topics; but, after all, the defence of the Punjab and University affairs were more interdependent than appeared to be the case at the first blush, for unless the frontier were secure from aggression from without it was impossible that the arts and sciences could flourish from within. Still, he was quite alive to the fact that the duties of the Government only began with the protection of the Empire, and that its intellectual development was an important duty of domestic policy. After praising the system of the Punjab educational institutions as specially adopted to the needs of the Punjub population, amounting to twenty millions, and expressing confidence in the assured future success of the University, he proceeded to urge the students to cultivate education for its own sake, and not in the sole expectation of obtaining employment in the public service, as the number of Government appointments must always lag far behind the number of graduates. He desired also to remove the impression that sole reliance should be placed upon University teaching to establish ethical training; a University, even when clothed with religious sanctions, was unable to deal effectually and exhaustively with this important branch of education. The qualities of purity, modesty, and reverence must be inculcated and enfored outside the schools, in order that scholastic and dogmatic ethics might constitute a practical branch of University culture.

The leading features of Prince Albert Victor's tour during the week were a visit to Seringapatam and other scenes of historical interest in the neighbourhood, and his presence in the Maharajah's encampment during the operations for the capture of wild elephants. The Prince inspected the tombs of Hyder Ali and Tippoo, Colonel Bailie, and other British officers, and proceeded thence to visit Tippoo's famous garden house, the walls of the central rooms of which are covered with quaint Native frescoes depicting Hyder's victory over the British troops, with Colonel Bailie giving the orders of command, seated in a palanquin. The Duke of Wellington resided here after the siege. The Prince then minutely inspected the fort, which is in complete ruins, though the chief points of interest, the breach and the spot where Tippoo fell, have been carefully marked. From Seringapatam Prince Albert Victor went by special train to Mysore, where he was received at the station in great state by the Maharajah. The city was splendidly illuminated, and a State banquet was given in his Royal Highness's honour. The young Maharajah proposed the Prince's health in graceful terms, to which the Prince responded. On November 24th the Maharajah drove the Prince in his drag to the elephant camp, a distance of fifty miles. They then proceeded to the immediate scene o operations and witnessed a drove of thirty-five elephants successfully captured and stockaded. Next day the Prince was present whilst the elephants were being tied up. An infuriated female elephant approached dangerously near his Royal Highness, but was frightened off by the officer in charge. The following day was devoted to bison shooting, in which the Prince succeeded in wounding a bull whilst it was preparing to charge. On Friday the Prince laid the foundation stone of the Maharajah's college and then started by special train for Bangalore. He arrived in the evening, and was received by the General and a large number of military officers.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, in replying to a recent address by the trustees of the Victoria-hall, Madras, said he was delighted to learn that the building would be utilised on the occasion of Prince Albert Victor's visit. Money spent on objects like this was far more to the public advantage than subsidising the Native Congress, which at present failed to fulfil its proper mission by turning its back upon all social reforms, and was therefore unable to justify the large expenditure devoted to furthering merely political agitation. He doubted, however, whether any words of his could induce the leaders of the movement to apply their minds to the needed reform of the Hindoo marriage system.

On the same occasion Lord Connemara presided at the ceremony of opening a fountain erected to the memory of Sir Charles Trevelyan, formerly Governor of Madras.

Three Hindoo brothers have been committed for trial for murdering a child-wife by torturing her to death by branding her all over the body with red-hot irons.

Mr. H. S. King was entertained at a public dinner at Bombay on Tuesday. In the course of an able and eloquent speech he strongly advised the members of the Uncovenanted Service to stand shoulder to shoulder and persist in their demands for the equitable consideration by Government of fair retiring pensions.

Great public sympathy is universally expressed for the widow of Colonel Heyland, who was recently shot at Deesa by a Native soldier. From later particulars it appears that the man first shot two Native officers, and, upon this being reported, Colonel Heyland rode up armed with a revolver, fired at the man and missed him, and was shot in return. The man, upon being arrested, stated that one of the Native officers had got him punished; that he shot Colonel Heyland because he first fired at him; and that now they might hang him, as all was over. Few officers of the Bombay army are able to show a record of more distinguished service than Colonel Heyland, and his loss is greatly deplored, equally on public as on private grounds.

The very heavy rains caused by the recent cyclonic disturbances have seriously injured the harvest prospects in certain districts, especially in Orissa, Ganjam, and Lower and Eastern Bengal.

A public meeting was recently held by Assam planters to protest against the policy pursued by a certain Assistant-Commissioner, and it was resolved to make direct representations to the Chief Commissioner for redress. In view of a late false charge of murder, it was resolved that the planters of the community were inadequately protected against conspiracy and persecution of this description, and that matters ought to be remedied at once.

Stores and troops are being rapidly concentrated for the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force. It is doubtful whether it will meet with serious armed opposition.

BURMA.

RANGOON, NOV. 30.

ON the 27th inst. Major Raikes met several minor chiefs of the Tashon Chin tribe, who were attended by 300 followers. Nothing was settled. Major Raikes will have a final meeting to-morrow with the more important Tashon chiefs, and on the result of this meeting war or peace with the Tashons will depend. Mr. MacDonnell has instructed Major Raikes to insist on the following four points:—The surrender of all captives carried away from British territory; a fine of 10,000 rupees as compensation for damage already done; the payment of an annual tribute of two elephants' tusks and seven pieces of silk; and a friendly reception of the British troops and their unopposed march through the Tashon territory. The following demands, which were originally included in the proclamation of Sir C. Crosthwaite, have been waived:—The surrender of the Shwaygyuobin Prince and the delivery up of guns. The troops continue to advance. So far the professions of the Tashons have largely exceeded their performances; they have only surrendered about one-sixth of their captives.

The Chin field force will first enter the territory of the Bonthe tribe, who are head-hunters and confirmed marauders. The same terms as those tendered to the Tashons have been offered the Bonthe tribe. The Chin expedition will only be punitive if resistance is offered, otherwise the people will be treated in a friendly manner, and all supplies taken will be amply paid for. It is considered important to survey the Chin territory with a view to opening up a route to India.

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The policy of showing clemency to and releasing prisoners, inaugurated by Mr. MacDonnell in Upper Burma, has been extended to Lower Burma.

The Siamese Government are acting somewhat obstructively about the Frontier Commission, and are attempting dilatory tactics. The English and Siamese Commissioners will not now unite or act jointly.

The expedition from Bhamo against the Kachyens has been delayed for a fortnight. The expedition against the Budhayazas gang has begun operations.

Crop prospects continue excellent.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF INDIAN TRADE.

(Madras Times.)

Lord Dufferin has spoken and as usual, well. There will be many to find fault, no doubt, with what he has said about the Kashmir *raj*, but the main part of his speech at the banquet provided by the London Chamber of Commerce dealt with trade, and it is upon his remarks on this point that we now touch. Lord Lansdowne is busy studying the position of affairs on our northern frontier, and seeing that due provision is made there. Lord Dufferin looks still further east to Burma, and impresses upon the manufacturers and merchants of England the grand potentialities of Burmese and, through this, of Chinese trade. There is scope for the development of India's trade within her own frontiers, there is room for railway development, and still more for agricultural development, but our ex-Viceroy hits upon the most promising field of all, when he mentions those provinces which he caused England to acquire. The complaint about the northern and north-western frontier is that the extension of Russian railway lines in Central Asia enables the Muscovite to drive the British trader out of the market. This might be remedied to a great extent, no doubt, and yet there are many things in Russia's favour, and the problem of ousting Russian goods and introducing English is one of no small difficulty. Russia understands that in districts such as those to which we allude railway extension must be accompanied and supported by military expansion, and it is just here that England would be likely to fail were she to attempt to push her lines beyond points where, with her present forces, she could provide ample protection for them.

We may well look elsewhere, therefore, for the development of trade which England longs for, and no more likely field is open than that offered by the occupation of Burma if carefully followed up by a development of water and land communications, intended to bring China into closer connection with the West, and to tap those rich producing centres of which we know so little, and of which the produce can only reach the Western world at present by a circuitous and expensive route, beset with the additional difficulties of numerous local imposts. Towards developing the necessary communications, British capital might do much; and unless that capital is forthcoming, the attempt to foster a large trade with Burma and China cannot make rapid progress. Lord Dufferin, therefore, has done good service in again impressing upon British merchants the power that lies in their hands, and in tempting them by visions of future riches to loosen those purse-strings which guard what is so essential to success. The development of Burma by means of capital and enterprise would be a grand achievement, and the more likely to prove permanently good, but it would be too much to look for after the experience which India has had of the dependence of her people upon British capital as a means of fostering trade.

Should Lord Dufferin's advice be followed, the time may yet come when Burma, laden with the heavy weight of large borrowings from England, will utter cries similar to those which have proceeded from India of late years. But this a is a matter which must of necessity be left for the future to decide, and future generations to deal with; and, meanwhile, we trust that British attention will be directed towards opening out "the land of promise," and endeavouring to tap on the West that Celestial Empire which is so difficult of more than superficial access on the East. There, as on the northern frontier of India, England will have to compete with Russia, but she will do this on more favourable conditions and with bright prospects of success. The cry of "languishing trade" must be followed by a vigorous effort to open up new markets, and to develop existing trade centres already in connection with English manufactures, and we here in India may remember that every rupee which is spent on facilitating communications between various parts of Burma, and between these and China, adds to the prospects of India's trade, for during many years to come India, as well as England, may find, to the East of the Bay of Bengal, a large and ever increasing consuming market for her wares.

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Whatever be the position of the port of Calcutta as compared with the port of Bombay in regard to the magnitude or their commerce, there is no doubt that not only is the trade of Calcutta increasing, but that its increase spells ruin to the trade of the other ports of Bengal. The increase in the Customs duties levied on the trade of Calcutta last year amounted to nearly 44 lakhs, or 21 per cent., while there was a falling off in the duties levied at Balasore of 80 per cent., at Cuttack of 41 per cent., and at Puri of 85 per cent. One port indeed, Narayan Gunge, showed an increase of more than 650 per cent., but it was wholly due to the expansion of the salt trade. The figures for Calcutta are particularly satisfactory, for it is legitimate to conclude from them that the revenue is gradually coming up to the amount at which they stood previous to 1882, in which year the reduction of the salt duty, and the remission of all import duties except those on arms and ammunition, liquors and opium, took effect. Something of the increase now noted has no doubt to be allowed to the recent rising of the salt duty and the imposition of a duty on petroleum; but, putting these aside, there is a rise of 46 per cent. in the receipts from import duty on general merchandise. While, however, Calcutta is thus progressing, the coasting trade is falling seriously away. The value of merchandise imported in this way has declined 28 lakhs, notwithstanding symptoms of recovery from a disastrous year in 1885. In the coasting trade, too, the value of merchandise exported fell off last year to the extent of 71 lakhs, and of this 41 lakhs represented Indian produce. Touching the trade of Calcutta with foreign countries, it may be noted that there was a remarkable increase in the value of the total trade with the United Kingdom, the figures being the highest ever reached, and showing an increase of 309 lakhs, or 8 per cent. over those of the year previous. The value of the total trade between Calcutta and the United Kingdom was 36 crores five years ago, and is now over 41½ crores.

GOVERNMENT LITIGATION IN BENGAL.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

There was a very considerable decrease in the civil litigation in which the Bengal Government was concerned last year as compared with the two years preceding it. The number of cases to which the Government was a party in 1886 was 1,051, and 685 in 1887; while in 1888 the number was only 550, or nearly fifty per cent. less than in 1886. The explanation of the decrease given by Mr. T. T. Allen, the Legal Remembrancer, who has drawn up the report, would seem to be that since 1886 cases under the Land Acquisition Act have fallen off, not that the Government has been less involved in litigation. The litigation in connection with Wards' estates is a separate matter, and here, too, we find a considerable decrease in 1888 as compared with 1886; for while in the latter year the number of cases litigated was 1,435, in the former it was but 971. One case is mentioned, as to the issue of which we shall be somewhat curious. The Government Pleader joined other pleaders of the Midnapore Bar in lending Rs. 20,000 to the Rani Anandmoyi Debi, the adopted mother of the minor of the Basudepore Estate, taking as security a mortgage on her property, and exacting 18 per cent. interest at compound interest, with half-yearly rests. The loan was not paid up, and the plaintiffs now sue for Rs. 58,652, with compound interest. The defence is that the terms are extortionate, but it failed in the Lower Court, where a full decree was given. An appeal is now before the High Court, and meantime we may wonder whether the High Court will agree with the Lower Court or not. The Legal Remembrancer, by the way, does not seem very successful in realising his decrees. In 1888 the sum under realisation for Ward's decrees was nearly 14 lakhs, but of this little more than 2½ lakhs were recovered. Interest on the amount outstanding will soon mount up to a tidy sum. From one estate nearly Rs. 80,000 were legally due, but only Rs. 174 were recovered.

THE MEMBER FOR INDIA.

(Bengal Times.)

As to all India being cast down at Mr. Bradlaugh's illness, of course that is a purely childish exaggeration echoed by every Native-edited journal for consistency's sake, but without a particle of genuine feeling. Native editors know each other for what they are, and play out their farce with a considerable amount of talent in mimicry and in admirable discipline to a self-acquired pliability of habit evolving dramatic effect. To them "all the world's a stage," and it is one composed, not as Carlyle has said, mostly of fools, but—of clowns, of jesters, of posture-makers, not an actor upon it being true to nature, moved by sincerity of conviction, or real love of country and zeal for philanthropic progress, save and expect only as far as their own pockets are touched. They are just as well aware

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as we are, that not a soul among them would care a pin's point if Mr. Bradlaugh were to die while yet their eulogistic ink was wet. He has posed as "member for India," and a nice exhibition he has made of his ignorance and bravado! But he has fooled Natives into a belief that they have a cause, and has, as they allege, persuaded them that he is their advocate and a champion of their rights, though in what those rights consist—seeing they owe their emancipation from serfdom under a Muhammadan dynasty to British toleration—neither Bengalee patriots nor paid buffoons like Messrs. Digby and Bradlaugh have been able to define. We found Hindoos slaves we have freed, fed, clothed, educated, advanced and protected them, and our return is a threat of "organised insurrection and military revolt" if we do not concede to them all they may please to demand, any vagary to which they may give utterance in this direction becoming prescriptively a right. And in this folly and infatuation, these poor deluded men are encouraged by paid agents and sycophants ready to flatter and amuse them, to employ persuasive or vituperative language against Government and its trusted officers, and to direct their invectives, poisoned by slanderous printer's ink to Parliament praying for redress of grievances that never existed and for a recognition of rights, postulated by an excitable faculty for mental perspective and a considerable share of talent for oriental metaphor. Mr. Bradlaugh and his *confrères* have excited disaffection in their clients towards their best and most generous friends, patrons and rulers, and having done this, must vary their show or close business. They forget that in practical politics there is very little scenic effect possible, and that sensible people have an awkward knack of reverting to a drop-scene when hyperbole is too often or too offensively obtruded and fact forgotten.

THE MYSORE GOLD FIELD.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Facing the Gandasi traveller's bungalow, and just across the public road from Artikeri to Seringapatam, says a writer in the *Madras Times*, is a low range of hills covered with scrub jungle and tall grass. The prospect is not at all inviting; the absence of cultivation, the want of villages, and the low background give the place a dreary, lonely look, so that the traveller seldom glances there a second time, wasting not a thought on a spot which leaves no impression on his mind. So much for Gandasi of the past. What the future of Gandasi will be is yet to be written; a magician has struck the ground with his wand; we await the result. Mr. Bruce Foote, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, one of the most cautious of cautious men, a scientist of repute, and as an authority on gold-mining, pronounced to be the *first* in India, has laid it down that, so far as Mysore is concerned, the gold-mining operations at present conducted are the merest scratchings at the surface of an outlying patch. The great mass of the Dharwar rocks—the "Silurians" in a gold-mining sense of India—is as yet untouched. Stretching across the Mysore provinces from north to south are great bands of these Dharwars, or gold-bearing rocks, which a cursory inspection has shown to be studded with remains of an old industry, as old perhaps as the "Kurambers"—that race of able miners and artificers, of whose handiwork only glimpses are left us, in the architectural remains at Mahavalipuram. Whether carried on by Kurambars, or others, there cannot be a doubt that the plateau of South India was once the scene of a mighty gold-industry. It is not in one particular locality, or on any small scale, that these workings are carried out, but all over the area examined by Mr. Bruce Foote, numbering some thousands of square miles, shafts and tunnels are found, some filled in, others more favourably situated, partially preserved. Although these old workings have not a history, they are known to tradition, and some idea of their magnitude may be formed from the fact that all traces of cities known to have flourished some three or four hundred years ago are lost; yet the mines remain, and are easily recognised by the expert. When the present gold-mining industry in South India comes to make a history for itself, and when that history is written, the "Dharwar rocks" will hold as prominent a place as the Upper and Lower Silurian rocks of other gold-mining countries. Sufficient evidence is not as yet forthcoming to co-relate this formation with the gold-bearing rocks of Australia or America; the singular absence of paleozoic remains in rocks of this character in India precludes any comparison with the graptolitic slates of the Australian gold-fields, but the characteristics of the Dharwars are sufficiently distinctive, and this distinction marks it as the great gold-bearing rock of India.

Kolar— Mr. Bruce Foote has said—does not belong to the well-marked great bands of Dharwars, which traverse Mysore from a S. to N. direction; it is an outlier of limited extent, which may be found to form the Southern extension of a land of similar rocks, observed in Bellary and the Nizam's dominions. Of the three lands traversing Mysore, the Western is the largest in size, and the least known, the most of the country being covered with the dense forests and steep hills of the Western Ghauts. On its South-eastern fringe, and within a few miles of the Artikeri station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, is the Gandasi gold-field.

A run of a hundred miles from Bangalore, on the Tumkur Branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway brings us to Artikeri, where a first-class traveller's bungalow affords shelter, and food if required, while arrangements are being made to engage a cart to convey one to Gandasi, eleven miles south, on the Seringapatam road. On our way we pass the camp of the Haruhalli Gold Mining Company, whose courteous Resident Director is willing to show the visitor what there is to be seen on this company's property. Continuing the journey till the eleventh mile, the third class bungalow and little village of Gandasi are reached, where we camp for the night, after partaking of such provisions as we have taken care to bring with us, Gandasi producing nothing fit for European lips. Crossing the public road next morning, a walk of half-an-hour brings us to the "Ribblesdale block"—so called from the concessionaire, Lord Ribblesdale. However dreary Gandasi may be at present, it must have, at one time, presented a particularly busy appearance, as an enormous old working, said to be 700 yards in length, testifies to the amount of work carried on by the ancients. A well-marked reef, of a bluish black quartz, out-crops in the southern extremity of the working, which is semicircular in shape and of no great present depth, whatever it may have been formerly. In the old workings, Bruce Foote found gold, and Lavelle found gold; but Bruce Foote may pipe and Lavelle may pipe, the British investing public was not to be charmed—the piping of the head necromancer was wanting.

A million sterling had been spent on the Kolar gold-fields, and success had not attended the effort of a single company. Mining Captains had come, and mining Captains had gone, yet the treasures of the Champion lode were not discovered till Plummer put his hand to the Mysore plough, and since his advent success has been assured, to his field, at least. Five thousand ounces of gold a month is a rare tune with which to charm the hearts of the money-loving British investor, and Plummer had piped that tune and carried the English stock exchange with him. The stockbrokers are ready to swear by Plummer, and the curates and widows of old England are ready to believe the brokers, and bring forth their little savings, if Plummer reports on Gandasi. The Directors of the Mysore Gold Mining Company instruct Captain Plummer to proceed to Gandasi and report on Ribblesdale's Block. Plummer demurs; he is old, and roughing it in strange localities has no charms for him. The Directors insist, no report but Plummer's will go down with the public. Plummer must oblige, and except £500 for his week's work.

Captain Plummer, Manager of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, proceeded to Artikeri in the early part of September, to report on the Gandasi gold-field. After a careful survey of the field and its mineral characteristics, after numerous tests of samples of quartz, and a close scrutiny of the reefs and old workings, Mr. Plummer reports very favourably of this property; nay, rumour has it that so highly does he think of it that he will himself direct the mining operations if his health permits; and if rumour is correct, then we may believe that the Gandasi gold-field is a gold mine *indeed*. There can be no doubt that the British public will come forward freely to invest in a concern that has Plummer's approval, for it is argued "has he not made Mysore a success, when others failed?"

To the Mysore Government this new departure to pastures new may mean a great deal. Already, the direct revenue from the royalty on the out-turn of gold amounts to a lac of rupees per annum, while the indirect benefit to the State, from the large expenditure on labour and necessaries at the mines, must be great. With the opening out of a new gold-field in the heart of Mysore, a fillip would be given to all other sources of revenue, as increased wealth means increased wants, with the means of gratifying them.

THE CHEAP PASSAGE MOVEMENT.

(Statesman.)

It will be remembered that some ago the steamship companies trading to the East formed a combination for the purpose of increasing freights, which proved successful, notwithstanding the opposition of a not uninfluential line of steamers. The combination began in China, and gradually spread to all the ports in the East. This increase in freights on goods was soon followed by a similiar combination in respect of passage rates—at the expense of the public. It is perhaps only natural, therefore, that the public should in turn seek to avail themselves of this principle of combination, or unionism, to enforce a reduction of the passage freights. It is notorious that the high rates of passage money charged between England and India often entail great hardship on worthy servants of the Crown and the Anglo-Indian public, absolutely prohibiting some, especially those with large families, from taking

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the necessary holiday home, while, in the case of others, putting them to an expense which they can ill afford. It may be said that the P. and O. Company have good and cheap second-class accommodation, but it is urged that, in this country, the social status of a large number of Europeans is "pretty universally equal," and therefore it is difficult for them to sink their social rank and travel with Europeans and Native servants, simply because their incomes happen to be small. Whether or not this is a creditable feeling on the part of those with small incomes we shall not now stop to inquire. We are certainly of opinion that the present passage rates are capable of considerable reduction, both as regards first and second-class berths, and on that ground alone we heartily sympathise with the movement that has been set on foot to bring about a reduction in the high rates at present charged. Indeed, the excessive cost of a passage home and back is a long-standing grievance, and it has been greatly intensified by the combination already referred to among the steamship companies not to reduce their rates below a certain fixed amount, thus putting an end to all fair competition. It could scarcely have been expected by those who entered into this union that no effort would be made to break it up, and we are therefore not surprised to learn, from a circular which has been forwarded to us, that about two years ago several gentlemen resolved to combine together with the object of enforcing on the steamship companies a reduction of their rates. These gentlemen have formed themselves into an Association, called "The Anglo-Indian Passage Association," whose object it is to support any steamship company that will contract to give them passages home and out again at a a reasonable and moderate rate. About 800 members, we learn, have already joined the Association, which, practically, amounts to 1,200 when their wives and children are included. But this number is obviously insufficient to ensure success, and the promoters appeal to "all Europeans who do not come out to India as a permanency" to join in increasing numbers. As the movement must necessarily interest a large number of our readers we publish below the lines upon which the Association proposes to work. The promoters aim at getting large steamers with a fairly high rate of speed, good accommodation, and good food, and they will, besides, stipulate for the following as essential requirements:—

First.—Fortnightly, and preferably weekly departures.

Second.—Starting point in India to be Bombay; to call at Marseilles, preferably also at Brindisi or Malta. Port of arrival to be London, Southampton, or Liverpool.

Third.—Overcrowding in cabins to be avoided and cabins to be specially ventilated; also the comfort of passengers to be studied as much as possible.

Fourth.—Only first-class passengers and their servants to be conveyed.

Fifth.—A surgeon and sufficient stewards and stewardesses to be carried; also boats to be proportionate to the number of passengers.

If all these requirements can be obtained the promoters will have good cause to congratulate themselves; but experience will show how far these conditions will have to be modified. For instance, the steamship companies may decline to accept an unlimited number of members and their families, as they might desire to reserve a few berths on each voyage, especially from England to India, for letting out at the usual fares. But, however that may be, it is satisfactory to learn that one line of steamers has already offered a reduction of 20 per cent. on their advertised fares, and negotiations are being carried on with two other large and powerful steamship companies, which, if successful, ought to bring about a complete revolution in the rates and conditions of the passenger traffic between England and India. It is pointed out in the circular under review that by joining the Association at once, no person runs any risk, nor is he bound to do anything but that, when a fair offer has been made by a steamer company, it will be circulated to all the members for final acceptance, and, if any member does not approve the terms, he can withdraw his name from the Association. In order to cover the cost of printing, circulating, postage, &c., each member, on joining, must pay the small sum of one rupee as registration-fee; and, as no steamship company is likely to come to any agreement with the Association without a guarantee that the members will travel by its steamers alone, and by no other, each member who has accepted the terms arranged will have to sign an agreement to that effect, and deposit as earnest money the sum of Rs. 100, which will be placed to his credit at a Government Bank, this sum to be forfeited to the steam liner if he breaks his word; but, in the event of his death, the deposit will be refunded to his heirs or executors. Any further information on the subject will be supplied, we are told, on application to Messrs. William Watson and Co., of Bombay. The objects of the Association certainly have our sympathy, and we wish it all success.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE KALA JUGGAH.

(*Pioneer.*)

There where the world was quiet,
There where no dancers meet,
Far from the wilful riot,
The rhythm and fall of feet,
In early days our mothers,
Our sisters and our brothers
Had made a snug retreat.

They called it "Kala Juggah,"
And worshipped at its shrine,
As a Hindu might a mugger—
(This only for the rhyme).
They placed in it a lantern,
And ferns and leaves of plantain,
With chairs and curtains fine.

Here Ethel came with Walter,
And there they sat them both,
As with accents which would falter
He plighted her his troth.
From that time to the present
The maiden and the peasant
To leave it have been loth.

'Twas found at all our dances
In many a leafy dell.
For solitude entrances
The witch'ry of its spell.
And chaperons and brothers
And calculating mothers
Had learned to love it well!

But then it lost its meaning,
And mothers looked askance
If daughters showed a leaning
Towards it at a dance.
For now no lantern's glimmer
On silks and fern-leaves shimmer
Within its dim expanse.

Our captains now affect it,
And widows out at grass
Who by their arts have wrecked
For every other class.
For here the matron frisky
Tells stories that are risky:
And so the hours pass.

It thus became a scandal
From Murree to Shillong,
'Twas known to folk and vandal
And ridiculed in song.
So now these dim recesses
Are only found at messes
In Burma and Hong Kong.

M. M. H.

FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

(*Indian Engineer.*)

The undeniable grievances of uncovenanted members of the Department of Public Works in the matter of furlough allowances and pensions have long enlisted our sympathy, and it seems superfluous to allude to the various occasions upon which we have endeavoured to represent to the Government of India how real these grievances are, the discontent which they undoubtedly and very naturally provoke, and the loss of efficiency thereby occasioned to the State in the service of the individuals concerned. It is hardly credible that a sane Government should voluntarily deprive itself of the *best* services of a large body of public servants in whose hands rests, it should with due weight be remembered, the administration of the most expensive department of the State by imposing such hardships as at present exist. We would fain believe that the present grievances result from a general desire on the part of the Government of India to curtail expenditure on account of the heavy loss it now sustains owing to the unprecedented fall in exchange. If this be the reason, we will endeavour to show that, however laudable may be its general application in matters of expenditure, it cannot be justly held to apply to the prospects of public servants upon whose exertions the welfare of a large spending Department depends.

TIRESOME MAMLUTDARS.

(*Times of India.*)

A printed document, addressed to all Bombay Civilians of over ten years' standing, urging them to memorialise the Secretary of State on behalf of the peccant Mamlutdars, is now being circulated. It is difficult to imagine that any Civilian, not of ten years', but of six months' standing, would be guilty of so incredible an act of folly. The Secretary of

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State has ordered certain men to be dismissed from the service. Regarding these men, a member of the Supreme Government and the highest Council of the State, Mr. Hutchins, said:—"Every one of these men has confessed to the commission of a criminal offence. Even those whose payments do not clearly come within the purview of the statute are undoubtedly guilty under the Indian Penal Code, which they were pledged to administer righteously and effectually. The mere payment of the illegal gratification affords ample justification for their dismissal from the public service: it is only out of grace and policy and our wish to fulfil, as far as possible, even an illegal promise, that any one of them can be retained." The members of the Bombay Civil Service, a service which has had for the past century a splendid reputation for a keen sense of honour and a spotless integrity, are asked to memorialise the Secretary of State on behalf of these men.

"COUNTING THE COST."

(Madras Times.)

"A Member of the late Congress" writes to us:—

It is not very easy to reply to your appeal to the Congress party, as that is an undefined body, which seems to vary to suit the line of argument. If, however, by the phrase you permit me to indicate that large number of persons, probably the majority, who, having been members of past Congresses and continuing to take an active interest in its work, decline to be responsible for the acts or words of any authorised person or persons who chose to pose, as representatives of the Congress, then it is possible to explain what one would have thought was a very simple matter.

With reference indeed to the first statements in your article, headed "Counting the Cost," I am unable to say anything, as I have not seen the telegrams referred to; and, though I know the affairs of the Congress pretty well, have heard nothing about them. With reference, however, to Mr. Hume and the English Agency, I am able to say something. Your article is apparently based on a telegraphic despatch stating what the *Morning Post* says Mr. Hume has written. I should have thought that your journalistic experience would have made you suspect that a telegraphic rumour of this kind, even if vouched for by so high an authority as the *Morning Post*, might possibly not mean so much as appears on the outside.

As a matter of fact, the English Agency is a purely private concern, and has never even been mentioned in the Congress; and there has always been considerable difference of opinion on the subject. Some committees agreed to contribute, and did so. Others sent any money members chose to contribute, while not, as a body, agreeing to send anything. Others refused. Bombay says it never undertook to send, though undoubtedly Mr. Hume understood that it would. Mr. Hume was over-sanguine, and advanced money out of his own pocket, in hopes that it would be collected subsequently. Undoubtedly he has been badly treated, not, however, by the Congress, but by those who started the agency and prompted the incurring of expenditure which they have been unable to find the money to defray.

I fear that the subscriptions for 1889 will show an equal deficit.

You will now ask why? You have suggested one reason; may I suggest another,—reasons which I know to have weighed with some, and believe to have weighed with many. Is it not possible that many may like to have some guarantee as to the way in which their subscriptions are to be applied? May it not be imagined that at least some members of the Congress decline to be personally represented by Mr. Digby? Is it so very certain that the Bradlaugh business is not looked upon with doubt and suspicion in some quarters? That such questions admit of more than one answer is a fact that may profitably be pondered by those ready to see evil in the Congress on any pretext, however weak.

That an English Agency would be important and valuable all admit; that the Agency as at present constituted would ever receive satisfactory support is extremely unlikely. You will note that even the *Morning Post* telegram says not "*the* Agency" but "*an* Agency," and the proposals to be brought before the Congress contemplate something very different from what now exists. If an Agency be constituted on an approved basis, there will not probably be any difficulty in securing the money to pay for it.

[Note.—What the *Morning Post* actually wrote was as follows:—

"We are afraid the days of the Indian National Congress are numbered. The secretary, Mr. A. O. Hume, is getting tired of it. He has, we hear, written to the Standing Committees pointing out that he personally paid nearly Rs. 10,000 towards last year's expenses owing to the Poona Committee having failed, and the Bombay Committee having 'definitely refused to pay their contributions.' And Mr. Hume, whose devotion to the movement will ever be a monument to his memory, after saying that if Indians do not support the English organisation he must wash his hands of the matter, writes:—'If all these good and worthy men cannot so combine as to effect the raising, yearly, promptly, and without my having to dun you for every rupee, of the paltry sum of thirty thousand or forty thousand rupees, required for that primary essential, the English Agency, then it simply means that you and I have been wrong, and our opponents, who declare us unfit for self-government, right, and the sooner I give up the vain attempts of making ropes of what I have hitherto believed to be good fibre, but which, tried by the money test, seems threatening to turn out something very like sand, the better it will be for all of us. If therefore the English expenses of 1890 are not guaranteed at the Bombay meeting, Mr. Hume will retire, and the Congress will be heard of no more."

It will be seen that the reference is to "*the* English Agency," which, as we understand it, embraces the present management, viz., that of Mr. Digby. Our correspondent throws some side lights upon the Congress question, and seems to suggest that considerable differences of opinion have arisen among the members of the "undefined party," and it seems to us that his words reflect a still more pronounced disbelief than we entertain in the Congress "as it is."—*Ed. M. T.*]

BENGAL.

(*Nov.* 13.)

THIS morning the transport s.s. *Bhundara* left for Chittagong, carrying for the Chin-Lushai Expedition the following officers and troops:—510 transport coolies, 192 mules with muleteers, and 150 sepoys of the 9th Bengal Infantry, with three officers, nine warrant and eight non-commissioned officers, and nine field hospital assistants. Captain Davidson goes in charge of the transports.

THE detachments and units of the Telegraph Survey and Army Signalling comprises as follows:—Captain Brown and Lieutenant Birkhick, Superintendent and Assistant-Superintendent Army Signalling, with 44 European and Native non-commissioned officers and men.

A DETACHMENT of the Telegraph Department will comprise six British non-commissioned officers and men. The officers accompanying are:—Major Leach, Captain Mullaly, and Lieutenant Peters, with eight overseers, and Captain Chambers, of the Intelligence Department.

SURGEON-MAJOR MURPHY, Principal Medical Officer, Commissariat Department, furnishes two commissioned and nine warrant officers, with eight to nine hundred followers, and a cargo of medical and commissariat stores.

SHOULD the s.s. *Bhundara* return in time she will again leave on the same service, on the 22nd inst., together with the steamers *Dalhousie* and *Clive*, conveying the 2nd Goorkhas, numbering two companies of Sappers and Miners, and the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, 1,000 muleteers, and 500 transport coolies, and commissariat supplies.

A PUBLIC meeting in connection with arrangements for Prince Albert Victor's visit to Calcutta is to be held on the 6th December. The Lieutenant-Governor will preside, and an influential committee will be appointed to invite subscriptions. There is a strong feeling in favour of a permanent memorial of the visit, in the shape of a leper asylum.

THE week's weather and crops report states:—No rain; fine weather prevalent throughout the week. Winter rice is generally a promising crop, but in a few districts the average outturn will be rather short on account of deficient rainfall, and in places in Behar there will be some loss on the high lands owing to the failure of the hathiya or closing rains. All cold weather crops, including poppy and tobacco, are being sown, and sowings are germinating well. In Mozufferpore the poppy sowings are suffering from want of moisture. In Rajshahye ganja is being cultivated, and the weather is favourable. Sugarcane is reported to be a good crop in almost all districts. Prices of rice are almost stationary, but a slight decline has been reported from some districts. In Behar the scarcity is said to be practically at an end. In the affected districts harvest prospects are satisfactory, ample labour is obtainable everywhere in the fields, markets are fully supplied with food, and prices are falling. Relief works and gratuitous relief are almost all closed. During the fortnight ending 31st October the daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously was 1,944 in Mozufferpore and 199 in Champarun, against 6,634 and 344 respectively, in the preceding fortnight. In Mozufferpore the daily average number on relief works during the same fortnight was 2,700, against 2,765 in the preceding fortnight.

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MADRAS.

(*Nov.* 13.)

AT a meeting of the Legislative Council the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Salt Revenue in the Madras Presidency was passed after several amendments, as was also the Towns Nuisances Bill. The Bill for levying tobacco duties in Madras city was referred to a Select Committee.

UPWARDS of twenty Wesleyan missionaries of Southern India met in conference at Bangalore to consider the interests of missions in India. Representatives were also present from Calcutta, Lucknow, Benares, and Burma. At the first meeting a vigorous debate took place on the recent controversy raised by the article in the *Methodist Times* on Missions.

COLONEL HALEMAN, Madras Staff Corps, Paymaster of the Pensioners in the Secunderabad District, while dancing with his niece at the "At Home" given by the 5th Madras Infantry, on Nov. 6th, suddenly fell down and expired almost immediately. Death was due to apoplexy, and the party of course broke up at once. Colonel Haleman was buried the following day with full military honours.

BOMBAY.

(*Nov* 15.)

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Bombay was never put into such a state of commotion before by the appearance of any great personage in its midst as the city was on Saturday, by the sudden arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. Everybody knows how it was first announced the P. and O. steamer *Oceana*, with her Royal passenger, would in all probability reach Bombay about noon. Then it was considered no more inconvenient time could be fixed for the landing of his Royal Highness than under the heat of a noon-day sun, and a telegram was despatched to Suez, requesting the captain of the ship that he might, if possible, put on all steam and try to reach Bombay in the morning not later than eight o'clock. Arrangements were made accordingly; the military and the Volunteers were ordered to be out in the early morning to parade on the Apollo Bunder and line the streets by eight o'clock, and the tickets issued to those who were to take part in the reception at the Bunder distinctly said eight A.M. Then came the telegram from Aden, which stated that the *Oceana* had arrived there at eight P.M. on Monday night, and left at nine P.M., and so could not reach Bombay harbour much before two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Thus the arrangements for the morning reception were all upset, and a new programme had to be made out, or rather the hours had all to be altered. Four o'clock was fixed for the hour of landing. When Captain Tomlin, of the *Oceana*, was told what was expected of him, or of his good ship rather, that she was wanted to reach Bombay by eight o'clock on Saturday morning, he shook his head. He would try, but he could not guarantee reaching Bombay before two o'clock in the afternoon. Hence the news was wired hither, which was the cause of so much confusion on Saturday morning.

There was a general rush for the Apollo Bunder, which was soon crowded. The *Oceana* was more than sighted. There lay the big ship at eight o'clock; her masts glistening in the morning sun, and covered from stem to stern with bright pennons, resting already at anchor, her bows pointed towards the shore. Then came a scramble. Sepoys were sent for reinforcements of Sepoys, who in turn were despatched in all directions to find those in authority, while the workmen almost tumbled over each other in their haste to get the Bunder steps laid with crimson carpeting. And where was the flagship *Boadicea*, which was to fire the salute to his Royal Highness on the s.s. *Oceana* reaching the harbour? She was expected on Thursday, but had not yet arrived, nor were there any signs of her on the horizon. H.M.S. *Garnet*, however, discharged the *Boadicea's* duties. The tars hurried up the masts and manned the yards; streamers were run up from stem to stern, while her guns boomed a welcome. The people residing in Parel, Dadur, Sion, Mahim, Bandora, and all the outlying districts were less fortunate than those in Bombay. Unaware of the *Oceana's* sudden arrival, they came into the city by gharry and car about two in the afternoon, and were very much disgusted to find that the Prince had not only arrived, but departed for Poona. It was still more annoying for those who had travelled long distances by rail, and did not arrive in the city till all was over.

Meanwhile all was excitement on the *Oceana*. When the news was conveyed on board that all was not in readiness on shore for his Royal Highness's landing, that the ship had not been expected till afternoon, and that arrangements had been made for his coming ashore at four in the afternoon, great surprise was expressed. Captain Tomlin had been asked to try and bring his ship into port by eight in the morning. He had not been very sure about it; but he had done it, beating all former records of sailings between Aden and Bombay by fully an hour. In the month of October, 1887, the P. and O. s.s. *Victoria* ran from Aden to Bombay in four days, eleven hours and thirty-eight minutes. That remained the record till Saturday morning, when it was found the *Oceana* had accomplished the run in four days, ten and a-half hours. The question now was, what was to be done. It would have been going a little too far to have expected the Prince to remain on board all day till late in the afternoon, especially as he had appeared on deck in the uniform of an officer of the 10th Hussars. But the news was brought on board that preparations were being pushed forward with all speed for his immediate reception. Everybody knows the confusion, the hurry, the bustle, the noise there are on board a ship reaching a port after a long voyage. Everybody is anxious to set foot once more on land. But on Saturday morning the bustle beggared all description. The ship was full of passengers, there being in all 294 on board, and all or nearly all were in a state of the most intense excitement to get on shore in time to see the Prince land. But they need not have hurried so much. The Prince did not go ashore immediately. He was ready when those on shore were ready to receive him; but he moved about in the best of spirits, chatting with Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, and bidding good-bye to the ladies and gentlemen who had been of his party during the voyage; or holding converse with the gentlemen of his suite, Captain Holford, of the 1st Life Guards, and Captain Harvey, of the 10th Hussars. Meanwhile General Sir Edward Bradford, who accompanied his Royal Highness's father the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour of 1875-76, and who is now performing the same duties for the young Prince, hurried about, the busiest of the busy, personally superintending the arrangements for Prince Albert Victor's departure for the shore. Time passed; the Prince and his party partook of breakfast comfortably; and then shortly before eleven o'clock a large steam-launch was seen to put off from shore showing the Royal ensign. The boat made fast alongside, and H.E. the Governor and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by their staffs, stepped on board. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor received Lord Reay and the Duke at the top of the ladder; and after cordially greeting both, the Prince retired with his uncle to his private room on the hurricane deck, where they engaged in a short conversation together. They presently returned, however, and stood talking with Lord Reay, Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, till, all arrangements complete, they prepared to set off for shore. The harbour now presented a beautiful spectacle. All the ships at anchor were clad in a mass of fluttering colour, the decorations on the Bunder and the Yacht Club looked even prettier than they did on shore, while a dark line along the Bunder walls showed that, whoever they were, a considerable crowd had assembled to give welcome to the Prince. On the launch steaming off from the *Oceana's* side, the *Garnet*, whose rigging was still full of blue-jackets, fired another welcome from guns alternately on the larboard and starboard sides, the blue smoke slowly moving over the water and hiding the shore in a mist, into which the launch bearing the Prince disappeared; but presently thirty-one guns, fired from the battery, told that his Royal Highness had reached shore, and had been received by a people who had looked forward to his coming with eager longing, and whose whole talk for months past had been almost solely of Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOMBAY.

On the night of Nov. 12th an extensive fire broke out in Apollo-street, one of the busiest thoroughfares in the Fort. It began in a four-storied house, the property of a retired Parsee merchant. The fire originated on the ground-floor, which was a shop rented by Messrs. Mody and Company, ship chandlers and general mill suppliers. The goods in the shop consisted of oils, paints and tallow. The fire in a very short time had firm hold of the shop and raged fiercely, spreading to the second floor, occupied by Messrs. Schiller, Dosogne and Company. It mounted to the third floor, occupied by Joseph Soares, and then to the fourth, where resided Sergeant Sanderland, of the Ordnance Department. In about an hour the house was gutted. At half-past twelve the flames, fanned by the breeze, spread to the building on the right-hand side, wherein were the offices of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, solicitors. The whole of these offices were destroyed. The same fate befell the office of Mr. Gostling, architect. The first floor of this building was occupied by Cowasji Brothers, merchants; Batha and Co., merchants and liquidators of the Nursoe Kessowjee Mills and the Alexandra Mills; the ground-floor by Messrs. Mody and Co.; Jussawalla and Co., general merchants; Writer and Co., general merchants; Rustomji, Sorabjee and Co., ship chandlers and mill suppliers. Further on were the premises of the Caxton Printing Works, owned by Messrs. Claridge and Co., from whence the *English Mail* is issued.

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About one o'clock the fire spread to the top floor of a range of buildings on the left-hand side. A number of Armenian families occupying the top floor of the offices of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown were saved from certain death by Instructor Dollin, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and Sergeant Staite, of the 2nd Gloucestershire regiment. Sailors from Government vessels and soldiers were conspicuous when the fire was in progress, trying to save property. One sailor met with an accident while trying to work the hose from the roof of the building opposite the Medical Stores. He fell from the roof to the road, and was removed to the hospital, where it was found that he had sustained serious injuries. By three o'clock another building, excepting the basement, was gutted, and roof and top floor of still another were consumed. The walls of the shop in which the fire originated fell with a loud crash, carrying with them the walls of the adjoining buildings. William Watson's premises were only just saved, a narrow street running between them and the burning buildings. The fire was still burning at daylight, but was under control.

ELEPHANT-CATCHING AT MYSORE.

There is more than one gentleman in this country who witnessed, in 1876, the successful effort made by Mr. Sanderson, then attached to the Survey Department of Mysore, to entice some eighty wild elephants into a stockade. Those gentlemen will bear witness to the extreme skill, gallantry, and fearlessness displayed by Mr. Sanderson on that occasion. An account of the whole business is to be found in one of the most fascinating books of sport ever written, entitled "Thirteen Years with the Wild Beasts of Mysore." The catch and the mode in which it was recorded were fortunate circumstances for Mr. Sanderson, for when a vacancy occurred in the elephant-catching department at Dacca, the Government of India transferred that gentleman, on a large salary, to that post. There Mr. Sanderson increased his reputation in the same field, catching more than a hundred elephants each season. After a service there of some twelve years Mr. Sanderson, having qualified for a pension, resigned his appointment under the Government, and, returning to his old love, accepted office under the Maharajah of Mysore, as elephant-catcher to that State. Whether, at the same time, his Highness bestowed upon Mr. Sanderson the local rank of colonel, which the telegraphic despatches from India bestow upon him, we have no means of knowing, but if he did, the title is every bit as valid as that of colonel in the Turkish army flaunted by many Englishmen in London. It would seem that the Maharajah was desirous of taking advantage of the visit of Prince Albert Victor to his territories to treat him to a spectacle of all others the most exciting, and one demanding the special exercise of nerve and coolness. Mr. Sanderson accordingly received his instructions, and, it would appear from the telegrams, carried them out with his wonted success. He induced some sixty wild elephants to enter the stockade he had thrown up; he then let down the portcullis; then entering with his trained assistants and the visitors, all mounted on elephants, he proceeded to hobble the captives. That was the exciting time. The wild elephants completely terrorised are no match for the cool and practised skill of the humans. The latter, on the ground in a second, are seen diving under the legs of the wild animals, hobbling them, or securing them by some means, and rendering them incapable of doing injury. In this they are greatly assisted by the tame elephants, all of whom had probably undergone the same process, but now rejoice at having the chance of bringing their whilom associates into a similar position. When all the elephants have been secured they generally lapse into a state of resignation, and it is considered safe for the visitors to walk about. But it occasionally happens that one or two of the animals are not to be comforted. We recollect that on the occasion of the capture in 1876 one of these broke loose and charged Mr. Sanderson himself. His life depended upon the directness of the aim of the large-bore gun he held in his hand. He had to use it or be killed. With the coolness natural to him, he fired and dropped the animal within five yards of him. It was the only blood taken on the occasion. It would seem that even in the matter of catching elephants history delights to repeat itself. Thursday's telegram informs us that after the battle was over, and the elephants had been hobbled, and the visitors were walking about inspecting the captives, one of the animals broke loose and charged Prince Albert Victor. It would seem that it would have gone hard with the Prince but for the interposition of Mr. Sanderson, whose unerring gun probably repeated its exploit of twelve years before. All is well that ends well, but there are risks to which we think that it is not advisable that the eldest son of the Prince of Wales should be exposed to, and this is one of them. It is not always that a Mr. Sanderson is handy.—*Evening Post.*

SAD OCCURRENCE AT KARACHI.

The Karachi correspondent of the Lahore paper says, that on Nov. 8, a dog belonging to Mr. Parfit, one of the partners of the firm of Alex. McHinch and Co., was noticed to be looking very "queer," its mouth dropping foam, and its respiration seeming to be laboured. The dog was behaving calmly, however, and nothing was done. On Sunday Mr. Parfit received a communication requiring instant attention, and started rather hastily from his seat. His dog, which had been sitting quietly beside him, sprang at its master, and bit him once through two garments, so as to severely pinch the flesh, and to cause a drop or two of blood to flow. Very soon after the animal found its way to a bed-room where a young child lay sleeping; and, springing upon the bed, the dog bit the child several times on the neck and cheek and shoulder. It then disappeared, and when next seen it was attacking a dog in the compound of Mr. G. Lambert, where it was fired at. Thence it went for some dogs on Mr. Rodoconachy's premises; and when it dashed over a lap-dog at the Ladies' Club, it was covered with blood. One of the *chokras* who tried to remove the animal was also bitten. The dog was ultimately shot; but nobody appears to be certain as to what animals it has actually bitten. The owner of the dog is believed to have received advice to place himself under M. Pasteur's treatment without delay.

THE INDIAN TRADE.

A monopoly, which at present is virtally in the hands of the British steamship owners, is threatened to be interfered with. We refer to the carrying trade with India, which for the past thirty years has been almost entirely in our hands. The leading shipowners at Marseilles propose to establish a line of steamers from that port to Bombay and Calcutta, the French flag being at present only carried by the Messageries Company, and their vessels carry less than 1 per cent. of the cargo outwards and homewards to India, which amounts to over 500,000 tons annually. The Messageries Company will not look upon any new company starting as a menace to the prosperity which they have so long enjoyed, as they have their regular subsidy for the French Royal Mails and take their pick of the best of the cargo available for Indian ports. It is considered probable that a new company will merely make a bold bid to procure some portion of the 500,000 tons of freight which is at present carried by British and a few German vessels. It is a matter of surprise that with a port as many days nearer to India as Marseilles is, the French steamship owners have so long closed their eyes to the fact that the commercial importance of their town might be vastly enhanced by placing a new fleet on the Indian service, and that for years past they have allowed business to slip through their fingers which has been found more profitable than any other we can think of from a shipping point of view. There is no need to place such vessels as the Messageries' liners in the new fleet; but such boats as the British India and Ducal liners, with large capacity for cargo, will no doubt be found a most remunerative experiment, and after a few months a weekly service might almost be attempted.—*Citizen.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of an admirable sheet in the shape of the Law Almanac for 1890—its fifty-ninth year of publication, but its first under the present proprietorship (Messrs. T. Scott and Co., 1, Warwick-court, Holborn). It is replete with information, not only legal, but historical and chronological—the latter being a new feature introduced by the editor, Mr. Frederick Herbert, who has brought no little of the energy and ability which he showed formerly on ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL to bear upon the compilation of the Law Almanac, which enlarged, revised, and corrected up to date, will be found a most useful work of reference for library or office.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for December is a capital number. Whether there is anything new which can be said regarding the great commanders of modern times may be questioned, but there will always be, in even telling the story of their lives again, much to fascinate military readers. Mr. O'Connor Morris commences the series with an able paper on "Turenne," which the Editor prefaces with something like a plea (in which we join) for the honour of a place being first of all given to the famous Gustavus Adolphus. Admiral Colomb continues his able contributions on "Naval Warfare," and Captain Verner his useful "Notes on Military Topography." The noble art of self-defence is well explained and illustrated in the paper on "Boxing" by Messrs. Barroll and Angle; and Irving Montagu's "Wanderings of a War Artist" are always pleasant reading. The Editor gives another of his clever translations from the Swedish, and a thoughtful historical paper on "Charles XII. and Aurora Von Konigsmark" go with some lighter pabulum to make up an excellent number—interesting, instructive, and well illustrated.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1889.

STATION MESSES.

A STATEMENT having been recently made to the effect that Station Messes were to be introduced into Burma, the *Times of India* devotes a leader to the question of whether it would not be a good thing if the system were introduced throughout the whole Native army in India. The writer does not recommend this arrangement, but he very fairly puts the *pros* and *cons* before his readers. There is no doubt that the regimental mess system has been of unquestionable advantage to the British army in keeping up that feeling of comradeship and *esprit de corps* which helped to make regiments honourable rivals in gaining distinction for prowess on the battle-field, or for discipline and efficiency in quarters. A good mess was generally significant of a good regiment. In the old, much-abused purchase days, the Radical reformers insisted that the regimental mess was an aristocratic, expensive institution, where extravagance was encouraged, and through which many a poor but promising subaltern came to grief by being forced into expenses which his slender purse could not afford. This was not true; for in a well-regulated corps the mess charges were fixed at a rate which suited the pocket of the poorest, and at no place else could an officer dine so well and so cheaply as at his own mess. The cost of the dinner itself was small, and there was no pressure put upon anyone to drink expensive wines, or, indeed, any wine at all. When improvident youngsters got into debt, it was an easy but not very nice way of finding excuse for parent or guardian to say that the mess expenses caused the pecuniary trouble. The fact, however, was, that the young gentlemen who "came to grief" in the Service found other ways of getting into debt than at the mess table. For the mess—although a pleasant arrangement by which seniors and juniors met together on social equality—was in a certain sense a parade of gentlemen, at which individual excess or extravagance could not be indulged in without bringing the offender under the notice of the officer commanding or the senior officer present. This position was one tacitly acknowledged and thoroughly understood by all. The *Times of India* says that "of course, on big guest nights, when the table is crowded, and the youthful element predominates, the fun waxes fast and furious in the most staid mess"; but this was certainly not the case in the days we refer to. Guest nights were specially nights when a stranger could judge fairly of the character of the general body of officers who constituted his hosts by the tone of their conversation and conduct at the mess-table. We are referring to regiments of the Queen's service in England; but we are not aware of any change in manners arising from change of station or climate. The experience of our Indian contemporary must considerably differ from our own if the following statement can be authenticated :—

"There are still many officers in the service who can remember a scene that used not to be of rare occurrence at the mess of a well-known cavalry regiment. Some guest who had well dined, and who had quaffed many bumpers of good liquor, would propose to depart in the small hours of the morning. After several struggles with his too hospitable entertainers he would succeed in reaching the porch of the mess, where his *tattoo* would be waiting. One of his hosts would seize the bridle, while a couple more helped the departing guest into the saddle. Then a shower of blows would descend on the back of the pony, who would gallop headlong out into the darkness, all efforts of the luckless guest to pull him up being useless, for the simple reason that someone had playfully taken the precaution to cut the reins. This practical joke can hardly be called very funny, particularly for the guest on a dark night with an uncertain seat, a severed bridle, and a runaway *tattoo*; but no one ever seemed to be any the worse, and everybody turned up to breakfast next morning as though nothing unusual had happened."

Curious things have been done in India in the way of practical joking; but we agree with the writer from whom we quote, that the above could hardly be called "funny," and that "happily the days for these sort of rough jests are over." We did not know that they ever existed, except perhaps in some of Charles Lever's military novels. Our contemporary, however, is more at home in describing

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the mess of an Indian in the days of the Company, when *esprit de corps* flourished as strongly in India as at home :—

"In the Indian Army, as our readers are aware, the mess has always occupied a peculiarly prominent position in regimental life. In pre-Mutiny days, when as yet the railway and the *mem-sahib* were almost equally unknown, it was the social rallying-point of every military cantonment. Everybody breakfasted, tiffined, and dined there. Those who did not belong to the regiment were honorary members of its mess, read their papers, and played billiards there, and wagged their heads approvingly as they sipped a glass of the old Madeira, for which it was famous. If anyone passed through other stations and modestly put up in the Travellers' Bungalow he was straightway unearthed and brought over in triumph to enjoy the hospitality of the mess. It was open house in a way, and yet it was not expensive. The three meals a-day cost an officer about Rs. 60 per mensem, and if he allowed himself another Rs. 60 for his wine bill, he paid the not exorbitant sum of Rs, 120 a month for food and drink ; for in those days, when a man had a guest to dine with him, he was not ashamed to give him a bottle of beer, or, may be, two, to drink with his dinner, while after dinner the aforesaid old Madeira circulated, and thus a good deal of hospitality was exercised, and no one was much the worse for it on pay-day. The habit of drinking champagne was of a later growth, and made hospitality more expensive without making it more cordial. Of course, the fact of everybody, or practically everybody, being unmarried, was an enormous pull for the mess. From twelve to fifteen officers sat down to dinner every evening, the Major commanding—for in those days Colonels were very rare birds, indeed—sitting in state in his proper seat at the middle of the table, faced by the old Scotch doctor, who had been twenty years in the regiment, while two or three captains, a few lieutenants, and some rosy-cheeked ensigns, fresh from Addiscombe, made up the complement of dining members. With these members it was possible to keep up a capital mess, to live well but cheaply, and to maintain that spirit of hospitality for which the Indian army has always been famous."

The Mutiny first, and the introduction of the Staff Corps afterwards, gave a fatal blow to the Indian regimental messes so well and truthfully described. That old institution has gone, we fear, like the old Madeira, never to return. Station messes may be founded and prove admirable resorts where men of different corps—too few to form a mess of their own—are brought together at one place. But if regimental officers care to hold to each other they should do all in their power, however small their numbers, to hold fast also to the regimental mess system, which was once a power and is still a pleasant memory of—the past.

THE trade of the province of Sind increased last year by leaps and bounds, and Karachi shows increases both in foreign and coasting trade imports and exports. The imports from foreign countries reached the highest total ever recorded—an increase of over thirty-seven per cent. on the previous year. Coal, coke, cotton, twist and yarn, piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, iron, steel, zinc, spelter, provisions, tobacco, and raw wool each show an improvement ; dyed materials, machinery and mill work, matches, coffee, silk, piece-goods, sugar, wood, timber, and woollen manufactures, a relapse. Arms, ale, beer and porter, wines and liqueurs, oils and kerosene came in larger quantities, spirits in smaller. Trade with France, Austria, Italy, Mauritius, Arabia, and Mekran shows signs of falling off. Belgium, Egypt, Persia, and Turkey have sent out larger exports than usual. In trade with England the greater portion of Karachi's good fortune has come. The port authorities are naturally jubilant, and the Collector of Customs, proud of his head-quarters, pays the port what will be allowed to be a well-merited compliment. The harbour improvements, he says, which have made the port of Karachi accessible to vessels of any tonnage, the increased and increasing wharfage accommodation for such vessels, which are worked by all the modern means and appliances for landing and shipping cargo expeditiously, combine and secure for Karachi what naturally ought to be hers, viz., all the direct trade for Northern India. Formerly, as the Collector says, much of this trade went *vid* Bombay, but the capabilities of Karachi harbour are ample, and increased accommodation has waited on increased trade. It is purely a question of money to make the port capable of any demand upon it.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 9.)

The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma :—

PENNELL, Mr. A. P., B.C.S.

MONAHAN, Mr. F. J., B.C.S.

MILITARY.

The following promotion is made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BARROW, Major F., to be lieut.-colonel.

HENDERSON, Surgeon-Major G., M.D., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from Nov. 26, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Colonel R., squadron commander and second in command, 14th Bengal Lancers, district staff officer, 1st class (m.c.), for six months.

YOUNG, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. F., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Punjab Infantry (p.a.), to Oct. 15, 1890.

WOOD, Captain E. J. F., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for two years.

GRAY, Conductor T., sub-engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department (m.c.), for one year.

MITTON, Sub-Conductor W. H., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

ROGERS, Lieut.-Colonel G. W., D.S.O., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Regiment, for one year ; pension service, 28th year, commenced Sept. 1.

DEWILTON, Lieut. A. W., Bengal S.C., 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year ; pension service, 7th year, commenced March 10.

BRUCE, Capt. A. C., R.E., Military Works Department (p. a.), for one year, from Dec. 1 ; pension service, 19th year, commenced Aug. 2.

COOPER, Veterinary Surgeon J., veterinary superintendent, Hyderabad Assigned Districts (p. a.), for six months.

LEWIS, Major E. J. G., Bengal S.C., military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, is granted leave in India (m.c.), for 182 days.

GURDON, Colonel E. P., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India ; pension service, 38th year, commenced April 2.

BEDDY, Colonel E., Bengal S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India from Nov. 26.

HANRON, Sub-Conductor M., Military Works Department, is granted furlough (m.c.) for one year, in extension of that allowed to him.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Oct. 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SHEPPARD, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as assistant judge advocate-general, 7th circle.

SALKELD, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Kemble, retired.

MARTIN, Captain M. K., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Salkeld.

DAVISON, Captain K. S., squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

COLEMAN, Surgeon A., from the officiating medical charge of the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment to the officiating medical charge of the 43rd Goorkha L.I., vice Surgeon-Major Wright.

HUME, Colonel W. W., Bengal Staff Corps, late district superintendent of police, Bengal, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to reside at Calcutta.

ROSS, Colonel G. C., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Bareilly and Naini Tal.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

EDWARDS, Captain W. M. M., V.C., 2nd Battalion Highland L.I., on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, to date of joining regimental depôt.

BROWNE, Captain J., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

STOPFORD, Lieut. and Adjutant L. A. M., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

ORMSBY, Lieut. V. A., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for four months' on urgent private affairs.

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BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 6.)

BOXWELL, Mr. J., is appointed to be commissioner of the Dacca division, vice Mr. W. R. Larminie, retired. Mr. Boxwell will continue to act as as commissioner of the Patna division.

WORSLEY, Mr. C. F., is appointed to be commissioner of the Chota Nagpore division, vice Mr. J. Boxwell, but will continue to act as commissioner of the Dacca division.

PHILLIPS, Mr. H. A. D., officiating magistrate and collector, Hughly, is allowed furlough for one year.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, Murshidabad, is allowed furlough for two and a-half months, in extension of the furlough granted to him.

LILLINGSTON, Colonel E. G., deputy commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as judicial commissioner of Chota Nagpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. W. R. Cowley.

RENNY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Colonel E. G. Lillingston.

JARBO, Mr. J. T., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to have charge of the Palamow sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. H. Renny.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., on special duty, is allowed leave for three months.

DALY—The services of Mr. W. W. Daly, district superintendent of police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Backergunge.

KING O'CONNOR—The services of the Rev. H. King O'Connor are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

MEADOWS, Surgeon-Major C. J. W., officiating civil surgeon, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

MCMAHON, Lieut. A. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Kohat district.

GILLMORE—The services of the Rev. C. A. Gillmore, chaplain of Murree, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as chaplain of Kurrachee.

PEAKE, Rev. G. C., principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, is appointed to officiate temporarily as chaplain of Murree, vice the Rev. C. A. Gillmore.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., district judge, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Mooltan, vice Lieut. C. G. Parsons, officiating deputy commissioner, proceeding on furlough.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Hissar.

INGLIS, Captain E., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Hazara.

PLOWDEN, Mr. G. T. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Rhotak, is transferred in his substantive capacity to the Lahore district.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Bannu provincial district to the P.W. Secretariat, Punjab.

SADLER, Mr. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Ludhiana division, Sirhind Canal, to the Chenab Canal division.

TICKELL, Mr. C., under-secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W. Department, Irrigation Branch, is allowed furlough for six months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

WALSH, Mr. J. W., officiating assistant registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, is appointed by the Hon. the Chief Justice, with the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, to be assistant registrar.

SPRING, Rev. H. C., chaplain of Benares, is appointed to be chaplain of Bareilly.

LYLE, Mr. H. W., assistant magistrate, is posted to Lucknow as assistant commissioner.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

O'BEIRNE—Extraordinary leave for four months is granted to Mr. H. J. O'Beirne, C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore.

MCKEE—Under orders of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Mr. J. McKee, officiating deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in the Central Provinces, is transferred to Coorg.

HICKS, Mr. F. C., assistant conservator of forests, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the forests of the Manila district.

MULLIGANA—Leave on medical certificate for twelve months is granted to Mr. W. G. T. Mulligana, M.A., extra assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad.

A MADRAS paper states that Lord Connemara's "departure to put in an appearance to defend the suit for divorce brought by Lady Connemara will entail his Excellency's resignation, and will thus bring his Governorship to an abrupt conclusion."

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 5.)

HORSFALL, Mr. J. G., collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MCWATERS, Mr. G., is appointed to be collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District, Protector of Emigrants, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and Chairman, Harbour Trust Board.

STOKE, Mr. G., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the District Salem.

THOMPSON, Mr. J., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the District Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the District Coimbatore.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, South Arcot.

POWER, Mr. G. F. T., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as collector, magistrate and Government Agent, Godavari.

BRODIE, Mr. V. A., is appointed to be principal assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

TATE, Mr. A. C., is appointed to be senior assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot.

BELL, Mr. M. D., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Anantapur.

The above appointments to have effect from the date of Sir Richard Barlow's retirement.

FORBES, Mr. A. T., is appointed to be assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

BARLOW, Sir R. W., Bart., is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from Nov. 15.

MILITARY.

LOCKHART, Colonel W. E., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is appointed to be assistant adjutant-general, Royal Artillery, vice Colonel Tillard, who has vacated on completion of the tenure of appointment.

ASPINALL, Captain H. H. H., Staff Corps, to be officiating adjutant, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, vice Captain Pakenham, who exchanges.

PAKENHAM, Captain W. W. V., Staff Corps, to be officiating adjutant, Madras Railway Volunteers, who exchanges.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 14.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FERRIS, Major W. B., to act as second assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

CURTIS, Mr. G. S., C.S., to act as fourth assistant political resident, Aden.

MEREWETHER, Lieut. H. D., to act as fifth assistant political resident, Aden.

GODFREY, Lieut. S. H., to act as sixth assistant political resident, Aden.

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., to act as assistant political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.

O'CONNOR, Mr. C. G., is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police in the Khandesh district.

STEWARD, Mr. A. B., acting judge and sessions judge of Thana, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

URQUHART, Mr. G. M., C.S., assistant collector, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MILITARY.

HUMFREY, Major B. G., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonel.

BEATTY, Lieut. L. N., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Nov. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BEATY, Lieut. L. K., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, 1st Bombay Lancers.

FRANCIS, Captain G. F., 3rd squadron commander, to be 2nd squadron commander 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse).

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PEIRSE, Captain C. E., 4th squadron commander, to be 3rd squadron commander.
SHERARD, Lieut. R. W., 4th squadron commander, sub pro tem., 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), is transferred as 4th squadron commander in succession to Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Gordon, retired.
GRANTHAM, Lieut. C. F., squadron officer and adjutant, to be 4th squadron commander (provisionally), 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), sub pro. tem., vice Lieutenant Sherard, transferred to the 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse).
FAIR, Lieut. F. K., Royal Engineers, officiating commanding officer, to be commanding officer, Bombay Sappers and Miners, vice Lieut. Prentice, transferred to the P.W. Department.
BAUGH, Lieut. M. W., wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.
CARTER, Lieut. J. R. B. G., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 8th Bombay Infantry.
LE BAILLEY, Lieut. A. C., officiating wing officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry.
WETHERALL, Major W. A., second in command, 32nd Bombay Infantry, to be commandant.
SMITH, Captain A., officiating second in command, 32nd Bombay Infantry, to be second in command.
HUGHES, Captain A. L. B., wing officer, 32nd Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, in succession to Colonel Woolridge, deceased.
BUSH, Captain J. E., Durham Light Infantry (2nd Battalion, is granted leave of absence to England for nine months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain H. S. Wheatley, S.C.; Lieut. C. H. Billings, S.C.; Lieut. E. R. Morton, S.C.; Surgeon W. W. Webb; Lieut. A. R. Dick, S.C.; Colonel James Sconce, S.C.; 2nd Lieut. M. G. James, Prob. S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. W. Lowry, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Brigadier-Gen. F. J. S. Adam, S.C.; Major F. G. T. Welch, S.C.; Lieut. A. B. Sangster, S.C.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—F. J. Rowe, W. R. Partridge (Cov.), W. G. T. Mulligan, T. Spratt.
Madras Estab.—F. A. Nicholson (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—W. M. Fletcher.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. W. Warden, S.C., three months; Surgeon Major E. A. Birch, M.D., three months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Dealy, R.E., six months; Lieut.-Colonel W. Hughes-Hallett, S.C., seven days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. L. Campbell, six weeks' extraordinary leave; H. R. Stuart, three months' m.c.; A. Hough, three months' extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. S. McRae, S.C.; Captain A. Daniel, S.C.; Lieut. G. H. Boisragon, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Hughes-Hallett, S.C.; Surgeon-Major G. T. Thomas; Captain W. C. H. Macintosh, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Young (Cov.), H. Holmwood (Cov.), C. W. McMinn (Cov.), T. H. Wickes, H. T. Richard, A. Grant, R. S. T. McEwen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

AUSTIN—Nov. 23, at Cheltenham, the wife of Alfred Austin, late 6th Royal Regiment, of a son.
CLARKE—Nov. 22, at Barkhill, Aigburth, Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Edward St. L. Clarke, Worcester Regiment, of a son.
MCCRACKEN—Nov. 29, at Stoke House, Camberley, the wife of Major F. W. N. McCracken, Royal Berkshire Regiment, of a daughter.
MAINWARING—Nov. 23, at 3, Elsham-road, Kensington, the wife of Major H. G. Mainwaring (South Wales Borderers, 24th Regiment), of a daughter.
WILLOUGHBY—Nov. 27, at Sandford Lodge, Wavertree, Liverpool, the wife of Captain Robert Willoughby, 4th Dragoon Guards (Adjutant Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CADELL—CUNNINGHAM—Nov. 26, at Belfast, General Robert Cadell, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth Douglas, elder daughter of the late Rev. William Bruce Cunningham, of Prestonpans, East Lothian, Scotland.
ORPEN—HESKETH—Nov. 28, at St. Jude's, Southsea Charles H. Chatterton Orpen, eldest son of the Rev. E. C. Orpen, Rector of Bigbury, South Devon, to Constance Lucy, eldest daughter of Capt. Pemberton Heskеth, late 42nd Highlanders (The Black Watch) and 18th Hussars.

DEATHS.

EDGELL—Nov. 26, at Claremont, Shrewsbury, Colonel Richard John Edgell, late of the Bengal Army, Chief Constable of Shropshire, aged 68.
HUDSON—Oct. 21, two days after arrival in London, Gerald Gordon Mackay Hudson, Lieut., Madras Staff Corps, son of H. R. Hudson, Esq., late Comptroller of Mysore, aged 25.
POPE—Nov. 16, at 2, Nelson-place West, Bath, Frances, widow of the late Colonel Alexander Pope, C.B., 10th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 93.
WILLES—Nov. 27, at his residence, 51, Clanricarde-gardens, W., after a very long illness, Lieut.-General John Irwin Willes, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 63.
WOLLEY—Nov. 28, after a few days' illness, Thomas Wolley, C.B., late of the Admiralty, Whitehall, aged 74.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—Nov. 6, at Madras, the wife of C. J. M. Blake, Salt and Abkari Department, of a daughter.
BURKE—Oct. 29, at Bankipore, the wife of E. Burke, Horse Breeding Department, Babugarh, of a son.
BISSET—Nov. 9, at Old Court, Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of Major W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E., of a daughter.
DE—Oct. 28, at Hooghly, the wife of B. De, Esq., C.S., of a son.
EDWARDS—Nov. 27, the wife of the Rev. T. R. Edwards, The College, Serampore, India, of a son.
GUYON—Sept. 27, at Cape Town, South Africa, the wife of Captain Herbert J. Guyon, East Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.
SHAW—Nov. 5, at Benares, the wife of Lieut. A. J. Shaw, 3rd Sikhs, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.
SNOW—Nov. 13, at Satara, the wife of P. C. H. Snow, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.
TANNER—Nov. 13, at Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of T. J. Tanner, P.W.D. (Railway), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEATSON—ELLES—Nov. 2, at Christ Church, Simla, Major Stuart Brownlow Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, to Edith Cecil, youngest daughter of Colonel (local Major-General) William Kidston Elles, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Adjutant-General in India.
BORMAN—COWIE—Nov. 4, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, William Borman, E.B.S. Railway, second son of General W. J. Gray, R.A. (late Bengal), to Ada Caroline, fifth daughter of D. Cowie, of Calcutta.
BORROWMAN—MACKINTOSH—Nov. 25, at St. Andrew's Church, Colombo, Philip Grierson Borrowman, M.B., C.M., to Elizabeth Gordon, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Charles Calder Mackintosh, D.D., of Tain and Dunoon. (By telegram.)
BROWN—SKINNER—BUTLER—BROWN—Nov. 22, at Calcutta, the Rev. Herbert Brown, son of the late William Marshall Brown, of Acton, to Rosa Mary, daughter of Francis Skinner, Ashlyn, Harrow; also the Rev. Edward Thomas Butler, son of the late Joseph Butler, Cardiganshire, to Mildred, daughter of the above-named William Marshall Brown.
EDWARDS—NORTON—Nov. 1, at St. John's Church, Peshawur, Capt. Mordaunt Edwards, V.C., 74th Highlanders, eldest son of H. Edwards, Esq., J.P., Hardingham Hall, Norfolk, to Alice, third daughter of Major-General E. N. Norton, of Ealing Dean, Middlesex.
KER—MENZIES—Nov. 7, at the Cathedral, Lahore, R. L. Ker, Bank of Bengal, eldest son of the late Captain R. W. Ker, R.N.R., of Southampton, to Georgina Fanny, eldest daughter of Colonel O. Menzies, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
LUSHINGTON—ROBINSON—Nov. 7, at St. Paul's Church, Waltair, Henry Wellesley, second son of J. L. Lushington, Esq., Madra Civil Service, retired, to Florence Innes, third daughter of J. D. Robinson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, retired.
MCNALLY—COKE—Nov. 5, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Surgeon-Major Christopher J. McNally, M.D., son of the late C. McNally, Esq., Solicitor, of Dublin, to Hester Marion, daughter of W. S. Coke, Esq., of Brookhill Hall, Derbyshire.
NAIRN—TOLLEY—Nov. 25, at the English Church, Barrackpore, George Newall Nairn, of Calcutta, to Edith, third daughter of Albion J. Tolley, of The Grange, South Norwood, England, and Adelaide, South Australia.
POGSON—REID—Oct. 23, at St. John the Evangelist's, Colaba, Alfred Lee Pogson, Engineer in Charge, Madras Harbour Works, to Alice Maud Stewart, second daugher of J. W. Reid (late M.S.C.).
YOUNGHUSBAND—STOKES—Nov. 5, at Christ Church, Simla, Alfred Younghusband, C.E., son of General Younghusband, C.B., to Elizabeth May, daughter of Major O. D. Stokes, of Castle Ballymalis and Cara Craigh, Kerry, and Lansdown House, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

L'ESTRANGE—Nov. 21, at Allahabad, of typhoid fever, Lieut. Harry Victor L'Estrange, East Surrey Regiment, younger son of Champagné L'Estrange, R.M. for County Down, late First Captain R.A. aged 24. (By telegram.)
LYONS—Nov. 2, at sea, Mary, the wife of the late Major John Lyons, aged 32.

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TAYLOR—Nov. 4, at Madras, Angela Cornelia, the wife of G. W. Taylor, Superintendent, Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras.
WILSON—Nov. 6, at Abu-road, William Wilson, Permanent Way Inspector, R.M. Railway, aged 53.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE designation of the Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, has been changed to District Staff Officer, 1st class.

A MANUAL for the use of officers of the Army Service Corps, in connection with the tables of field army establishments, has been approved for issue.

OFFICERS who served with the Sikkim Field Force up to September 10th last have been given the right to take ninety days' privilege leave, when due, instead of the usual sixty days.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"We understand that the Diocesan Synod of Lahore will be called upon to pass a resolution which will, if passed, go some way to strengthen the hands of Government in dealing with a social and military question which has been unpleasantly prominent since certain Acts were repealed."

THE Horse Guards authorities have it in contemplation to appoint musketry inspectors to districts for the supervision of Volunteer target practice and improvement of the shooting of Volunteers generally. How much longer, asks the *Pioneer*, are the 20,000 Volunteers in India to be without an inspector? Why cannot the Commander-in-Chief place the Volunteers in districts under the supervision of district inspectors of musketry in the same way as the regular troops now are, and why cannot the Government appoint an Inspector-General of Volunteers with a Staff Officer or the general supervision and welfare of the force?

THE same journal says:—"We are glad to see that the Government of India have at last done justice to the honorary commissioned officers and warrant officers by publishing amended leave rules. We pointed out in these columns over a year ago how desirable it was that the several regulations under which warrant officers could obtain leave should be revised. The new rules apply to all promoted after the date of their publication, and those under previous regulations are allowed one year in which to make up their mind whether they will abide under the old, or elect the new rules. This is giving them ample time for consideration."

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has distributed, through the commanding officer, Rs. 500 to the men of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, who furnished such excellent mounts for the Viceregal party on the occasion of their visit to Lundi Kotel from Peshawur. The artillerymen who drove him to Ali Musjid also received Rs. 400. During Sir C. Dilke's tour on the frontier the *Civil and Military Gazette* drew attention to the hardship often inflicted upon the sowars whose horses are borrowed and overridden for the benefit of distinguished tourists. Accidents must happen sometimes, and horses go lame, or even worse, on long frontier gallops; but so long as the personages who borrow the horses mark their appreciation of the loan it is less likely to be regarded as a grivance by the sowar.

THE first step towards the reduction of unnecessary returns in the Army has been taken in the discontinuance of detachment muster-rolls as vouchers to British regimental accounts. It was difficult to understand why these useless documents were ever introduced, seeing that Native corps which have been in existence for a century never rendered them. The order stopping the rendering of detachment muster-rolls to Pay Examiners, directs that they are to be retained by Paymasters, who are to add a certificate to their accounts "that all men absent from regimental head-quarters have been mustered." It would perhaps have been better to have abolished the returns altogether instead of ordering a half-measure which in no way saves clerical labour in their preparation, or the unnecessary waste of public money in their printing, or postage in their transmission between detachments and head-quarters.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Mysore and Ooregum Shares on Saturday declined 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 4 9-16 to 4 11-16, ex the 3s. dividend, Nundydroog 13s. to 14s., Indian Consolidated 2s. 6d. to 3s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 7s. to 8s., Ooregum Ordinary 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, ditto Preference 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. 9d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 5s. to 6s., Mysore Reefs (19s. paid) 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-East Mysore 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Gold Fields of Mysore 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

THE INDIAN PRESS ON PRINCE VICTOR'S VISIT.

The experience of the Royal visitor who has just arrived in India has had something in common, thinks the *Indian Daily News*, with that of Her Majesty the Queen on one of her early visits to Scotland. In the latter case the citizens—we do not remember whether it was of Aberdeen, but perhaps some of our Scottish friends may do so—had made every preparation to give a welcome to the Sovereign, especially as she was young and popular. But as in the case of Bombay in the present instance they had not calculated the possibilities of speed when bearing royalty on its way, and Her Majesty arrived, not to find the Corporation robed in suitable apparel, and drawn up in respectful form to present the inevitable address. His Worship the Mayor, or may be the Sheriff, or whatever be the title of the chief of the city, was in bed! The incident gave rise to some pleasantry, and among other things to a song, whether original or a parody, we are not aware:—

"Hi, Jonny Cope, are ye waukin yet?"

It seems a strange thing that the youthful Queen should catch an old Scottish weasel asleep; and the incident, though somewhat awkward and embarrassing, was treated with more good humour than would be accorded to it at the present day. Our correspondent has given our readers particulars of the Prince's arrival and reception at Bombay, where preparations had been made for a formal reception, when the more than mail speed of the *Oceana* steamer brought the prince sooner than was expected, and if the head of the Corporation and his following—we do not like to use the word tail—were not actually asleep, they were certainly found wanting. Even the Volunteers were too slow, and the regular military and the police had to make up the inevitable show. The Prince had to wait until the officials were ready to receive him, and in the meantime other passengers had landed, and had assured the palpitating heart of Bombay that his Royal Highness was alive and well. There was, of course, the address, and though one can scarcely attach more importance to these formal proceedings than to after-dinner speeches, it would seem that the difficulty was to find something to say to the Prince. Of course, there was the bare welcome, and the rest was made up of a blast on the Bombay trumpet, which its citizens delight to blow. The address is a very meagre one certainly; but there must have been some difficulty in knowing what to say on a visit that has really no public significance. And we cannot help thinking that it would be much more consonant to the feelings of the young Prince to be spared a multiplicity of addresses, such as it is the custom to present to people without the least occasion for such manifestations. Bombay might well give the Prince a cordial welcome to India, and perhaps the capital of each province might do the same. But it would be well not to overdo this kind of almost unmeaning manifestation, for if a departure be made from some such distinction, it will be difficult to draw the line without offence. What is there in the Pagultollah Reading Club that its members should present an address? Or, why should the Commissioners of Mudlarkpore go out of their way to welcome a visitor who may desire more of privacy than they are willing to accord to him? It is announced that the visit is to be considered a private one, and if that be the reasonable desire of the Prince, some regard should be paid to it. As to the usual order of displays, would it not be better to let him see the land as it is and the people as they are, than to conceal everything that he ought to know by eyewash and bunting, and mislead him by fulsome addresses? India should be seen as it is, if anything is to be learnt from the visit; and, if not, it has no meaning from the public point of view. By all means give the visitor a cordial welcome; but it would be a pity to mar any possible good that might be learnt from the visit by the multiplication of any form of manifestation which would mislead more than gratify, and possibly defeat the purposes for which the voyage is undertaken.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—First impressions are everything, and it is a happy geographical necessity that a princely visitor to India touches our shores at the point at which the wealth and energy and political and material progress of India are most strikingly concentrated. The young Prince will be reminded on all hands that Bombay is in something more than name the second city of the Empire, over which he will one day rule. The signs of wealth, of intelligence, and contentment will meet him in every direction. Public buildings which would be remarkable if they were met with in any capital in the world will testify at once to the abundance of our resources and to the dignity of the State. He will see a port administered with an intelligence to which the stewardship exercised over the port of London is in many respects distinctly inferior. He will see the magnificence of maritime wealth in a harbour which, before its connection with the Crown of England, was little more than a refuge for fishing boats. He will see streets laid out with an amplitude and munificence for which a parallel can be found only in Western capitals. Nor will the foundations

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upon which our new prosperity rests be absent from the bright picture which will meet the Prince's gaze. The chimneys of half a hundred of our cotton mills will scarcely add to the picturesqueness of the scene. But Englishmen never deny the Napoleonic impeachment of being a nation of shopkeepers, and this element in the landscape will be abundantly suggestive to a Prince who has already shown a faculty for drawing correct inferences from things around him. A much less intelligent observer than Prince Albert Victor would read in all these things the great political truth that the basis of Indian prosperity is found in the security amid which the people of India live and move and follow their daily avocations. Modern Bombay, in short, furnishes a great object lesson from which an impressionable mind like that of Prince Albert Victor is certain to derive lasting benefit. But the Prince will not tarry in our midst. Before the day is over he will have passed from the new capital of Western India to the old, and there he will meet with a hospitality, official and unofficial, which cannot fail to gratify him. There again, all classes have united in preparing to give him a hearty welcome. Organisations which have hitherto concerned themselves with little outside the purely political domain have endeavoured to demonstrate the loyalty of their politics by co-operating heartily for the success of the Prince's visit. If Prince Albert Victor can lend himself to historical impressions he will find in the very atmosphere of Poona more than enough to make his visit there memorable and interesting. To an active and well-furnished imagination nothing can be more impressive or suggestive than the air of the old Mahratta capital, and so intelligent a Prince is not likely to pass the greater part of a week in a city so rich in historical associations without carrying away with him an abundance of vivid and instructive suggestions.

THE TAINT OF THE TURF.

The *Asian* has the following remarks on this subject :—

Under the above heading the *Civil and Military Gazette* has taken up its parable to inveigh against, not only the increase of racing on the Indian turf, but more especially against the lotteries which are usually held in connection with such race-meetings. We quite agree with our contemporary that there is at present a great deal too much racing in India, for in proportion as the number of race-meetings have increased, the number of races for thoroughbred horses has decreased, except at a very few meetings, and the interest now appears to be centred in running animals under fourteen hands high for big stakes, and chiefly as a means of gambling. The consequence has been that the number of owners who now keep what we may call horses for racing purposes has steadily decreased, and will probably keep on decreasing except at the head centre of racing in Calcutta. In substitution for this, which was carried on by men who could afford it, and who also used freely to support the lotteries when the tickets were of a higher value than they are at present, we now see a number of young men with but limited means owning large stables of ponies, running them at meetings in different parts of the country, and often backing them either at the lotteries or with the bookmakers, for larger sums than they can afford to pay if they lose. Gentlemen of this class have not much to do with the totalisator where ready money is required, but they do not object to it publicly on that ground, but that they can never tell what price they may get against their animals. The bookmakers have but themselves to blame if they allow their customers to become too heavily indebted to them ; and those who are not behind the scenes would be surprised to learn the large amounts which are every year left unsettled by so-called officers and gentlemen in the lists of the bookmakers. As, however, the bookmakers need not bet on the nod, unless they feel inclined, no pity need be felt for their losses in this manner, though it must be admitted that the arrival of Messrs. Miller and Brittain in this country gave a great stimulus to racing, and in fact may be almost said to have revived the drooping fortune of the Calcutta meetings. As to the lotteries at which the Lahore paper states that the young and inexperienced are so often induced to gamble beyond their means, all that we can say is that those who have the management of the lotteries have full power in their own hands to check any such exuberant youths. The rules of lotteries provide that ready money is to paid for all tickets, and if the stewards of race-meetings would only insist upon carrying out this rule, no young gentleman would be able to plunge beyond the extent of the ready money which he had brought with him. In matters of this kind all personal feelings should be set aside, and if the stewards would add a clause to their race prospectuses that only ready money would be accepted at the lotteries, they would soon find the number of plungers decreased, though the race funds might also suffer from the falling off in the percentage. But the latter would certainly be a lesser evil than that of so many young men gambling beyond their means at race-meetings.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TOWARDS CABUL.

We *(Civil and Military Gazette)* are glad to hear that the question of further railway extension in the Cabul direction to which we drew attention in a recent leader is by no means being lost sight of. The military advisers to the Government of India are of course fully alive to its manifest importance, and we understand that the settlement of certain political considerations alone delays the commencement of detailed surveys for a line to Dakka—if not subsequently to Jellalabad. Between Peshawur and Jumrood an extension of the existing North-Western Railway is already in progress, and from thence through the Khyber the possibilities of the whole route are perfectly well known. From Jumrood to Landikhana, or at any rate up to the Kotal, and down again, the difficulties are no doubt considerable, though not so great as many that have been successfully overcome on other of our lines of far less consequence. From Landikhana onwards to Jellalabad there are no serious physical obstructions to prevent a permanent line being rapidly constructed, excepting the bit between Barikab and Ali Baghan, which length would require more careful aligning and more time to construct. An alternative, and in some respects, perhaps, a better route may possibly be found in a line from Peshawur to Michni, thence following one bank or other of the Cabul river to Dacca ; and it is probable that attention may first be given to a careful survey of this, as from a railway point of view it has not been sufficiently examined. Under the Gundamak treaty the tribal arrangements with the people of the Mallagori country and the Michni passes were left entirely in our hands, in the same manner as in the Khyber, and there should now be no difficulty in arranging for such a survey without involving any risk of political or tribal difficulties. From Jellalabad the question becomes more complicated, both for the political officer and the engineers. For some little distance beyond Jellalabad the country is sufficiently level to enable a railway to be located without difficulty. A short but formidable cutting would probably be needed to negotiate the Daronta Gorge, but keeping south of the Cabul river, we believe, it is admitted that a line could be constructed nearly as far as Jagdallak, which is very slightly over fifty miles from Cabul. Beyond this the difficulties would undoubtedly become more formidable, although extended surveys and better opportunities for examination might not improbably discover an easier route north of the Cabul river. As a preliminary, however, a line to Dakka, just outside the jurisdiction of the Amir, capable of prompt extension to Jellalabad so soon as negotiations warranted it, would be a substantial advance in the right direction.

A PLEASURABLE "INSPECTION."

A large party of ladies and gentlemen, which included the Baron and Lady Rosenburg, accompanied the Director of Mines, Hyderabad, in his recent inspection of the gold mines at Yellandipadu. During their stay at this station a big dinner was given by the Director. After dinner two toasts were proposed and drunk. These were "The Nizam and the Government of His Highness," with which were coupled the names of the Soobha and the official Director, and the "Deccan Mining Co.," with which was coupled the name of the Agents. In returning thanks for the Government the official Director said that it was a pleasure to him to meet so many kindly faces round him that night ; but it was a yet greater pleasure to him to hear such good things said to the Government of which he was a proud member. The Government of Hyderabad is always willing to further the interests of the Company, as with their progess and prosperity lies also the prosperity of a large and important department of the Government itself. So long as he was at the head of the Mining Board he assured the Company that their interests would receive his continued support, and he hoped that the Company would yet show a profit that would confound their enemies and pay a dividend that would surprise their shareholders. On their return journey the party halted for a while at Aler station, and here Lady Rosenburg made the following entry in the Remark Book kept at the station :—"A happy group of pilgrims (*vide* Sewell's Commentaries, vol. iv. p. 52) visited this station in returning from the Singareni coal-fields, and were entertained by the Soobha, Nawab Azim Yar Jung, Cherag Ali Bahadoor, at a most sumptuous repast, the remembrance of which will haunt them until the shares of the Deccan Mining Company stand at 100 premium. The best thanks of all are due to the Nawab for his great kindness and hospitality, a kindness which made a pleasurable and instructive visit the more pleasant."

AT the battalion parade of the Madras Volunteer Guards, Nov. 9th, Captain Tufnell, the adjutant of the regiment, was thrown off his horse and severely injured.

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Miscellaneous.

—:o:—

NATIVES AND THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—At a meeting of the Council of the East India Association on Saturday Lord Stanley of Alderley stated that when the India Council Bill was before the House of Lords it was his intention to move an amendment to enable the Secretary of State for India to appoint three Natives of India to seats on the Council. But, on communicating with Viscount Cross, his Lordship found that the Secretary of State considered that he already had the power to appoint Natives of India, and, consequently, that the amendment was unnecessary. Lord Stanley asked and obtained the permission of Lord Cross to state this at the meeting of the East India Association.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—The Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce has received a copy of a letter sent to the Government of Bengal by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, under date Sept. 27, in acknowledging a communication dealing with the case of goods imported from a country other than the United Kingdom bearing a stamp which did not indicate the name of the place where the goods were made. The letter states :—"As the matter is of moment to importers, the committee have circulated copies of your office docket and its enclosure to the members of the Chamber. With reference to the orders conveyed in paragraph four of Mr. C. J. Lyall's letter, I am to point out that serious exception is taken to the provision which makes it imperative that 'the place of manufacture' as well as 'the country in which it is situated should be clearly indicated in the case of goods of foreign manufacture brought into India.' The committee intended to address Government on this point, but refrained in order to obtain further experience of the working of the Act, and postponed dealing with the question until the assembling of the Council in Calcutta in the cold weather. The orders of the Government of India, however, will probably give rise to considerable inconvenience if not, indeed, friction. Merchants and traders object that to give the name of the 'place' as well as the country of manufacture is to impose upon trade an obligation which is not necessary for the purposes, or the carrying into effect of the spirit of the Act, and which causes those concerned to disclose a detail of their business in a way which may make the disclosure a distinct disadvantage. The committee agree with this view, and are of opinion that if goods bear the name of 'the country of manufacture' that is all that can reasonably be demanded. I am to suggest that pending the consideration of the suggestion now put forward, the orders under notice may be so modified as not to make it imperative upon the Indian Customs authorities to enforce the provisions of the Act against goods not bearing the name of the 'place' of manufacture."

FEW men in the Army Medical Service have the good fortune to pass fifteen years in London, five at Simla, get special promotion and two decorations, and finally leave the service on a pension of £730 a-year while still comparatively young; so that Surgeon-General J. A. Marston, C.B., whose latest post has been Principal Medical Officer at Gibraltar, and who has just sent in his application to retire, is to be envied. After entering the service he did duty at home and at Malta for a few years. From Malta he passed into the London office of the Headquarters of the Medical Staff, the appointment being for five years. At the end of that time he was given an extension of five years more, and was then sent out to take up the post of Secretary to the Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's forces. When his five years' term was nearly up the Egyptian war of 1882 broke out, and Brigade-Surgeon Marston (as he then was) was taken from the Secretariat post at Simla and sent to Egypt as Sanitary Officer. In this position he served about two months, for which he received the medal and star, the Medjidie, and special promotion to deputy surgeon-general over the heads of a large number of brigade-surgeons. On return home he was again appointed to the London office, and when near the termination of his third five years in that institution he received the C.B. He was next sent for a short time to Egypt, and then, on promotion to surgeon-general, to Gibraltar, from which post he has just sent in his application to retire.—*Pioneer.*

WHEN the question arose of taking the soldier's ball-ammunition from him with a view to preventing suicide and murder, the Indian Press gave unanimous support to the military authorities in the orders which were passed. The latest returns show that the best results have followed, the diminution in crime having been most remarkable. The reduction in 1887-88 over 1886-87 was as follows: Suicide, 17; murder, 16; attempt at murder, 4; attempt at suicide, 10; total, 47 cases. Again in the current year the reduction has been 25. We have thus a total reduction of 72 cases in two years. To put the figures in another way, there were 110 cases under the four heads in 1886-87, 63 in the following, and only 38 in the year ended Sept. 30 last. In 1886-87 there were 13 murders committed in the Bombay Presidency, 11 of these being by one sepoy, who afterwards committed suicide. Out of the 38 cases in the year just closed, 25 were suicides, 4 of these occurring in the Oude division and 6 in the Bombay Presidency. There were only 7 murders, of which 2 were committed in Quetta. This striking decrease is a matter for hearty congratulation, more particularly as no case has been reported in which the men were placed in a position of danger by being deprived of their ball-ammunition. Under the arrangements which now obtain, the cartridges can be issued rapidly in case of emergency; but this is seldom likely to arise in any of our Indian cantonments, even those on the frontier.

PRIVATE (LANCE-CORPORAL) ISAAC MAY, of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, has just been tried in Allahabad by a Court-Martial, and convicted of cruelty to a dog. The sentence (confirmed) passed on him should be sufficient to act as a deterrent to other soldiers who may be of his disposition—hard labour for twenty-eight days and to be put under stoppages until he has made good the sum of Rs. 18, the value of his comrade's dog.

THE EURASIANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.—The supporters of the National Congress are fond of asserting that the only opponents of the movement are the Anglo-Indian official classes, but they will find this belief hard to reconcile with the sentiments expressed in an unusually able and vigorous address by the President of the Calcutta Eurasian Association before a meeting of the Allahabad Association recently. "Had the language used by the leaders of the Congress," said the Rev. Mr. Taylor, "been of a milder kind, had they not abused the rulers of this country to the extent they have done, had they restrained in some way the publication of seditious pamphlets, and had they been unsweeping in the changes they proposed in the administration of the country," then the Eurasians might have joined the movement; but, as it was, they had put forth such "strange and revolutionary theories" that it was "impossible for a loyal subject of Her Majesty to sympathise with them." One or two prominent Eurasians in Madras had joined the Congress, but even there they had not persuaded the community to follow them, and the Bombay Association had emphatically protested against being made "the catspaw of these demagogues." Mr. Taylor's words will surprise the Congress-wallas all the more disagreeably that the latter have usually treated the alliance of the Eurasians as a matter of course; but to the Government it will be a satisfaction to learn that among the Eurasians as among the Mahomedans there are earnest men who hope and believe they can get all the reforms they desire without recourse to the methods and practices of the sedition-monger.—*Pioneer.*

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1889.					
Malabar ...	—	—	—	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Serapis	—	—	—	—	5 Dec.
Euphrates	—	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 6; from Brindisi, Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. Valpy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray and infant, Mr. Baumbach, Rev. S. L. and Mrs. Lye, Rev. Chas. Gore, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Ditmas, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burges, Surg. A. Silcock and friend, Colonel Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Borradaile, Mr. Connal, Mr. Grant, Miss Hickson, Miss Smee, Miss Hall, Miss Bates, Lieut. Ranken, Mr. T. H. Edwards, Capt. G. J. Shaw, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Lonsdale, Miss Beale, Mr. Davis, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. W. C. Middleton, Mr. H. Buckland, Mr. O. Lloyd, Mr. H. Gifford, Capt. Monier, Mr. L. C. Porter, Mrs. J. Nicholls, Mr. Sloss, Mrs. Duncuft, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. Raikes. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Parker, Mr. H. R. Stephen, Mr. Agelastro, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Major W. H. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. E. Gibson, Mr. H. Cayley, Dr. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Boydell, Mr. E. Rule, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Sarjant, Mr. Symons, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. E. M. Murray, Mrs. H. R. Cooke, Sir R. Harvey, Mr. Prestage and son, Mr. R. Walton, Mr. W. B. Wright. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Lambrinudi, Dr. and Mrs. McConaughy, Mr. McConaughy, Capt. and Mrs. Kelly. *From Port Said*: Baron E. Heyking, Baroness Heyking and two children.

For Ismailia: Mrs. and Miss McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clapham, Miss Newton, Miss Drew, Miss M. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Luxford, Mr. Chas. Hewett, Miss Merrick, Mr. McLellan, Major and Mrs. Lyon Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Furneaux.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. O. Kellie-MacCullum and two children, Miss Ritchie, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Galton, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and infant, Mrs. Wyatt and three children, Mr. Oswald Bosanquet.

For Gibraltar: Miss Reavil, Mrs. and Miss Sargent, Mr. Skerroll, Mr. Gordon Miller, Professor and Mrs. Elgar, Miss Wheeler, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P.

For Malta: Mr. A. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and children, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Purvis, Mrs. Daubeny, two Misses Hogg, Mr. F. Seager-Hunt, M.P, Mrs. Seager-Hunt.

For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Haskett-Smith, Mr. Unwin.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Dec. 12; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and child, Mr. Philip Barlow, Messrs. James (3). *From Port Said*: Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Beatty. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. Hewitt.

For Bombay: Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Underwood, Mr. Patullo, Mr. H. E. Winter, Mr. H. S. Close, Mr. A. Hullah, Mr. F. Clough, Mr. W. H. Escott. *From Naples*: Miss Forrest, Mr. J. Macpherson, Sir Henry and Lady Meredyth.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. L. Bell, Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Rev. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Willett, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. Gemmell, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Kirk, Miss Marston, Miss Harris, Miss Webber. *From Naples*: Col. McNeil. *From Ismailia*: Mr. A. Spicer.

For Ismailia: Miss Horn, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Ranken, Miss Stodart, Mr. R. G. Watson, Mr. Garteside, Mr. H. Wrigley. *From Naples*: Miss E. Robinson, Miss Sangar, Mr. W. Beaumont, M.P., Miss Beaumont, Mr. Beaumont, jun.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Cunningham and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and son, Lieut. Pearce-Serocold.

For Port Said: Mrs. Brind.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Dec. 12; from Brindisi, Dec. 23.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. H. B. Beresford, Mr. B. Scott, Earl of Kerry, Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. R. O. Hart.

For Malta: Mr. R. de Chichester, Mr. McN. and two Misses Love, two Misses Crawley, Master Crawley, Miss Paterson, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Hutton.

For Calcutta: Mr. Fakey.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant, Lieut.-Colonel R. Lynch Stanton.

For Brindisi: *From Gibraltar*: Professor and Mrs. Elgar, Mr. Gordon Miller.

For Alexandria: Capt. and Miss Way, Miss Phelp, Mr. Fehr, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven, Miss Staniland, Miss Crombie, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. Craven, Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. Priestley, M.P., Mr. W. McColleugh, Mr. A. G. Tingle. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Miss Blackley, Mr. Antoni, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. and Miss Martin-Atkins, Miss Horne. *From Malta*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dennistoun.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Mathews.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Miss Fake, Mrs. Johns, Mr. Percy G. Scott, Mrs. Hilson, Mr. Trafford, Mr. J. Rice. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. W. Bradshaw, Mrs. B. Preston, Mr. Teyen. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Jessoe, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Singer.

For Gibraltar: Two Masters Forster, two Misses Forster, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Brockway and child, Gunner Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Willets, Miss Wigston.

For Port Said: Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Farrer.

For Ismailia: Miss M. Broderick, Mrs. and Miss McNeale, Miss Ball, Mr. E. Hulton. *From Brindisi*: Miss Doulton, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Capt. Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Sir John Puleston, M.P., Miss Puleston.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Kidder, Miss E. Brook. *From Venice*: Dr. Keatinge, two Misses Hunter. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Shaw Stewart, Lord Bath, Lady Alice Shaw Stewart, Lady C. Thynne, Dr. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Crooker, Mrs. and Miss Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Chase, Miss Howes, Rev. Dr. T. Tattle-Smith.

For Bombay: Mr. Winter. *From Brindisi*: Lieut.-Colonel Walter Scott, Commander Sayce, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. J. E. B. Baillie.

For Ismailia: Dr. Bonar.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) *From Venice*: Mr. G. A. Ruppell.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Crabbie.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes.

For Bombay: *From Gibraltar*: Mr. J. M. da Silva. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. J. Macpherson.

For Naples: Mr. F. A. Maberley, Miss Aline Pierre.

For Colombo: *From Naples*: Mr. Alston, Mr. Wallace.

For Malta: Mr. Newton and friend.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pendlebury. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smyth, Mr. J. Norbury, Mr. F. Mangles, Mr. Starwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Watson, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Kennison, Mr. Sildy. *From Port Said*: Mr. Agelasto.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. H. Jackson, three Misses Pontifex, Miss Caddick, Miss Hawksley, Miss Thiedmann, Rev. Bradley Abbot and two ladies, Major Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leatham.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Champion.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. P. Urquhart, Mrs. Richardson and child.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. H. Cumming and infant.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell, Mr. Hillward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mr. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Holmwood, Mrs. Sedgwick. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Fairley.

For Colombo: Sir W. H. Gregory.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 20.

For Ismailia: Rev. and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Wales. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.

For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley, Countess Waldegrave and son. *From Venice*: Mr. Thos. Gardner and son. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel, Mr. and Lady W. Biddulph.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. Crommelin, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Davis, Brigade-General Knowles.

For Calcutta: *From Venice*: Mr. J. Maitland Kirwan.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. R. P. Lomas. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. G. Ainslie, M.P., Mrs. Ainslie.

For Bombay: Mr. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. E. Paterson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Dec. 5.

For Aden: Mr. J. P. Mulhollaud.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. R. Hunt, Mr. Swyre, Mr. Bidoulac.

For Colombo: Mr. Norton Disney, Miss Violet Disney, Dr. John Murdoch, Miss Stevenson, Mr. R. S. Nisbet, Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Caldecott.

For Madras: Miss Hutcheon, Miss C. Graham, Sister Gertrude Flint, Sister Nollan, Mr. R. Eames.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant, Miss J. MacCartie, Major and Mrs. O. V. Boddy and two children, Mrs. W. J. Pickance and infant, Mr. Edgar Adey.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mytton.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth, three Misses Booth, Mr. F. Smyth.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Dec. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Graham. *From Port Said*: Miss Grace McKinnon, Rev. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Miss Alcock, Mrs. Newall, child, and infant.

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Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Lieut. G. S. Hogge, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Leith Ross and two children.

For Kurrachee: Major A. S. and Mrs. McRae, Capt. A. F. Hogge, two Misses Hogge, Capt. and Mrs. Worlledge, Miss Dolman, Capt. J. E. Dewar, Mr. E. Dumolo.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Two Misses Conway-Gordon, Major and Mrs. Dacres Thomas.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. G. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Arnot and three children, Miss Chester, Surg.-Major J. T. B. Bookey, Lieut. J. Rutherford Clark.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 8.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Devereux, Mr. W. Hickman.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail on Jan. 4.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. McKnighton Warren.
For Madras: Miss Eales, Miss Williams.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Souter.
For Calcutta: Mr. Jas. B. Weitch.

Per Austro-Hungarian s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Dec. 22.

Mr. and Miss Masters.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, Nov. 10.

From Brindisi: Mr. Joscelyn, Mr. W. Kemble, Mr. H. F. D. Pennington, Mrs. Pennington, Mr. J. A. Shepherd, Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, Mr. R. H. Shipley, Mr. S. W. Simpson, Miss Simpson.
From Naples: Rev. J. Barton, Mr. W. Smith, Mrs. Smith.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. Brady, at Brindisi, Nov. 24.

From Aden: *For London*: Lieut. C. W. Beresford.
From Ismailia: *For London*: Mr. J. Stone.
From Port Said: Dr. Crookshank. *For London*: Mrs. Chincotta, Mr. Bjerre, Mr. Crowther.
From Bombay: Mr. Crichton, Mr. O'Burne, Mr. C. B. Pritchard.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, from Bombay, Nov. 15.

For London: Mrs. Durand and infant, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. P. Harrison and infant, Miss Harrison, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Emily Harrison, Miss Ada Harrison, Mr. J. C. Molony, Mr. H. Scott Smith, Mrs. Duckworth, Mrs. Horsman, child, and infant, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Holt, Earl of Eglinton, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. J. Whyte.
For Ismailia: Mr. W. Ludowice.
For Brindisi: Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. W. Pigott, Mr. A. Ludowice, Lieut. J. J. Jones Parry, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hindley, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. J. Richards, Col. Gurdon.
For Port Said: Mr. L. J. Auri[illegible].
For Aden: H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, Col. Cavaye, Col. Jopp, Col. Greig, Col. Merriman, Brig.-General C. P. Knowles, Capt. Fergusson, Lieut. H. D. Merewether.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Nov. 22.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Williams, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Miss Chesney, Miss Chapman.
For Marseilles: Rev. A. and Mrs. Lewis and child, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Hanna.

Per s.s. *Occana*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, from Bombay, Nov. 29.

For Brindisi: Rev. Sir J. Phillips, Bart., Lady Phillips, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Woodburn, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Vibart, Mrs. A. G. Begbie, Mrs. Nairne, Colonel McNaughton, Col. T. Graham, Mrs. Stuart and infant, Mr. L. F. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. James, Rev. W. E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Craik, Miss Craik.
For Ismailia: Mr. C. Howland.
For London: Mrs. Childers and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Clubbe, Sister Katherine, Mr. Mudge, Mr. J. Gabboth.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. M. Horne, from London, Nov. 28; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Staines, Surg.-Maj. W. E. Johnson, Mr. C. du P. Thornton, Mr. A. B. Jackson.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Hosie, Mrs. G. A. Strover and child, Lady Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Jas. Simpson, Mr. Lovegrove, Miss Norris, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Babonau and infant, Miss Waters, Mr. P. Moller, Mr. R. G. Matthewson, Mr. W. D. Morrison, Mr. Craik, Miss Murray, Mr. J. Kirk, Mr. Livesay, Mr. Cooke. *From Naples*: Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Liddiard and child, Mrs. Gundry, Mr. Massaontis, Mr. Lutrari, Mr. and Miss Jackson, Lord and Lady Cremorne. *From Port Said*: Mr. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant.

For Bombay: Dr. W. Kaye, Lieut.-Col. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodd, Mr. Eagleson, Miss Glover, Mr. Mackie, Mr. J. Cowans, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. Caccia, Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. W. H. Lloyd, Mr. D. Gracie, Mrs. C. de C. Hamilton, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Farrant and infant. *From Naples*: Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Aitken.
For Gibraltar: Capt. H. Elliot, Miss H. Hilliam, Miss Hart, Mrs. Wright, Colonel A. J. Wauchope, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lefebvre, Mr. Rose, Mr. Metcalfe Smith, Dr. C. Rathbun, Mr. Prossa.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Beatty. *From Gibraltar*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mott.
For Ismailia: Mr. T. W. Legh, M.P., Mrs. Legh, Mr. Ismail Sabry. *From Naples*: Lord Dunsany.
For Colombo: Mr. W. E. Master, Miss Master.
For Naples: Lady Delamere, Miss Delamere, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ronaldson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ballarat*, Capt. E. Ashdown, from London, Nov. 28; from Brindisi, Dec. 9.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Venice*: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Braufoot.
For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mendis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Von Langenberg, Mr. Meikle.
For Bombay: Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr. W. Gillespie, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mr. Strachey, Mr. Arnold, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sykes, Mr. C. E. Smith, Mr. Raone Duval, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Murgban. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. de C. Ireland, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. W. E. Lewis, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. S. J. Guise, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. W. H. Hulbert, Mr. Campbell, Mr. A. Reed. *From Ismailia*: M. le Baron de la Chévrelière, Mr. Mayne.
For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Reddie.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Clanchy, Miss Johnson, Miss Higgins, Miss M. J. Tomkins, Miss Bain, Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Moss and family, Miss Caillard, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Forbes, Miss F. Close, Mr. Snelgrove, Mr. Elkin, Mr. Campbell, Mr. F. L. Kent. *From Venice*: Lady and two Misses Wingate, Lady St. John, Hon. Miss S. St. John, Hon. Miss M. St. John, Mr. Judd, Mrs. Senior, three Misses Fielden, Rev. and Mrs. Krudenier, Mr. S. D. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, Mr. A. Spicer, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. A. H. Rome, Mr. and Miss Booth, Miss Forrest, Miss Aspinall, Sir W. T. Lewis and party, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Dicks, Miss Lake, two Misses Geddes, Mrs. Whitham, Miss Leach, Mr. Wooley, Mrs. J. D. Maris, Miss Hays, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Beckwell, Mr. Allay, Miss Leach, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mr. Campbell, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Borrs, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Grunebaum, Canon Scott Holland, Capt. and Mrs. Kelly.
For Brindisi: Dr. and Mrs. Barrow.
For Ismailia: Mr. Cowper. *From Brindisi*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dodge.
For Malta: Two Misses Thursby, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Sainsbury, Mr. A. Lyon, Mr. Scrichuna, Miss Tregarthen, Mr. P. Carreras, Mr. A. Wetchurch, Mr. P. Garner, Lieut. J. C. Long, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. St. Aubyn, Mr. F. G. Thompson.
For Gibraltar: Miss Stow, Miss Strand, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. T. O. Lloyd, Mr. White, Mr. D'Acris, Mr. McLean, Mr. W. M. Campbell, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. O. A. Coute.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, from London, Nov. 23.

For Bombay: Mr. H. L. Mukerjea, Mr. and Mrs. Chetham, Mr. R dgers, Mr. W. McRae.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Katoria*, from London, Nov. 28.

For Aden: Mrs. O'Sullivan.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Scotia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. Wm. Main.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. Chas. W. and Mrs. McMinn, Mr. Grenan, Mrs. Hoey, infant, and maid, Capt. G. R. Ellis, Mrs. Morgan, child, and ayah, Miss Coxon, Mrs. Hastings, Miss McLure.
For Port Said: Rev. Mr. Stothert, Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, from Liverpool, Nov. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar.
For Calcutta: Mr. C. M. Miller, Mr. Jas. Rolston.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, Oct. 29.

From Calcutta: Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Macintosh.
From Madras: Mr. Inglis.

SEVERAL Native members of the Bar in the Punjab have received copies of Dhuleep Singh's manifesto from Calcutta and Rawalpindi. One Native barrister has sent his copy, together with a letter to the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, while others have sent theirs to the Deputy Commissioner.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99¼ to	99⅝
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		103 to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		107½ to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100⅝ to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		— to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		96 to	97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		103 to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		104½ to	—
Ceorla Spinning Bonds		— to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	980
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	265
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20 ...	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880	25 ...	425
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	180 ...	1,120
Fort	8,500	100 ...	1,475
French	all	60 ...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	— ...	—
Khangaum	450	45 ...	360
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	20 ...	420
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	200
New Berar	500	35 ...	510
New Indian	125	10 ...	95
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon	500	— ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,150
Sind	750	50 ...	465
Volkart...	all	75 ...	6.5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90 ...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15 ...	800
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30 ...	530
Albert Edward Mills...	500	20 ...	375
Anglo-Indian	100	8 ...	85
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	— ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25 ...	710
Central India	500	45 ...	1,200
Coorla Mills	1,000	40 ...	470
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	690
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	545
Golam Baba	400	— ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20 ...	136
Hindustan	1,000	35 ...	760
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	— ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	25 ...	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25 ...	530
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50 ...	925
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	760
Jaffer Ali	500	— ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45 ...	920
Khandeish	1,000	50 ...	580
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	25 ...	610
Leopold	100	5 ...	150
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,025
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50 ...	1,150
Mazagon	250	5 ...	120
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	75 ...	1,625
Naigam	100	— ...	—
National	1,000	— ...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25 ...	670
Oriental	625	15 ...	390
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	250	— ...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	25 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60 ...	1,280
Soonderdas	1,000	30 ...	400
Southern India ...	500	15 ...	150
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½ ...	290
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	35 ...	380
Western India ...	1,000	23 ...	510

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	97
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	800	75
Kemp & Co.	175	360
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,295
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—November 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.		Rs.		
4	Promissory Notes	99	4 to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102	8 to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	8 to	—
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	4 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	4 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	99	0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	130 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India...	£12½	165 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	25 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	103 to 104
Bengal Coal	100	1,780 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s.6d.	14½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4½ to 4¾
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	380 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	107 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to 91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to 139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70 to —
Equitable Coal	250	172½ to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	68 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	195 to —
Gourepore	100	125 to 126
Great Eastern Hotel	100	80 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	119 to 120
India General Steam Navigation	100	99 to 90
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	78 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	103 to 104
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to —
Riverside Press	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	91 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	90 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to 109

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	52 to —
Do. contributory	80	36 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	190 to 195
Do. contributory... ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	88 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	82 to 83
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	149 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	93 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)...	100	52 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	39 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	82 to 83
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)... ...	100	53 to 54
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	102 to —
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—December 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100½ to 100¾
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	106⅜ to 107½
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	105 to 107
4	Do. 1886-90	105 to 107
4½	Mauritius, 1881	103 to 105
6	Do. 1895-96	110 to 115
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	121 to 123
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	134 to 137
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	130 to 135

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	93 to 96
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	182 to 184
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24 to 24¼
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24½ to 24¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	27½ to 28
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112 to 114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	169 to 171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	145 to 147
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	137 to 139
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	129 to 131
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to —
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	109 to 111
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½ to 24¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27½ to 28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114 to 116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119 to 121
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	117 to 119

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Eastern, Limited...	all	13⅞ to 14⅛
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Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	107 to 110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	106 to 108
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	18⅛ to 18⅞
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	104 to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100 to 102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	41 to 43

BANKS

Agra...	all	9 to 9½
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	28 to 29
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	25 to 26
Delhi and London	all	— to —
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	55 to 56

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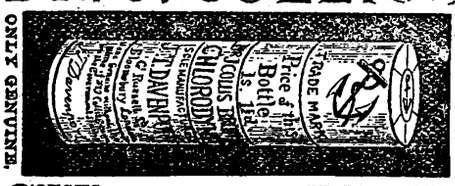
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 28, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 22nd Nov.; from Madras to the 21st Nov.; and from Allahabad and Calcutta to the 20th Nov.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR arrived at Hyderabad from Poona on Friday, 15th Nov., and was received at the station by the Nizam, the Resident, the Minister, and other State officials.

THE Prince subsequently paid a visit to the Nizam, and drove through the city. In the evening he attended a ball at the Residency.

ON Saturday morning the Prince went on a sporting expedition after black buck, and had some excellent sport.

A BUCK was first killed by a cheetah, and afterwards the Royal sportsman and Nawab Afzur Jung shot several others.

IN the evening the Prince attended a State banquet given by the Nizam.

THE route to the Palace and the building itself were magnificently illuminated.

H.H. THE NIZAM, in proposing his guest's health, said the Prince would be welcomed wherever he went, but nowhere would he be welcomed more loyally than in Hyderabad. The Nizam desired the Prince to convey to Her Majesty assurances of his devoted friendship and loyalty.

ON Sunday the Prince spent a quiet day, and after dining with the officers, 7th Hussars, left for Madras.

HE arrived at the latter place on Tuesday evening, 19th Nov., and was well received.

ON Wednesday the Prince was engaged in snipe shooting at Chingleput, and in the evening he was present at a State banquet at Government House.

H.E. THE VICEROY has been paying a long visit to Quetta, and has visited many places of interest in the locality.

THE VICEROY AND LADY LANSDOWNE were to leave Quetta for Lahore, which they reach on the 23rd Nov. After a four days' halt there their Excellencies will travel direct to Calcutta.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL has returned to Calcutta from his trip to Sikkim.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB has reached Lahore on return from his frontier tour with the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief.

MR. SCOBLE and Mr. Hutchins, having completed their tour in Biluchistan, have arrived at Bombay from Karachi.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MCQUEEN has returned to Abbottabad, and taken command of the Punjab Frontier Force, relieving Colonel Campbell, of the Guides, who returns to Mardan.

THE appointment of a Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Teheran is said to have been definitely decided upon. Major-General T. E. Gordon, who left India on vacating the Bareilly command three years ago, is the officer selected for the post.

MAJOR ROWAN HAMILTON will shortly revert to regimental duty, his time having expired on the Viceroy's Staff. Captain Brasier-Creagh, who is now an extra Aide-de-Camp, will be nominated to the permanent vacancy thus created.

A PUBLIC dinner to Mr. H. H. King, who arrived in Bombay on Monday, was given on the 28th Nov. by the members of the Uncovenanted Service.

MR. YEATMAN, District Superintendent of Police, Agra, was killed by a fall from his horse on Nov. 13th.

ANOTHER journey has been made through the difficult country to the north of Kashmir. Captain F. E. Younghusband, of the King's Dragoon Guards, already known as a most rising explorer, has traversed the Shimsal Valley beyond the Mustagh Pass, and crossed into Hunza, a route which no other traveller has ever followed. He is now on his way to Gilgit.

CAPTAIN DURAND has returned to Gilgit from Chitral, where he was cordially welcomed by the Mehtar. The officers of the new Gilgit Agency are now going into winter quarters.

A SURVEY for a line of railway along the left bank of the Kabul River, north of the Khyber Hills, will probably be undertaken forthwith. The route to Landi Kotal by way of the Mullagori country is meanwhile to remain untouched.

NEWS has reached Lahore of a destructive fire in the large serai at Kabul, frequented by traders from India. The damage is estimated at five lakhs of rupees, but it has probably been exaggerated.

STATE relief measures have been closed in Ganjam.

THE work of laying the field telegraph lines for the Chin-Lushai Expedition is making satisfactory progress, and permanent offices will be shortly opened at Lungleh on the Chittagong side and at Gungaw, on the border of the Southern Chin country.

THE outbreak of cholera in Western Persia seems to be a severe one. It appeared first at Kermanshah on Sept. 28th, and 200 deaths were reported in ten days. It has since somewhat abated in that district, but has spread to Shustar and Hamadan where some 400 or 500 persons have died. At Malayar, near the latter town, the people have fled panic-stricken from their homes. There had been no cases of cholera in Teheran up to Nov. 5th, and as the cold weather had then set in it was hoped that the epidemic in the western districts would shortly die out.

THE Government of Bombay assemble in Bombay on the 10th proximo.

THE salt duty realised during the present official year is nearly nine lakhs in excess of that of the first seven months in 1888.

LORD AVA has had his jaw fractured by a kick from a pony.

AN influential committee has been formed in Assam to watch all matters connected with the tea industry in the province.

CALCUTTA despatched 2,215 emigrants to the Colonies in September, 1,064 for Demerara, 533 for Trinidad, and 618 for Mauritius.

THE Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association in the Punjab purpose passing a resolution at an early meeting expressing disapproval of the Congress and its ways.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYMONS has arrived at Pokoko, on the Irrawaddy, and assumed command of the Chin Expeditionary Force.

THE death has occurred at Jhelum, from enteric fever, of Surgeon-Major Shirley Deakin, one of the most skilful surgeons in the Indian Medical Service.

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NOTES.

THE latest telegrams and papers from India continue to be absorbed in the movements of Prince Albert Victor. He is now devoting himself to "sport." He has shot a bison, a Sambhur deer; and Reuter wired yesterday that he had gone out snipe-shooting, and that "the party made a large bag, and his Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased." This is news, indeed!

THE news, however, of the public meeting held in Calcutta with regard to arrangements for the Prince's reception there is not so satisfactory. It is not satisfactory to English ideas of order and decorum, to say nothing of loyalty, to read that a meeting presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and attended by the Chief Justice and all the leading representatives of the English community, and which was convened for the purpose of settling the manner in which the Queen-Empress's grandson should be welcomed at the capital of her Indian Empire, had to break up in confusion and disorder, owing to a preconcerted demonstration of hostility arranged by Native editors "notorious for their hostility to the constituted authority."

ACCORDING to the *Times* correspondent, who was doubtless present:—"The Lieutenant-Governor was compelled to dismiss, with purposes unfulfilled, a large assembly of responsible citizens, all most anxious to demonstrate their loyalty to the Throne, for the sole reason that a large number of undisciplined college students, drunk with the new wine of congress ideas, and none of whom could or would have subscribed a rupee, were employed by political wirepullers to defeat and discredit, by sheer force of numbers, the loyal endeavours of the ratepaying community to pay fitting honour to the Queen's grandson." And this demonstration took place on the very day when, at the National Liberal Club in London, a number of English officials and politicians were making speeches in favour of the mild motives and manners of the Congress men, over whose meeting Sir William Wedderburn is about to preside.

THE *Daily News*, commenting on the speeches made at this Wedderburn banquet, told its readers next day that "The Indian Congress is only a step to something else. But there is no reason why that something else should be anything to bring alarm with it. The Congress is merely an assembly of national delegates, who meet and consider Indian questions, talk over them, and pass resolutions about them."

THIS is a mild and comforting view for English readers, but the news from India does not altogether confirm confidence in this view. And, as to the Congress being in any way representative of the opinion of the millions of India, here is what a paper—most friendly to the Natives of India, and which came to hand by last mail—says of the institution:—"The Congress seems defective in its very constitution. No qualification appears requisite to fit a man to be a member. Anybody, at any time, may enroll himself as a Congress-wallah. He is responsible to nobody, except to the law of the land. In fact, he represents himself and no one else. He may say anything, and add his name to the list of members. His object is the redress of his imaginary wrongs and to effect this he is advised to claim representation. He scarcely knows what the word means, and yet he forms a fair sample of the people who join in the chorus which demands 'a representative Government.'"

AND yet this is the institution to which the Viceroy and his Council should, according to the *Daily News*, look for the correct expression of Native opinion, and regard it as a power for good in securing the contentment of the Indian population and the safety of the Indian Empire. "For," says the Radical journal, carried away by the oratory of the Wedderburn luncheon, "we should in all probability never have had the Indian Mutiny if before that time there could have been established an intelligent National Congress of India." *Risum teneatis amici?*

"THE India Office," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "has now before it three alternative schemes for the reform of the India Civil Service Examination. Two have been contributed from Oxford, and one from Cambridge. The latter recommends archæology, while scientific Oxford put forward the claims of natural science in all its subdivisions, and the humanitarians desire to make the examination conform somewhat more nearly to the type known as "Greats." Should Lord Cross see his way to accept the last suggestion the "crammers" would find some of their occupation gone, and a happy reciprocal influence might be established between the examinations for the India Civil Service and the Oxford schools." In the meantime a telegram from Calcutta states that the Indian Uncovenanted Service is about to petition Parliament for a Royal Commission into its grievances, as it sees no way of redress except by an appeal to public opinion. We have not strong faith in Royal Commissions; but the grievances of the Uncovenanted are many and just, and must be righted sooner or later.

THE London Chamber of Commerce having inquired of the Secretary of State for India whether any new railway surveys were contemplated in Burma, Mr. Horace Walpole, in a reply from the India Office, dated the 27th of November, says:—"I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have stated in a despatch just received that they propose, during the coming cold season, to send parties to reconnoitre two lines which are likely to be of great value—one westward, connecting the Mu Valley line with the Chindwin River, and one eastwards to the Shan States—the approximate lengths being about 90 and 150 miles respectively."

LORD HARRIS on Saturday visited Canterbury, and was presented, on behalf of the Conservatives of the city, with an illuminated address, congratulating him upon having been appointed to the Governorship of Bombay. In returning thanks, his lordship said that wherever he was, or whatever he was doing, his thoughts must largely return to the county in which he had lived, so far as he could, for the greater part of his life. It was a fact, as had been stated, that his family had for generations past been connected with the Government of India. It was only after very careful deliberation, and with some misgiving, that he had undertaken a post so responsible as that to which he had been appointed, and it was very much due to a feeling of sincere affection for India and its people, an affection which he took the liberty of believing was based on the hereditary association to which he had referred.

ALTHOUGH a long illness which it was known to his friends could have but a fatal termination, many Anglo-Indians have learnt with regret of the death of "Commissary-General" Willes, who has just been laid to rest in Kensal Green Cemetery. Lieutenant-General John Irwin Willes entered the Indian Army in February, 1843, obtained his commission as Lieutenant in May, 1848, Captain in July, 1857, Major in February, 1863, Colonel in February, 1869, and Major-General in September, 1885. General Willes served under Sir Charles Napier against the hill tribes in Scinde in 1845, and also took part in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, for which he received the medal. For his services with the Bhootan Expedition in 1865 he received the medal, and was mentioned in despatches. But he will be better remembered amongst old Indian friends as the genial "Commissary-General," whose pleasant manner, kindly heart, and sincere, but unpretending, hospitality made him a favourite throughout India, from Simla to Calcutta.

THERE has been heavy rain at Calcutta, and the skies promise some in these Provinces.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 8.

A telegram from Demagiri reports that the troops constituting the Lushai column are being rapidly concentrated and pushed forward to Lungleh. The health of the troops is good. The weather is cold and dry. The Hiwling chiefs are assisting to clear the jungle for the advance of the northern column, which is intended to follow the banks of the Khlong river. It has been found impossible to begin active operations until Lungleh shall have been provisioned with two months' supplies. The northern column, 800 strong, accompanied by 2,000 coolies, acts independently. The main object is to attack the Sukpuilals' country, and exact reprisals for raids. It is anticipated that the only serious opposition will be from the impenetrable character of the jungle.

A telegram from Hyderabad reports the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah. No details have been received. Surprise is felt, as he is believed to be universally popular and respected.

Tantia Bheel, notwithstanding the endeavours made in some quarters to obtain mitigation of the sentence, was executed at Jubbulpore on Wednesday. He persistently affirmed his innocence of the murder. Some of his relatives were present, but they declined to dispose of the body on the grounds that Tantia had been outcasted and rendered impure by execution. They expressed great dissatisfaction that he had accumulated no loot for the family.

A court-martial has convicted seven privates of the 4th Madras Pioneers of mutiny, and has sentenced one man, for striking an English officer with his closed fist, to ten years' transportation. The rest were awarded various terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

Sinister reports have been in circulation with reference to alleged serious disturbances among the Kols in Chota Nagpore. The ryots charge the Zemindars, who are chiefly of Rajpoot descent, with oppression in exacting forced labour without payment. In 1887 they petitioned the Queen for a Parliamentary Commission; this year they are taking the law into their own hands, and are endeavouring to remedy abuses by reaping the Zemindars' crops, and appropriating them to their own use. Beyond this no serious uprising is anticipated by the Government. However, the police force has been strengthened, and other precautions have been taken for the preservation of order.

On Tuesday the Duke of Connaught opened the seventeeth annual Presidency rifle meeting at Bombay. In the course of his speech he said the entries showed an increase of 500 as compared with the large meeting last year. There were two new matches—for judging distance, and for shooting with revolvers at a running man. He hoped the latter would afford an inducement to become efficient in revolver shooting, which hitherto had not been the case. New targets, in the shape of a running man, and of a bounding tiger running on a switch-back railway, had been invented by Captain Rossiter. The money prizes amounted to 12,000 rupees, and there were also numerous valuable cups. He felt great regret that it was the last time he should be present.

The Duchess of Connaught fired a rifle sighted up to 500 yards and hit the bull's-eye. In a competition between Nordenfelt and Gardner guns the Gardner fired 135 shots, scoring 51 hits, and the Nordenfelt 170, scoring 58.

Grain riots are reported at Kumbhakonam; the grain shops were broken open and looted.

A bust of Sir Frank Souter, the popular Commissioner of Police, was recently unveiled before a large assembly by the Chief Justice of Bombay. He eulogised in eloquent terms Sir F. Souter's distinguished services and his various physical and moral qualities, especially his great independence of character and his geniality and kindness of disposition, which rendered him a general favourite.

The Duke of Connaught was entertained at a grand Masonic banquet in Bombay on Monday, when he was presented with the appointment of Honorary Grand Past Master of all the Scottish Freemasons in India.

The past week has been chiefly devoted by Prince Albert Victor to sport, in which he seems to have been fairly successful. He and his suite, consisting of Sir E. Bradford, Captain Harvey, and Captain Holford, have been most hospitably received by the leading Natives and feudatory rajahs, and the utmost enthusiasm has been displayed wherever he was enabled to break his journey. Great disappointment was experienced at his inability to make any lengthened stay in Madura in consequence of an outbreak of cholera. He was obliged, accordingly, to give up his intention of opening the Albert-bridge, of which the foundation-stone was laid by his father. At Tinnevelly he attended a Native entertainment, and thence drove thirty-six miles to Courtallum, crowds of people lining the road the whole way. Here he was met by the Maharajah of Travancore. After dark he drove to the waterfalls, which were illuminated by coloured lamps. There was a State banquet at the Residency, at which the Maharajah proposed the health of the Empress and of the Prince. The following morning Prince Albert Victor started for the shooting camp at Kolaturpolay. Numerous triumphal arches were erected *en route* bearing loyal greetings of welcome. The Prince succeeded in shooting a large Sambur deer. At the conclusion of the shooting he returns to Courtallum and thence proceeds to Tinnevelly.

A public meeting was held in Calcutta on Friday to pass resolutions in reference to the Prince's intended visit to the metropolis. The Lieutenant-Governor presided. The meeting was very representative in character and was attended by the Chief Justice, the members of Council, and other leading members of the European and Native communities. Unfortunately, however, for the success and harmony of the meeting the town-hall was closely packed with some 2,000 Bengalee college students. These ill-mannered and unruly youths, acting under the leadership of certain Native newspaper editors who have rendered themselves notorious by their attitude of political opposition to the constituted authority, not only by preconcerted demonstration rendered the speeches inaudible, but succeeded in carrying an amendment over the Lieutenant-Governor's head which completely invalidated and rendered futile the objects of the meeting. The Lieutenant-Governor was compelled to dismiss, with purposes unfulfilled, a large assembly of responsible citizens, all most anxious to demonstrate their loyalty to the Throne, for the sole reason that a large number of undisciplined college students, drunk with the new wine of congress ideas and none of whom could or would have subscribed a rupee, were employed by political wirepullers to defeat and discredit, by sheer force of numbers, the loyal endeavours of the ratepaying community to pay fitting honour to the Queen's grandson.

The leading Native paper criticises in severe terms what can only be considered, however, as the natural result of its own political preaching. The article concludes with these words:—"The whole thing is most unfortunate and severely reflects on the reputation of Calcutta. We have never had a greater scandal." This condemnation is emphatically endorsed by every Native of respectable position; but, unfortunate as is this fiasco at such a time, it may possibly lead to useful results both in England and in India. It is a revelation and a lesson, and by its salutary warning will probably operate as a valuable aid in securing united action by all the property classes of the community of every race and creed in resisting, with united front, the rapidly increasing growth of Socialistic doctrines. The present case merely affronts the decencies of ordinary public life, but if, by large and improvident concessions of electoral and political power, this present insubordinate and obstructive spirit were clothed with any control over the Government policy the administration of the country might be brought to a serious deadlock. This incident will serve as a useful text for discussion at the forthcoming Congress meeting at Bombay.

The Viceroy holds a Levée on Tuesday, and there will be a Drawing Room on the 13th.

BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 7.

Sir C. Crosthwaite arrived here to-day.

Major Raikes's negotiations with the Tashon chiefs have terminated unsuccessfully. He met the principal chiefs at Kikaung on the 2nd inst. They surrendered seventeen captives, but refused to consent to the advance of British troops through the Tashon territory. Any such advance would be resisted. The Tashons are apparently willing to pay the indemnity and tribute demanded, but the chiefs strongly urged the restoration of the ex-Sawbwa of Kalay, on which petty State the Tashon territory abuts. They offered if the ex-Sawbwa were restored to prevent future raids by neighbouring tribes into the Kalay State and to obtain the restoration of all captives held by the Siyin and Kanhow tribes. The chiefs expressed great hostility to the present Sawbwa of Kalay, who has been appointed by the British since the annexation of Upper Burma. Friendly relations were declared to be impossible while the present Sawbwa remained in power. It is known that Major Raikes favours the removal of the present Sawbwa and a conciliatory policy towards the Tashons. Brigadier Symons, who, when the troops advance, assumes control of the political relations, favours very rigorous measures. While Major Raikes's negotiations with the chiefs were proceeding Brigadier Symons issued a long circular to the troops under his command, declaring that whether the Tashons submitted or not an advance on the ywama (capital) would take place and our terms be there imposed.

The Siam Boundary Commissioners have arrived at Fort

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Stedman. They were met by Sawlawi, the chief of the Red Karenni, who will escort them to Sawlon, his capital.

Mr. MacDonnell made an interesting speech at the St. Andrew's dinner. Reviewing the present position of Buma, he remarked that the attention not only of India, but of Great Britain, had been fixed on the Government, and its performances had been subjected to close, and, he would add, often useful criticism. He dwelt on the great progress made in all directions since the annexation not only in establishing order, but also in constructive government. Much had been done, but improvement was required in many directions, and he anticipated that Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who would soon relieve him of his heavy charge, would take the steps necessary to effect it. Mr. MacDonnell was very warmly received, and was loudly cheered by his audience, which was numerous, influential, and representative.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(Daily News Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

Opinion has been divided here as to what form the public recognition of the Prince's visit should take. Many leading natives desired to make a grand entertainment to the Prince the first object, while another section favoured a permanent memorial. At a public meeting convened by the sheriff this afternoon, a proposal was carried to invite subscriptions for a permanent memorial which, it is suggested, should take the form of a Leper Asylum.

GRAIN RIOTS IN MADRAS.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

The scarcity threatened in several districts in the South of the Madras Presidency has led to grain riots. Disturbances are reported from Kumbaconum, where the bunnias shops have been looted.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

CHANGELESS NO LONGER.

(Madras Times.)

Singling out India as one country included in the comprehensive term "the changeless East," we may just consider whether this term can now be applied to her with justice. Is the India of to-day essentially the India of a few centuries ago; are the Indians now what they were then? The Indians, as we term them in deference to a Native contemporary, are essentially a conservative people. This conservatism has, perhaps, as in the case of the Jews, been the main instrument in preserving the various peoples of India from either amalgamation or extinction. Yet, to some extent, these peoples have availed themselves of the good brought to them with the successive waves of invasion which have swept over India. We read of Hindu ministers and other officers, both in the civil and military services, as once employed under Mahomedan rulers. The Mahomedans in their position of conquerors probably desired to conciliate their Hindu subjects as well as to take advantage of them as appropriate mediums to negotiate between the Government and the governed, to keep order with the minimum of trouble, and to assuage any lurking irritation which might otherwise have been fanned into flames. In former days high-caste Hindus did not disdain to serve under Mahomedan rule, and now also the Hindu is ready to serve under the foreign administration which has established itself, and which tries to be regarded as that most adapted to hold the balance between Hindus and Mahomedans, the peoples of different races and States, and the various conflicting interests which abound in this country. This ready adaptation of himself to the requirements of the time shows that change is not unknown to the Hindu. He may be conservative, but the word can hardly now be applied in an opprobrious sense, except in so far as he clings to his old habits, because he has not yet seen the need of a change, or because he has not satisfied himself that any benefit would accrue to him from such a change. There, is of course, a wide difference between the educated Hindu and his uneducated brother, but it is from the career of the former that we must gather the clue to the real characteristics of the race, from those who have had an opportunity of advancing that we must judge whether there exists within them the seed of future progress and the desire to examine, each for himself, how the old order bears comparison with such new features as come under his notice.

Under British rule the Hindu's proverbial aversion to change is seen at a minimum, while his capacity for adapting himself to surrounding circumstances shows at a maximum. He has been imbued with an ambition to advance, and on all sides we see evidence that this spirit is at work, producing those small changes from which important reforms may subsequently evolve. The increasing wear of English clothes is as significant in its way as the spread of a knowledge of the English language. By the introduction of the railway has been germinated a spirit which might almost be termed migratory, when compared with that which influenced the people in days when travelling was a matter of great delay and no small risk. The times have passed when the high caste Government servant, on his return from work, washed himself clear of the "pollution" with which his body had been contaminated during the day. In many other matters, there are signs that "caste" has proved itself by no means so rigid as Europeans generally suppose it to be, and that Hindu social laws, like Government's Acts, can prove elastic under the pressure of "expediency." And then again, a reference to merchants would show us what a change has passed over the taste of even the uneducated among buyers of piece-goods, umbrellas, and what not. Where in certain printed goods Manchester once sent out one special pattern known *par excellence* as "Madras," where it once sent also, year after year, its thousands of blue, green and yellow or blue and white, or other sombre-looking goods, it now ships hundreds of new designs worked in the most brilliant of colours. In Madras, notably, Manchester has found a change. It is no longer "send no new pattern to Madras"; it is, "send something new," and every season sees one novelty after another placed in the local bazaars, thence to be distributed over the Presidency. The remark applies to women's garments as well as to men's. In this respect, at any rate, the Indian woman shows herself by no means conservative, and from this fact alone we might almost be justified in deducing that most of her supposed conservatism arises more from the manner of her life now than from the influence upon her mind of ancient traditions.

WHAT HANDICAPS QUETTA?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—I should be glad to obtain space to draw your attention to what seems to me to be a great handicap on the progress of Quetta as a commercial centre and a comfortable station. I refer to the practically prohibitive railway charges for the transport of passengers and goods up the Bolan Pass and the Harnai line. I am quite aware of the cost of construction, and also of repair and maintenance of these lines, but it seems to me to be unfair and contrary to English custom to compel a small body of residents to pay extra rates if going on leave or obtaining necessary supplies because they are quartered in a station placed on a difficult railway line. I do not think that because a Welshman lives on the far side of the Menai Bridge that his mileage rate for his fare is therefore increased, and when the Forth Bridge is finished I do not think that travellers over it will pay an extra mileage. Why, then, should a small body of residents compelled to live in a distant and trying station be required to pay extra rates to try and repay the State for its expenditure on a frontier defence line? The amount recouped to the State must be infinitesimal, the pressure on the few individuals affected is extreme, and the result in crippling commercial development highly injurious to any Central Asian trade. One of the main arguments for State control of railways is that by centralising the profits railway extensions could be made to outlying stations to which private companies trusting to percentage returns would not extend their lines. The State, however, should be above petty gain and should equalise its tariffs as far as possible.

In the old days before annexation the traveller up the Bolan was looted by the pass marauders or by prohibitive transit duties levied by Native rulers along the route, and one of the first aims of Sir Robert Sandeman in developing his new province was to commute or abolish the pass dues and let trade circulate freely along the line. Hardly, however, has he achieved this freedom when a State railway appears and practically renews all the old prohibitive system in the shape of heavy extra fares and goods tariff. This presses very hardly on all Biluchistan residents and merchants, because even in the old camel-traffic days prices were rapidly falling, as peace and order rendered it possible for the camel-owners to compete amongst themselves for freight up and down the pass. Any Quetta merchant will tell you that the Kandahar *kafilas* are daily avoiding Quetta and travelling *vid* Khelat direct to Karachi, whereas if the railway rates were moderate Chaman would certainly become a mart and but little camel traffic would cross the Khojak Pass. It seems to me that the approaching opening of the Khojak tunnel would be a good time to lower the rates over the whole Peshin line, and Quetta should be at once brought into closer union with the Indus Valley and Karachi by moderate rates. Commerce would at once develop, and prices would fall at Quetta to moderate and just rates.

What is the present state of affairs? To enable a State railway to show an attempt at a balance every other State department is being heavily taxed. Take the Sepoy's cost of

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maintenance. Every Sepoy is receiving four rupees per mensem for compensation for dearness of food-grains which must be carried by the railway to feed him. Lower the tariffs and food would be cheaper and compensation less. It is not possible to isolate so clearly the increased cost of the English soldier, but it must be very heavy, as he cannot exist on the scanty local supplies, but must draw upon the Indus Valley and Karachi for provisions. While the State, therefore, is gaining a very nominal credit from the railway receipts it is paying out heavily in all other departments: but, worst of all, the strangling of commercial development is complete, and trains are running empty which might be full.

Prohibitive tariffs for wood carriage are clearing the bare and rugged Biluch hills of even the scanty juniper shrubs that supply the local firewood, and a terrible fuel famine stares one in the face in a climate where to be exposed to cold is to run great risks. The Viceroy will visit Quetta soon, and it would be conferring an untold boon on Quetta, the whole Biluch country and Central Asian trade developments if he could consider whether the present prohibitive railway tariff could be modified without injury to the revenues of the Empire. The boon to private individuals would be very great.

WAYFARER.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The *Bombay Diocesan Record* notifies the following ecclesiastical changes:—

The Rev. G. H. Lewis, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, was appointed to officiate as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, and the Ven. C. F. H. Johnston, Archdeacon, officiated as Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, from the 18th July, 1889, in each case as a temporary measure. They reverted to their respective appointments on the 10th August, 1889.

The Rev. H. T. Higginson Rountree, and the Rev. Lancelot Melvill Haslope, M.A., have been appointed Junior Chaplains on the Bombay Establishment. The former joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 22nd September, 1889, and has been put in orders to make the Konkan tour, spending two Sundays at Ratnagiri and two at Karwar.

The Ven. C. F. H. Johnson, Archdeacon, proceeded to Europe on one year's medical furlough from the 6th August, 1889.

The Rev. A. G. Lewis, B.D., has been appointed to act as Archdeacon of Bombay during the absence of the Ven. C. F. H. Johnston.

The Rev. W. B. Preston, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, passed the required examination for the lower standard in Hindustani.

By a resolution of the Government of India, the Chaplains on the regular Establishment have been appointed *ex-officio* Registrars of Births and Deaths.

The Rev. W. Clark retired from the service from the 6th October, 1889.

The Rev. H. D. Beresford resigned the Harbour Chaplaincy, and left for England by the mail of Sept. 10th.

The Rev. H. C. Squires has also left for England.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE "PRAJA BANDU".

The *Indian Nation*, published in Calcutta, says:—

"We are sorry we cannot sympathise with the *Praja Bandhu* in its misfortune. For a long time past it had been tempting fate, and the consequence has come. We do not remember anything in special about the articles referred to in the Government letter, but we remember very well the general tone of the paper, and we can say it was scurrilous in the extreme. No Government in the world, except the English, would have permitted the newspaper so long to be circulated in its territory. That the proprietor of such a newspaper should be dismissed from Government service is only fair. Government does not pay its servants for the luxury of being abused; and gentlemen who find fault with the Government for its recent action have only to remember what they would do to their servants who abused them. Government is also right in stopping the circulation of the paper in British territory through the medium of British post-offices. A Government which would passively look on while a newspaper was spreading disaffection, persistently, causelessly, and offensively, would be exhibiting not only weakness but stupidity. . . . The so-called seditious writing in a paper like the *Praja Bandhu* is wretched stuff, having not the slightest intellectual merit. The newspaper Press in Bengal is being greatly weakened by the retirement or death of competent men, and by the accession into the ranks of journalists of men whose education is of the most contemptible kind. Quite recently there seems to have grown up in Bengal a wholly erroneous idea of the duties of a newspaper. It seems to be thought that the main function of a newspaper is not to criticise measures or suggest measures for the better government of the country and to place ideas before the people, but to dwell on the acts of individual officials. The journalist of to-day conceives it to be his duty not, like Kristo Das Pal, to criticise elaborately a Financial Statement or to make a study of Legislative Bill, section by section, but to discover and to publish the indebtedness of one official or the amours of another, or the private correspondence of a third. The merit and the credit of the Native Press have alike been going down for some time, and it was easy to see that if the people would do nothing for themselves Government might be tempted to do something."

AN INDIAN FABLE.

(Indian Planters' Gazette.)

Once upon a time a Bengali Editor went to a celebrated sage, who had for years dispensed wisdom and counsel to his countrymen, while he told his beads and solicited alms at Mullick's Bathing Ghat, in Calcutta, and said:—"Oh! wise and holy man I have come to you for advice and instruction. I am by profession a journalist, my whole life and labours are devoted to the service of my beloved country and caste. But, unfortunately, whatever I say is regarded with doubt and suspicion; even when I speak the truth I am not believed." "Ah! my son," said the sage, "and this is the wherefore. It usually so happens that what you add to a story swallows up what is real, and you leave not a particle of the truth to be seen. Go your way, my son, and learn wisdom for the future by your experience of the past."

A week later the Editor returned to the sage and said, reproachfully, "Oh! wise and holy man, I followed your advice. Of late I have written nothing but the honest, open naked truth; nevertheless, I have signally failed in producing the slightest impression on our obdurate rulers." "Ah! my son," returned the sage, "it is the old story of the boy and the wolf; you have cried danger so long when there was no danger that nobody marks your call when danger is actually present. You must go back and make another effort."

The journalist accordingly left the presence of the sage with scorn and disappointment depicted in the expression of his face. A week later he returned to the holy man, his countenance lit up with a smile of triumph.

"Ah! my son," said the sage, as the Editor entered his presence, "I perceive you have been successful at last." "I have," replied the man of words, "even beyond my most sanguine anticipation; and this is how I did it. I commenced a desperate attack upon an unpopular political, in which there was not a single word of truth; but instead of putting myself forward as the author, fathered the series of articles upon a fictitious correspondent. This double-barrelled falsehood caught the eye and ear of Government, and an immediate inquiry has been ordered. True, nothing may come of it; but the world will say there is no smoke without fire, and the Commission of Inquiry only failed to get at the facts in consequence of the position of the accused." "Ah! my son," said the sage, in a transport of delight, "your English education has not extinguished your national characteristics, as was at one time predicted it would do, after all! Go in peace, my son; it is to the wisdom of the *East*, and not the learning of the *West*, you owe your success. Our wise men may not have been perfect in their lives, their morals might have been purer, and their social customs admitted of considerable amendment; but, with all their faults, they have left us some excellent maxims, for which we reverence and respect their memory! Where! Oh where! my son, will you find such profound, excellent wisdom as lies concealed in the moral of our story?—The weakest on a straight course may be the strongest on a crooked path!"*

BENGAL.

(*Nov.* 20.)

AT a meeting (held at Calcutta to-day) of the local Corporation the subject of expending 10,000 rupees for the reception of Prince Albert Victor and H. E. the Viceroy, and for an address and casket to the former, was discussed. The editor of the *Bengalee* newspaper brought forward an amendment that 2,000 rupees be voted for the address and casket alone. His reason for adopting this course was that if the Municipality undertook the business of reception by themselves it would preclude other public bodies from joining in the movement. He therefore proposed that a committee be appointed to draw up the address, and public bodies in town be invited to join in giving the Prince a fitting welcome, in which case the Municipal Corporation would come forward with further subscriptions for the same purpose. The Chairman said that 10,000 rupees was not intended for the address and casket alone, but included the Prince's visit to waterworks at Pultah,

* Voltaire has epitomised the character of a nation in a proverb; here we have the national characteristics of a people illustrated in a fable.

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near Barrackpore, by river, which they had contemplated; but as it would occupy one whole day, and as owing to the programme during the Prince's stay among us being almost full, and they might be disappointed, he would leave the Commissioners to decide the point. It was then carried by a majority that for the present the above mentioned amendment be carried out, and when wishes of other public bodies were ascertained a further subscription be made from Municipal coffers towards the general object.

CALCUTTA is still busy sending forward officers and men and munitions for the Chin-Lushai expedition. The *Bhundara* was to have sailed on the 13th inst. for Chittagong, taking Captain Browne, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Birkbeck, King's Dragoon Guards, Signalling Officers; Lieutenant Davidson, Leinster Regiment, and 500 transport coolies; Surgeons-Major Murphy and McDonnell, and Surgeon Bigger.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and party, on leaving Darjeeling on Oct. 31, went to Sandykfoo, Sikkim, thirty-six miles out, and from there to Phaloot. The best point for viewing the higher ranges of the Himalayas is from these places. Holiographic messages were exchanged with Darjeeling. On Nov. 2 the party crossed the Singleha, 12,130 feet, the highest point reached, to a place called Chabamjan; thence the descent was made to the Killait Valley, 10,000 to 4,000 feet, along which runs the main road from Nepal to the Sikkim capital. On Nov. 5 visits were paid to the monasteries of Pemionchi and Sangrachelling. The party were well received by the Lamas and monks. They crossed the great Ranjeet and reached the Teesta Valley. At Tumlong they met the Raja of Sikkim, and ceremonial visits were paid. From Tumlong the party went to Guntok and reached Pakhyong. On the 12th they passed through Pedong and Russum, and camped for the last time on the hills at Pasheting, 6,500 feet. Jalpaigori was reached on the 16th, and after a halt of one day the party journeyed to Calcutta. The trip was most enjoyable, fine weather being experienced throughout. At Sandykfoo and Phaloot the thermometer fell 4 to 5 degrees below freezing point.

MADRAS.

(*Nov.* 21.)

THE Prince practically did nothing till noon to-day, when his Royal Highness paid a visit to the Madras Museum to see the section of elephants' skulls, the object of his visit being to acquire a knowledge of elephant shooting, which will be useful when on his sporting expedition to Mysore. Capts. Holford and Harvey and Mr. Claude Vincent accompanied his Royal Highness, who, in the absence of Dr. Thurston, Curator, was received by Mr. Carter, of the Madras Railway, an old shikari, who furnished much information which is likely to prove useful to the Royal sportsman in the coming elephant shooting excursion. This afternoon his Royal Highness played in a scratch game of polo. The island on which it took place was much affected by a shower of rain early in the morning, the ground being very heavy. The Prince commenced in the second quarter, and played well; but he did not succeed in getting a goal. The attendance of spectators was numerous. Much interest was taken in the game of the last quarter, which was played in the dark. A band of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry discoursed a selection of music. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Arbuthnot witnessed a part of the game in the evening. A small informal dinner at Government House was followed by a State Ball, which was largely attended.

BOMBAY.

(*Nov.* 22.)

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR having very graciously accepted the invitation of the Municipality to spend some days in Bombay on his return journey, the measures contemplated have been promptly taken in hand to organise a fête suitable to the occasion in the Victoria Gardens. Advantage will be taken of the opportunity to give an impetus to the schemes already drawn up by the Municipal Commissioner for the reorganisation and improvement of the Gardens. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has expressed his warm approval of this intention, and has consented to be a patron of the fête. A flower and botanical show will be organised, and the new arrangements for the better housing and displaying of the zoological collection will be pushed on at once. The museum will be availed of for the exhibition of collections of the products and manufactures of the Presidency. A horse, cattle, poultry, and dog show are included in the programme. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sergeant, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Birdwood, and other gentlemen of position, will take an active part in the organisation of the fête. General Budgen has kindly undertaken to supervise the horse show. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will be chairman of the Lighting and Decorations Committee. A provisional list of the gentlemen who have consented to serve on the committee is given in another column and a complete list will be published in a day or two. A Central Committee composed of the President and ex-Presidents of the Corporation, has been formed, around which the special committees will group. Mr. Ollivant has asked the Government for support and countenance in the scheme, which is mainly of his devising. His Excellency the Governor has written cordially approving of the proposal as a whole, and promising support. The Princes and Chiefs of Western India will, with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and H. E. Lord Reay, give the fête the prestige of their patronage and the advantage of their co-operation.

THE following are the remarks made by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief about the review held at Poona before Prince Albert Victor:—

"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, desires to communicate to the Major-General Commanding, and the troops composing the Poona Division, his entire satisfaction with their appearance, and the steadiness and precision with which the movements were carried out at this morning's parade.

"2. His Royal Highness is much gratified that the first parade in India witnessed by his nephew, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, should have been composed of troops serving under his immediate command, and it affords him great pleasure to inform them that an excellent impression was made on the mind of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales in respect to the various arms of the services, including the Poona Volunteers, serving in this Presidency by his morning's inspection."

THE Mahratta papers condemn the Congress movement, which they say is conducted on this side of India by a few Brahmin agitators. They urge that before the Brahmins attempted to hold the reins of Government in their hands they must remove the hundred and one social, moral, and religious evils which degrade the natives in the eyes of the civilized nations of the world. The *Dinbandhu*, a Mahratta paper devoted to the interests of the working classes, writing upon the subject, says:—"The Congress is well-known now to be the assembly of a few agitators, mostly Brahmins; who, dissatisfied with the present state of things, perhaps long for their old Peshwai. Any expense incurred on account of such an assembly cannot legitimately be defrayed by Indian Princes and Sirdars, much less by the ryots, whose condition of life never, perhaps, enters the prolific brain of the Congresswalla." Another Mahratti paper, called *Amhalhari*, which is published in Poona, the chief seat of the Brahmins, says:—"We must clean the Augean stable of all social impurities before we spend our talents, energies, and substance in holding National Congresses." The paper further states:—"In order to make the Congress a success and a power in the land, we should endeavour, in the first place, to reform our homes, and remove social, moral, and religious evils; and then all the reforms which the National Congress aims at will follow without any effort on our part."

BURMA.

(*Nov.* 17.)

PREPARATIONS for the reception of the Prince at Rangoon are progressing satisfactorily. Subscriptions from Europeans alone will be about Rs. 2,500. The use of the municipal buildings has been granted for a grand ball, and they will be vacated immediately for repairs. The Prince has consented to inaugurate the new drainage works, and in the evening Messrs. Shone and Ault, the contractors, will illuminate the royal lakes and give a magnificent display of fireworks imported from England for the occasion. Burmese sports will be held on a grand scale, and the preparations for receiving the Prince will be exactly such as would have greeted the Burmese King under similar circumstances. The Chinese merchants have sent to China for special decorations.

IN Mandalay matters are not going so satisfactorily as in Rangoon. Subscriptions amount to about Rs. 8,000, and the Government grant to Rs. 2,000. In face of this the committee decided, by 39 to 24, that if Government refuse to increase the grant, it is undesirable that the Prince should visit Mandalay. The minority was composed of sixteen officers, eight non-official members.

ALLAHABAD.

(*Nov.* 19.)

THE *Pioneer* protests against the Congress tactics, and writes:—"We must really draw a line at the flood of telegrams now reaching us from Bombay purporting to come from Our Own Correspondent, which they certainly do not. The beginning of this flood, being synchronous with Mr. Hume's arrival in the Western presidency, is naturally suggestive, though of course he may have no connection with it. At any rate the public can afford to wait for details of the next demonstration till they reach us free from all suspicion of taint. The latest

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telegram, which informs us that the local opposition that at one time seemed to exist now appears to have almost, if not entirely vanished, is contradicted by the *Indian Spectator* as late as the 17th instant, and Mr. Malabari's news may safely be accepted for choice."

OBITUARY.

—o—

GENERAL J. S. PATON, C.B., on the Retired List, late Bengal S.C., died at 86, Oxford-gardens, W., on the 28th ult., aged 68 years. The deceased joined the Army June 12, 1837; became lieutenant, October 3, 1840; captain, February 8, 1851; brevet major, February 9, 1851; major, February 18, 1861; brevet lieutenant-colonel, November 28, 1854; lieutenant-colonel, June 12, 1863; colonel, November 28, 1857; major-general, October 29, 1866; lieutenant-general, October 7, 1874; and general, October 1, 1877. He served in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star); in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon (medal with two clasps) and capture of Kota Kangra; in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the affair of Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, and battles of Sadoolapore and Chillianwallah (severely wounded, medal with clasp, and brevet of major); served with the expedition under Sir Charles Napier against the Afreedees in 1850, including the forcing of the Kohat Pass (medal with clasp); also with the force employed to suppress the Googaira insurrection 1857, and commanded the field detachment sent from Lahore, which was thrice engaged (medal).

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY D'O. TORRENS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., died in London on the 1st inst. He was son of the late Mr. H. W. Torrens, Bengal C.S., and was born in 1833. He entered the Army September 18, 1849; became lieutenant, May 8, 1851; captain, September 21, 1854; major, June 6, 1856; lieutenant-colonel, April 26, 1859; colonel, April 27, 1864; major-general, August, 1, 1869; and lieutenant-general January 13, 1884. He served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battle of Inkermann (mentioned in despatches—wounded, and horse shot under him) and siege of Sebastopol and attacks on the Redan (medal with four clasps, brevet of major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Served in the Indian Campaign of 1857-58, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; selected for the command of the rear-guard of the relieving army during its march from Lucknow to Cawnpore, after the relief of the Lucknow garrison; defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, on December 6, 1857; operations across the Goomtee; siege and capture of Lucknow. Was assistant-adjutant-general H.M.'s Forces at Headquarters during the operations by Lord Clyde against the rebels in 1858-59, and was present at all the engagements of that campaign (medal with two clasps, and brevet of lieutenant-colonel). On Wednesday morning the remains of the deceased offices were interred with semi-military honours at Brompton Cemetery, in the presence of a large assemblage of past and present officers of the Army and personal friends, including many ladies. The body of his Excellency, enclosed in a polished oak coffin, was placed near the altar of the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at an early hour, when it was entirely covered with beautiful floral wreaths and crosses. A distinguished assembly was present in the chapel at 11 o'clock to take part in the funeral service. Among the officers present were Generals Sir A. Herbert, Sir G. Willis, Sir Archibald Alison, and Sir F. Maude; Colonel Lane, Rifle Brigade, A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge; Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner, and others. The service, which was conducted by the Rev. E. A. Chichester, Vicar of Dorking, assisted by the Rev. W. F. R. Buckle, Chaplain to the Forces, was most impressively rendered, the vocal and instrumental portions by the band of the Grenadier Guards, under 2nd Lieutenant Dan Godfrey. At the close of the service the wreaths and crosses were removed from the coffin, the Union Jack being substituted, and on it the General's cocked hat and sword were placed. Eight Guardsmen—the band meanwhile playing the Dead March in "Saul"—having conveyed the coffin to a gun-carriage, the *cortege*, escorted by a troop of the 12th Lancers, moved off to Brompton Cemetery, followed by a long line of carriages. On arrival at the cemetery the coffin was borne to the grave by soldiers of the Grenadier Guards, the pall-bearers being Admiral Sir E. Inglefield, Major-Generals Sir George Harman, Godfrey Clerk, and Moncrieff, and Director-General (A.M.S.) Mackinnon. The chief mourners were Captain Torrens (Scots Greys), Mr. Gerald Torrens, Mr. A. Torrens, Sir A. Kinloch, Mr. C. Stewart (Grenadier Guards), the Hon. R. O'Neil, M.P., Sir R. Anstruther, Colonel Howland Roberts, and Mr. A. Burdon. The coffin bore the following inscription:—"His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Henry D'Oyly Torrens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor of Malta, aged 56 years." The event was observed at Malta by the firing of seventeen minute guns from the garrison batteries. At the Governor's palace at La Valetta, on the forts, the foreign Consulates, and the ships in harbour, flags were hoisted half-mast high. A General Order has been issued for all officers to wear mourning for one month. All the public offices and banks were closed in token of respect for the memory of the deceased Governor.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. DE R. PIGOTT, on the Retired List, late 19th and 70th Regiments, died at Elkhorn, Manitoba, on the 14th ult., aged 65 years. He was the second son of Captain Henry Pigott, 82nd Regiment, of Eagle Hill, county Galway. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated a B.A. of that University in 1844, entering the Army as ensign in the 83rd Regiment in 1845. He was acting chief engineer in Scinde, under Sir Bartle Frere, on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, when he rejoined his regiment, and was present at the siege and capture of Awah, the siege and capture of Kotah, and the affair at Sanganeer (medal with clasp). He was appointed Judge-Advocate-General at Nusseerabad in 1858. He obtained his majority in the 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment in 1863, and became lieutenant-colonel 1st Battalion 19th Regiment in 1871, when he exchanged into the 70th Regiment, and was with it at Candahar during the Afghan War of 1878, under Sir M. Biddulph (mentioned in despatches, and medal). He commanded the Liverpool Regimental District in 1881. He retired in 1882, with the rank of major-general.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. L. HALEMAN, Madras S.C., Paymaster of the Pensioners in the Secunderabad District, while dancing with his niece at an "at home," given by the 5th Madras Infantry, fell down and expired almost immediately. The deceased joined the Army May 26, 1858; became lieutenant, April 16, 1860; captain, May 26, 1870; major, May 26, 1878; and lieutenant-colonel, July 10, 1888.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SWETE, Bengal S.C., 2nd Hyderabad Infantry, died at Fort Royal, Worcester, on the 1st instant, aged 30, from fever contracted on active service in Upper Burma. He was the eldest son of Dr. Swete, of Worcester, and joined the Army October 23, 1880, and became lieutenant, July 1, 1881, joining the Staff Corps from the Essex Regiment.

MAJOR CHARLES ROSS FRASER, who was for over thirteen years adjutant of the Inverness-shire Highland Rifle Volunteers, died in Inverness on the 27th ult., at the age of 67. The deceased, who had many years' Army service, was born at Fort George, of which his father, Major Andrew Fraser, of Flemington, was Governor for many years. He entered the 29th Madras Native Infantry as ensign in 1839, and served with that corps and the 4th Punjab and 2nd Bengal Cavalry down to 1857. He retired invalided in 1859, with the rank of major, and received the Frontier War medal and clasp. In 1860, soon after his return to Inverness, he was appointed adjutant of the Inverness-shire R.V.C., from which he retired in 1873.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIX detachments of troops belonging to Punjab States will attend the Cavalry Camp-of-Exercise at Muridki. Pattiala sends 400, Faridkot forty, and Nabha, Jhind, Kapurthala, and Bahawalpur 150 each. The troops will rendezvous at Shahdera on the 20th January and proceed to Muridki on the 25th.

THE work of laying the field telegraph lines for the Chin-Lushai Expedition is making satisfactory progress, and permanent offices will be shortly opened at Lungleh, on the Chittagong side, and at Gungaw on the border of the Southern Chin country.

A THIRD small batch of the improved magazine rifles are at present in Fort William Arsenal, and these rifles have been tried by "The Buffs" at Dum-Dum and reported perfect. The rifles appeared to shoot a little to the left, but whether this was due to the arm itself or to a light wind which came from the right while the practice was going on is not stated. The extraction was all that could be desired in a military arm.

A VERY stringent order has been issued by Government regarding the issue of balled ammunition to Volunteers and return of the empty cases. It is believed that all over India there has been a sort of traffic in balled cartridges between unprincipled Volunteers and Natives, and the order referred to, if carried out stringently, will most effectually put a stop to the sale of ammunition obtained from Volunteer stores. No Volunteer is to be allowed to obtain more than thirty cartridges at one time, and he must return twenty-seven empty cases at least out of the thirty to show that they have been expended. Should he not return the empty cases he can get no more balled ammunition for private practice until the commencement of the next shooting season,

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but the commanding officer may allow a limited issue to be made to such a Volunteer on the rifle-range, provided it is expended in the presence of an officer or sergeant-instructor.

LUNCHEON TO SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., who is about to proceed to India to assume the presidency of the Indian National Congress, the forthcoming session of which will be held in Bombay on December 26th and following days, was on Friday entertained at luncheon at the National Liberal Club by Mr. George Yule, the president of last year's Indian Congress, and a number of members of Parliament, and other friends of Indian reform, that they might show their esteem for him, their appreciation of the duty he had undertaken, and wish him good speed on his journey. Mr. George Yule, who presided, having stated that letters of apology for unavoidable absence had been received, among others, from the Marquis of Ripon and Sir George Trevelyan, gave the health of the Empress Queen, which was cordially drunk. In proposing the health of Sir W. Wedderburn, he said the movement in favour of Indian reform had no clan purposes in view. It had no party character about it either in its procedure or in its objects. It had drawn from the various parties into which English political life was divided warm supporters. It had, for example, Sir Richard Garth, ex-Chief Justice of Bengal, a good specimen of the old Tory, Mr. Bradlaugh, who was a good example of the advanced Liberal; and between these, moderate men of whom Sir W. Wedderburn might be taken as a type. The movement could in fact be supported by all classes of English politicians without them sacrificing in the smallest extent the principles they professed—(applause). The leaders of the movement wanted better laws for India, through better knowledge of the wants of the people, and he urged that this would best be achieved by the expansion of the Indian Legislative Council on a partially elective basis—(cheers). Sir W. Wedderburn, in responding, pointed out that the vast masses of India were altogether unrepresented, and had no voice in the administration of affairs. Indeed 200 millions of our Indian fellow-citizens all put together had not so much direct power in the management of Indian affairs as one single British elector had—(shame). The English people had always desired that the Indian people should have the same privileges as themselves, but we had committed a great sin of omission. We had not looked to the trust ourselves, but had blindly and wrongfully handed over the trust to our official agents in India. The professional interests of those agents were in direct antagonism to those whom we were bound to protect. In all countries the interests of the taxpayers were not identical with the interests of officials, and this was especially the case in India. There the interests of the people were peace, economy, and reform, and these were all distasteful to the civil and military clique which reigned at Simla. He did not blame these officials so much as the system which gave them uncontrolled power. There was practically no control whatever over the official Government of India, the result being grinding taxation and extreme poverty. So near did the people live to the verge of subsistence that the slightest scarcity brought upon them enormous suffering, and the result of the last famine was a loss of five million lives. By a conciliatory policy we might consolidate for many years the foundations of the British rule in India. He trusted that an Indian party would be formed in the House of Commons of men who—whatever might be their differences in other matters—were willing to co-operate upon a broad basis in a just and sympathetic policy towards the millions of that country—(cheers). The health of Mr. Yule, proposed by Sir W. W. Hunter, M.P., having been drunk, the company separated.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND RUSSIA.

The native traders of India, says the *Royal Engineer Journal*, are quietly inaugurating a trade between Russia and India, which has already received the official recognition of the former. The Indo-Bokharan trade, which is of long standing, first came under the direct control of Russia by the annexation of Merv; and during the last few months this control has become more absolute by the occupation of Kerki and Kelif on the Oxus. What new arrangements have been made since the recent Bokharan mission to St. Petersburg have not transpired, but the probability is that the dues will be collected by Russian officials. Recent disturbances have blocked the old Cabul route, and the caravans have diverged *via* Candahar and Merv to the Transcaspian Railway—a line that is being developed and pushed to the utmost by the Russian Government. Once Native traders from India penetrated to the Transcaspian Railway, it was but natural that they should seek markets, not only in Bokhara, but also, by turning to the right towards the Caspian, establish the basis of a direct overland commercial intercourse between Russia and India. Recognising this, the Russian Government established two years ago an annual Central Asian fair at Baku, the great industrial centre of the Caspian, which has had the effect of drawing thither Native merchants from Tashkent, Bokhara, Afghanistan and Persia. Every year will show greater activity. For example, this year one of the Caspian steamship companies has launched five new steamers, and the only break existing in the railway systems of Europe and India is the few hundred miles between Quetta and Merv. By sea, as well as by land, the Russians and the Indian people are getting to know each other more and more without the intervention of the Englishman. Russian steamers now bring Indian tea direct from India to Odessa, and convey Russian kerosene from Batoum to Bombay for consumption by the Indian people. Russia is looking up the Indian market, and is trying to deal with it direct, instead of by way of London.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

In connection with the sittings of the Congress this month, the local committee of Bombay have issued the following as the

"BOMBAY LEAFLET."

1. What is the Indian National Congress?—It is an assembly which meets once a year to consider questions affecting the British Indian Empire as a whole, and is composed of members taken from all classes of the people inhabiting that Empire. It consists of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Eurasians, Europeans domiciled in India, and even some Europeans not domiciled in India. The institution is at present, of course, an infant institution, having been started only five years ago. The constitution of the Congress, in regard to the various classes of the Indian Community will, no doubt, undergo development and improvement in process of time. But for an infant institution it is sufficiently well constituted now, inasmuch as it embraces in its body many members of each section of the Indian people, who are in the habit of thinking about public affairs. Certain members of every one of such sections—Hindus not excepted—have urged more or less well-founded objections to the aims and modes of work of the Congress. In so far as such objections are well founded, the Congress is gradually making improvements so as to obviate them. In so far as they are ill-founded, efforts are being made to render the truth quite clear, and it is hoped that such efforts will be ultimately crowned with success.

2. What are the aims of the Congress? The aims of the Congress are of a very catholic character. The Congress desires sundry changes to be made in some of the actual methods of Indian administration, which changes, it is generally and reasonably believed, even by some men outside the Congress ranks, will be beneficial alike to the rulers and the ruled in this Empire. The first plank in the Congress platform is loyalty to British rule. The Congress is firmly persuaded that any such improvements as it seeks for in Indian administration can be successfully, and beneficially, worked, only under the hegemony of a nation like the British, at once powerful and liberal, capable of making Government an object alike of respect and affection. Holding this view, and knowing and sympathising with the principle of British rule to hold the balance even between all sections of the Indian community, the Congress only asks for changes which shall endure for the benefit of all alike—Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Eurasians, Europeans—and which shall enable Government to keep touch more satisfactorily than heretofore with its subjects. It asks for a Reform of Legislative Councils by introducing the beginning of a representative element into them, and by enabling them to advise the executive on financial matters. It asks for changes in the mode of admission into Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service; it asks for the development and extension of education both liberal and technical; it asks for the lightening of the Income Tax on the poorer classes, and the lightening of the Salt Tax which weighs heavily on those classes. It asks for a modification of the Arms Act in the interests of the peasants in the country districts; it seeks for changes in the Police Department, and in some of the prevailing rules regarding the administration of Criminal Justice, which must benefit alike all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and especially afford relief to the poor and helpless among them. In one word, the aim of the Congress is to invite Government to make changes which will make British rule even more broad-based upon the people's will than it is at present.

3. The Methods of the Congress.—For the purposes above alluded to the Congress meets once a year at important places in the Empire. It has met already at Bombay, Calcutta Madras, and Allahabad, and is now again to meet in Bombay next December. At these meetings endeavours are made to get together thoughtful people taking interest in public affairs to discuss important Indian questions from their several points

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of view. As subsidiary to this—but as a most important point in itself—efforts have been commenced to organise associations at different centres throughout each Presidency, from which political information may spread among the people, and which may be affiliated to the central organisation of the Congress, directly or indirectly. An agency has also been established in England for the purpose of conveying information on Indian topics to the people of England, and for the purpose of getting the authorities in England to set right or investigate any mistakes that may be made by the local authorities here. That agency is working energetically, and within the last few months the attention of the Parliament and people of England has been attracted to many Indian questions through its instrumentality.

4. Many people ask: what have been the results of the Congress?—They must remember that five years are as a mere minute in the life of a nation, and that in such work as the Congress has undertaken tangible results cannot be achieved in five or ten years. Yet the Congress has done this. It has brought together large numbers of intelligent Indian gentlemen, who have learnt to know and to like and respect each other. This is no small gain. It has commenced on a scale not to be despised, the breaking down of interprovincial misunderstandings and jealousies. It has enabled many of our countrymen to see for themselves something, however little, of other provinces and people than their own. It has settled a definite and tangible Programme of Indian Administrative Reform. In England it has attracted more prominently than before the attention of English statesmen and politicians, and of Englishmen generally to Indian affairs and Indian aspirations. The sympathies of such men as Mr. Gladstone, the late Premier of England, constitute a very important element of success. And Mr. Caine, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir William Hunter, and others have also expressed their sympathies in no unmistakable terms. Such men as Mr. Maclean and Sir L. Griffin may villify the Congress. But even their villifications, and those of the English public organs which echo their views, can do the Indian interests no harm. They may do good in drawing attention to the Congress movement, and then we can safely trust to the sense of justice and the generosity of the British Nation.

5. Lastly, what does the Congress need?—The Congress needs first a complete organisation over the whole Empire by means of which people taking part or interest in public affairs everywhere may obtain information, and may spread political knowledge and information. The responsibility of such organisations is very great. They must perform their functions without any of those indiscretions, which in most cases undeservedly draw upon us the charge of disloyalty to British rule. The very first essential of success in this work is a feeling of loyalty to British rule strongly felt and emphatically expressed whenever the occasion calls for it. The Congress also needs funds. The work of the Agency in England entails a good deal of expenditure, including among other things charges for printing papers, pamphlets, statements, letters, &c., also for communications with this country from time to time, and for the distribution of reports of Congress proceedings. In this country itself expense has to be incurred for the preparation and distribution of leaflets and other papers, and in the Presidency where the Congress is to be held, for the reception of delegates, and other arrangements for the Congress. This year in Bombay it is estimated that the expenditure will amount to fully Rs. 50,000, and this must be raised throughout the Bombay Presidency. The City of Bombay must contribute handsomely, of course, and the rest of the Presidency also must bear its due share of the expenditure. Rs. 50,000 is but a small sum for the whole Presidency if each one of us only does his duty.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

STORIES JOLLY, STORIES NEW, STORIES STRANGE, AND STORIES TRUE.*

This charming collection of stories merits, and, it may be trusted, will secure, a wide circulation. It is the custom—or, at any rate, there are not wanting numerous instances in that direction—to suppose that anything and everything will do for our young folk; but some at least will cling to the view that it is as regards the rising generation that most care is needed in the selection of tales. It would be difficult to overestimate the harm which may be inconsiderately done by placing in the hands of little minds tales utterly unfit for their limited intellects; and, worse still, it may be entirely unworthy of a place on the shelf of the right-minded youth of the land. Who does not remember the amusing, but withal instructive, tale in the "Buchholtz Family," which proclaims how worthy parents invited their friends and acquaintances to some amateur theatricals, and found, to their astonishment and horror, that the scenes were anything but proper, and the language placed in the mouths of the actors entirely unsuited for right-minded children; and yet, withal, the book which supplied the drama was specially designed for juvenile performers!

The public need fear no such mishap as regards this volume, in which there is not a single syllable calculated to raise a blush or even occasion a passing moment of anxiety to an anxious mother. Far otherwise; there is as a rule a maxim for good beneath the surface of what is calculated to amuse. A reviewer may well feel the fullest confidence in recommending this most admirable collection of tales. We have read them with pleasure, albeit they were primarily written for young people, and we much hope their success will be commensurate with their merit.

* "Stories Jolly, Stories New, Stories Strange, and Stories True." (Skeffington and Son.)

PEPIN: THE DANCING BEAR.*

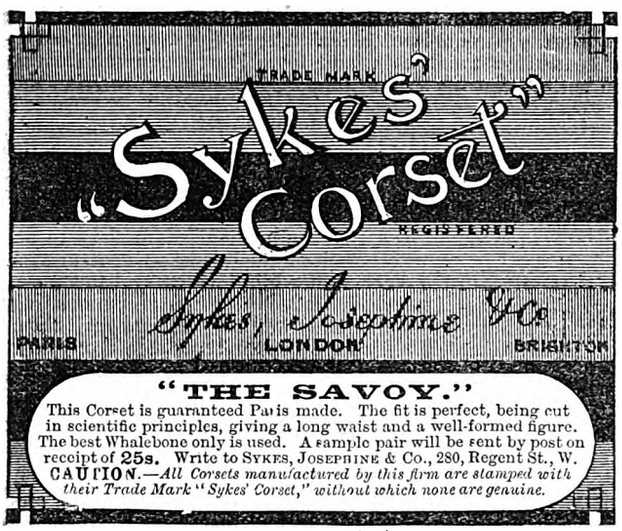
The story of the Dancing Bear, charming in itself, is the more attractive in that it is prettily told, and effectively illustrated. But, apart from all other considerations, it merits a word of approbation, because it inculcates a love of animals, and impresses upon the youthful reader that kindness to God's dumb creatures is a trait which merits, and for the most part receives, the approval of all who wish our young children to be not only courteous, but kind even to the humblest creatures in nature's beautiful world.

* "Pepin: The Dancing Bear." By Katherine S. Macquoid. (Skeffington and Son.)

IT is not a little interesting to learn that the credit of successfully solving one of the mysteries of medical science is due to the enlightened initiative and support of a Native Prince of India. The question to be settled was as to the exact action of chloroform on patients to whom it is administered. Ever since that drug was first applied to alleviate pain there have been instances, from time to time, in which the persons inhaling if have died, and the theory hitherto accepted has been that such deaths were due to disease of the heart, upon which the chloroform was supposed to act with a fatal effect. A year ago the Nizam of Hyderabad appointed a Scientific Commission to investigate the subject, the Commissioners, consisting of four medical men of eminence, being charged by the Nizam to ascertain in what way chloroform causes death. Nearly three hundred experiments were made upon dogs and monkeys, and the result, according to the official report, has been to show that chloroform does not affect the heart at all. The Commissioners state that "the inhalation of chloroform vapour, no matter in what doses or in what manner carried out, cannot kill a dog by acting directly on the heart," and may therefore safely be given whenever a painful surgical operation has to be performed. Patients who have died under chloroform have not died of heart disease, but solely through their breathing apparatus being affected; and the Nizam's Commission assure us that, now this fact is known, the doctors will in future always be able to intervene in time to prevent fatal consequences. This conclusion entirely upsets the hitherto received notions on the subject; but, if confirmed, it will be none the less welcome that we owe it to the liberality of a Native Prince of India.—*Standard.*

THERE is, says the *Bombay Gazette*, a very proper rule in the service that Government officials shall not become directors of public companies. Does this order apply to an officer on furlough? The authorities apparently have no hesitation on the subject, for according to a report that comes to us from England by the mail, the attention of Viscount Cross has been called by the Government of India to the case of an officer of the Royal Engineers and high up in the service who is at present on the board of an important commercial undertaking not altogether unconnected with this country. It was believed in London that the Secretary of State completely acquiesced in the views expressed in high quarters on this side, and that the officer in question would shortly receive an intimation that he must either send his papers or surrender his directorship. We have abstained from mentioning names. But there is no real necessity for secrecy. The officer we allude to is Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E., Accountant-General of the Public Works Department, who is devoting his furlough to looking after the affairs of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company. He may possibly try to shelter himself behind another and more important official recently retired, who while still in the service became a director of at least one public company.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1889.

THE COMMAND-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

As the time draws near when, under the five years' rule of tenure of office, Sir Frederick Roberts will have to lay down his command, his friends are beginning a little agitation in his favour by suggesting that in his case an exception should be made in the rule, and that he should be allowed a prolongation of his present high and important charge. As was natural, the first notes of agitation came from very near Simla. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, published at Lahore, gives a long leader to the subject, and brings forward several arguments in support of the view that his Excellency should be given an extension of office. The first of these arguments will probably strike most military men as a curious one. "It is generally acknowledged," says our Indian contemporary, "that Sir Frederick Roberts has not been rewarded for his services in proportion to former commanders of armies in the field." Indeed? If it be remembered that the gallant "Bobs"—a deservedly popular officer, who has shown splendid fighting qualities—had, before he got superior commands, many years' experience of the sweets of Staff employ, and very little of the drudgery of regimental duty (he never, we believe, did service even as a captain with garrison or field battery)—that on being appointed at Lord Lytton's desire to a command in the Afghan campaign—his way to honours and promotion and the "pecuniary reward of valour"—which Parliament now votes to successful generals, has been made very smooth for him. He has been created a baronet; and when he returns to England, after holding the most coveted command in the British army, he will no doubt be raised to the peerage. We think that these are no small rewards, and to them may be added what one of his enthusiastic admirers wrote:—"He has been received by Her Majesty, and has had the honour of dining with the Lord Mayor." We yield to no one in our appreciation of the excellent services which Sir Frederick Roberts has rendered to his country, and of the good in the way of military reforms which he has been carrying out in India; but we fail to see that his merits have not also been well recognised by the State. "Sir Frederick Roberts," continues our contemporary, "possesses the qualities of a great commander; among them that principal one of securing the attachment and confidence of his troops." But, allowing all this, we would venture to ask, Has England no other officers of whom the same could be said? Is the dictum, which has been advanced before, and which made us the laughing-stock of the Continental nations, to be advanced again, that the British army has only two generals fitted for supreme command—one in England, Lord Wolseley, and one in India, Sir Frederick Roberts? The *Civil and Military Gazette* seems to hold this opinion, for after much gush regarding General Roberts's military genius, which takes the writer "back to the early days of Frederick the Great," we are told that:—

"This reputation, then, is a good and sufficient reason for leaving this tried and approved officer in command of an army which he knows, and which knows and trusts him, at a time when there is every prospect of the employment of that army in the field. A further reason is that Sir Frederick Roberts has done, and is doing, more for the welfare and efficiency of that army, and for the defence of the Empire, than any Commander-in-Chief has ever done before, or is likely hereafter to have the knowledge and *prestige* to enable him to accomplish. He should be left to complete his task. Very much has yet to be done for the organisation of the troops of the Native States to co-operate with the regular forces. The organisation of the Christian community in India for the purpose of self-defence is as yet little beyond the stage of discussion. The arrangements for the safeguard of strategic points, and for completion of military communications, are certainly far advanced; but the organisation of a system of transport is still very incomplete. Much has been done for the training of the troops in combined operations, and for the improvement of their shooting, but much still remains to be done, especially for the mounted branch of the army. For the comfort and efficiency of the soldiers, for the location of Europeans in the hills, and thus keeping them fit for active service, for the improvement of their sobriety and health, Sir Frederick Roberts has already achieved what will leave his name a household word among them; and it would be prudent to let him remain and carry out his reforms to completion."

Comparisons, which the proverb says are odious, are sometimes also difficult to make. If Sir Frederick Roberts has exceeded in doing more for the safety of the Indian Empire and for the welfare of the Indian armies than all his predecessors, it might be said that he has had opportunities which they never possessed; but to add that he will excel all commanders that may come after him is surely carrying out the principles of the Mutual Admiration Society—which, perhaps, still has a home at military headquarters in India—a little too far?

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The paper from which we have quoted appears to have had a relapse of its old malady—Russia on the brain. It thinks that war with that country and England may break out at any moment, and then "it must be most undesirable to have at the head of the Indian forces an untried officer, even though he be a Prince of the Blood Royal." The possibility that the Duke of Connaught may succeed to the coming vacancy is one which greatly disturbs the writer's equanimity; and in concluding his article he declares that such an appointment would not only be "improper," but "intolerable"—for "the day ought to have passed for postponing the public weal to personal considerations." Exactly so; "personal considerations" have been allowed to stand too long in the way of promotion to higher commands of deserving officers fully fitted for them, but who have been allowed to remain in obscurity, or been forced into compulsory retirement, with hearts bowed down by the sickness of honourable hopes deferred.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 14.)

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order, and to the Provinces placed against their names:—

WILD, Mr. C. E., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
MARTINEAU, Mr. A. E., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
LINDSAY, Mr. B., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
SHERRING, Mr. C. A., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
MOIR, Mr. W. R. G., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
AGNEW, Mr. P. D., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
HALLIFAX, Mr. A. G., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
CUMMING, Mr. J. G., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
O'BRIEN, Mr. P. W., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
RENOUF, Mr. W. C., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
DUPERNEX, Mr. H. E. L. P., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
GRACEY, Mr. H. K., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
TURNER, Mr. L. H., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
HARRISON, Mr. P., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
MOREHEAD, Mr. L. F., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
MOORE, Mr. E. A., Burma.
HOARE, Mr. H. J., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
PORTER, Mr. L. C., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
SIMPSON, Mr. J. H., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
MULLICK, Mr. B. K., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
GAITSKELL, Mr. A., Burma.
FISHER, Mr. C., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
NICHOLAS, Mr. H. A., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
BLAKESLEY, Mr. E. H., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
RADICE, Mr. C. A., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
BOMPAS, Mr. C. H., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
SAUNDERS, Mr. L. H., Burma.
PATTERSON, Mr. W. C., N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
LEVESON, Mr. H. G. A., Burma.
MEDLICOTT, Mr. A. L., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
BROWN, Mr. G. E. R. G., Burma.
PYPER, Mr. W. J. S., Burma.
FRENCH, Mr. F. C., Bengal, Lower Provinces.
LAURI, Mr. M., Burma.

RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as political agent at Basra.

CAMERON—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. R. Cameron, Acting Consular Agent, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

DRESSNER, Captain C. J. B. H., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, and boundary settlement officer in Bundelkhund, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

ELIAS, Mr. N., C.I.E., political agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is appointed to be an additional political agent of the 1st class, while employed as British commissioner with the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission.

BROWN—The services of Surgeon A. T. Brown, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), medical officer of the 37th Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as officiating medical officer of the Bhopal Battalion, and of the Bhopal Political Agency, by Surgeon-Major A. H. C., Dane, M.D.

DURAND, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough for one year.

MILITARY.

LITHGOW, Deputy Surgeon-General S. A., C.B., D.S.O., Medical Staff, is brought on the administrative medical staff of the army, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. Landale, whose tour of service in India has expired.

BIRD, Captain W. J. B., Bengal S.C., Military Accounts Department, to officiate as an assistant secretary, during the absence of Major E. G. Barrow, Bengal S.C., with the Anglo-Siamese Mission.

WOOD, Captain C., R.A., to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy.

WALKER, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon F., to be inspecting veterinary surgeon, Lower Circle, Bengal, vice Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. A. Russell, appointed principal veterinary surgeon in India.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

COTTON, Captain and Brevet Major A. F., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, for one year; pension service, nineteenth year, commenced Sept. 23.

THUILLIER, Lieut. W., Bengal S.C., 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, for one year; pension service, eleventh year, commenced Aug. 13.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. S., Bengal S.C., 43 (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (1st) Infantry, for one year; pension service, sixth year, commenced Feb. 6.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Nov. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DUNNAGE, Major A. J., R.A., to be commandant, Hill Depots, Dalhousie, vice Major E. F. Cambier, R.A., whose tenure of the appointment expires.

WATSON, Major A. G., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to be station staff officer, 1st class, Station Staff, Jullundur, vice Major G. O. Stoney, who rejoins the 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers prior to its embarkation for Burma.

BENBOW, Captain J. E., 1st Dragoon Guards, to be station staff officer, Landour depot, vice Lieut. P. F. Dwyer, who rejoins the 8th Hussars prior to its embarkation for England.

BLISS, C. E., 2nd Lieut. West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry.

CODRINGTON, Lieut. E. W., wing officer and quartermaster, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be adjutant.

QUIN, Lieut. T. wing officer and adjutant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be quartermaster.

O'HALY, Colonel R. H., D.S.O., Suffolk Regiment, is appointed to the temporary command of the Bundelkhand district, vice Brigadier-General R. M. Rogers, C.B., V.C.

LILLINGSTON, 2nd Lieut. W. E. G., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is attached to the 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, pending appointment to the Bengal Staff Corps.

TURNER, Major S. C., R.E., on return from England, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works department.

DAUBENY, Lieut. E. A., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

HERVEY, Second Lieut. C. L., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

FURLOUGHS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HOLLAND, Lieut. G. L., wing officer and quartermaster 34th Pioneers, to be adjutant, vice Hogge, vacated on promotion to captain.

GILBERT, Lieut. G. E. L., wing officer 34th Pioneers, to be quartermaster, vice Holland.

ELLIOT, Surgeon W. H. W., 45th Sikhs, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Drury.

WHITCHURCH, Surgeon H. F., 37th Dogras, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Bowri.

MACLEOD, Surgeon H. W. G., 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to the officiating medical charge of the battalion, vice Surgeon-Major Macdonald.

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EARDLEY-WILMOT, Captain A., No. 28 Battery Southern Division, is directed to proceed from Rurki to Colaba, and assume the duties of officiating adjutant, R.A., Bombay District.

MCCREA, Captain R. F., 65th Field Battery, is directed to proceed from Jullunder to Aden, and assume the duties of adjutant, B.A., Aden district.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel L. W., Royal Artillery, is granted leave to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The following officers of Royal Engineers, who have recently arrived in India for duty, are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted as noted opposite their names :—

THUILLIER, 2nd Lieut. H. F., to Sirhind and Lahore command.

RIVETT-CARNAC, 2nd Lieut. S. G., to Meerut command.

CROOKSHANK, 2nd Lieut. C. de W., to Meerut command.

LIDDELL, 2nd Lieut. J. S., to Baluchistan command.

HINGSTON, 2nd Lieut. G. B., to Presidency and Oudh command.

CARMICHAEL, 2nd Lieut. J. F. H., to Presidency and Oudh command.

STOCKLEY, 2nd Lieut. H. R., to Presidency and Oudh command.

DENYS—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Honorary Captain and Paymaster W. H. A. Denys, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, is extended to April 27, 1890.

WALKER, Lieut. H. E., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, from date of availing himself of it, to June 13, 1890, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 13.)

PETERSON, Mr. H. P., officiating district and sessions judge, Mymensingh, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Decca as joint magistrate and deputy collector.

PRICE, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector of Purneah, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Rajshahye, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. H. Ruddock.

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., officiating magistrate and collector of Rajshahye, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Purneah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. G. Cooke.

GREENWAY, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, is appointed to be an extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

DUKE, Mr. F. W. assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and posted to the sudder station of the district of Bhaugulpore.

WALSH, Mr. E. H. C., settlement officer, Western Duars, is allowed furlough for one year, on medical certificate.

BOLST, Mr. A. E. C., district superintendent of police of the 3rd grade. is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. Dr. W. Ritchie.

FISHER, Mr. C. A., district superintendant of police, Manbhum, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. A. E. C. Bolst.

GUISE, Mr. R. F., district superintendent of police, Noakholly, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. C. A. Fisher.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. C., assistant superintendent of police, Dinagepore, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, vice Mr. R. F. Guise.

RYLAND, Mr. E. C., assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Mr. C. C. Plowden.

THOMAS, Mr. K. B. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police.

REILLY, Mr. W. Y., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Backergunge, is transferred to Gya.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 14.)

SCOTT-SMITH, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, Gurdaspur, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., district judge, Rawal Pindi, is transferred temporarily to Mooltan, and appointed to officiate as divisional judge of that division, vice Colonel E. P. Gurdon, retiring from the service.

CARRUTHERS, Rev. G. T., B.A., chaplain of Sabathu, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year ten months and twenty-two days, from Nov. 7.

WOOD—The services of Captain E. J. F. Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers, Private Secretary to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government in the Home Department.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 16.)

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., is appointed Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, vice Mr. H. M. Laurie, S.C.

LAURIE, Mr. H. M., C.S., registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, is posted to Raipur as assistant commissioner.

O'BEIRNE—Special leave on urgent private affairs for four months is granted to Mr. H. J. O'Beirne, C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Nov. 16.)

PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., joint magistrate, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, and to be posted to Ghazipur as additional judge.

PETRE, Mr. F. L., joint magistrate, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Aligarh.

GILLAN, Mr. R. W., C.S., to be assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Moradabad district.

MORELAND, Mr. W. H., C.S., to be assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

BERETON, Mr. W. R. J., deputy conservator of forests, Ganges division, is granted furlough for one year, on medical certificate.

BRUCE, Mr. A. B., C.S., to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Etawah district.

MARDON, Mr. E. J., C.S., to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Lucknow district.

MOIR, Mr. W. R. G., C.S., to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Meerut district.

SHERRING, Mr. C. A., C.S., to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Agra district.

FISHER, Mr. J. H., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, is posted to the Azamgarh district.

PATTERSON, Mr. A. B., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, is posted to the Saharanpur district.

GUTHRIE, Mr. W. J., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is posted to the Eta district.

FORBES, Mr. G. F. G., officiating magistrate and collector of Aligarh, to be posted to Aligarh as officiating joint magistrate.

HOSE, Mr. J. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Basti, is transferred to the Gorakhpur district as assistant magistrate.

DOUGLAS, Mr. E. W. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Anupshahr division, Ganges Canal.

GOOD, Mr. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, Nadral Aqueduct division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted twenty-three months' furlough.

BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

CAREY, Mr. B. S., assistant commissioner, on being relieved by Captain T. G. Johnson, is transferred from Meiktila to special duty at Fort White.

HALL, Mr. H. F. P., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Fort White to the charge of the Mahlaing sub-division, Meiktila district.

JOHNSON, Captain T. G., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Ma-ubin to the charge of the Meiktila district.

FRASER, Mr. N. K., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pagan to the headquarters of the Northern Shan States.

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Thongwa district.

DUKE, Mr. C. J. A., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Kyaukpyu district.

JOHNSON, Captain T. G., deputy commissioner, is granted privilege leave for three months.

FORRES, Mr. W. W., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the Ye-u district.

MACDONNELL, Mr. R. G., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the Katha district.

PEILE, Captain S. C. F., director of police supply and clothing, appointed to be deputy inspector-general of police for supply and clothing.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 12.)

PEMBERTON, Surgeon R., acting district surgeon, Ganjam, is granted furlough for one year.

HIGGENS, Mr. A. W. B., is appointed to act as collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Horsfall on leave.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Madras Civil Service :—

SLIGHT, Mr. A. M.

ROBERTSON, Mr. J. H.

PITT, Mr. A. T.

BEDFORD, Mr. J. P.

DUTT, Mr. A. C.

HALL, Mr. W. E.

MILITARY.

HATE, Colonel C., C.B., Staff Corps, colonel on the staff, commanding at Bhamo (m.c.) for six months.

WARDEN, Captain E. J. P., Staff Corps, 17th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year; pension service, twelfth year, commenced Jan. 30.

THE charge against a journalist, Mr. Macintosh, of having obtained money under false pretences from the Maharajah of Gidhour by representing that he had been deputed by the Bengal Government to make arrangements for Prince Victor's visit to the state, has been dismissed by the magistrate of Monghir.

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BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 21.)

BEALE, Lieut. A., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 8th Bombay L.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

ROOME, 2nd Lieut. R. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

COLLINSON, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days days, on medical certificate.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Nov. 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DYSON, Surgeon T. E., Indian Medical service. officiating in medical charge of 2nd Bombay Infantry, to the medical charge 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse), vice Surgeon W. H. Burke, Indian Medical Service, transferred to the Civil Department.

GRAYFOOT, Surgeon B. B., Indian Medical Service, officiating secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, to the medical charge 24th Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon W. H. Quicke, Indian Medical Service, transferred.

PHILLIPS, Captain C. H., second in command, sub pro tem., 20th Bombay Infantry, is appointed officiating second class district staff officer, and posted to Aden district.

The undermentioned medical officers are posted to general duty as follows:—

RICKETTS, Surgeon W. S. P., Indian Medical Service, to Poona district.

JENNY, Surgeon G. W., Indian Medical Service, to Bombay district.

HUDSON, Surgeon C. T., Indian Medical Service, to Bombay district.

WILSON, Surgeon-Major W. D, Medical Staff, to Bombay district.

CULLING, Surgeon J. C., Medical Staff, to Mhow district.

O'CONNELL, Surgeon D. V., Medical Staff, having returned from furlough, to Aden district.

DODD, Surgeon A., Medical Staff, on general duty, Aden district, is transferred to general duty, Bombay district.

HAYMAN, Surgeon S. J. W., Medical Staff, on general duty, is transferred to general duty, Sind district.

MEIN, Captain A. B., 2nd class district staff officer, Aden district, is transferred to Sind district in the same capacity.

WALTER, Lieut. W. F., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusilers, is directed to proceed to England and join the Staff College on Feb. 1 next.

FURLOUGHS.

BICKFORD, Captain E., No. 3 Battery, R.A., Southern Division, to England for six months. on private affairs.

CURE, Captain G. E. C., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to England for six months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Borradaile, S.C.; Lieut. C. G. Parsons, S.C.; Major H. D. Hutchinson, S.C.; Major W. H. Coaker, R.E.; Captain C. G. M. Fasken, S.C.; Colonel F. Hammond, C.B., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon R. Robertson.

Bombay Estab.—Captain D. J. O. Taylor, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. G. Parsons (B.S.C.), E. Claxton, J. Keddie, C. P. Landon, C. Tickell, H. O'Beirne.

Bombay Estab.—W. R. Hamilton, J. Walsh.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel A. N. Phillips, Inf., three months.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. Campbell Walker, S.C., three months; Colonel C. S. Steward, Cav., six months; Captain H. E. Porter, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. H. O'Brien (Cov.), two months' m.c.; A. H. Davis, two months' extraordinary leave; G. Mills, six months' furlough; J. L. Johnson (Cov.), five weeks' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—E. F. Green, two months' m.c.; H. Corkery, four months' furlough; Captain W. J. Lister, R.E., five months and three days' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain F. Peel, R.E.; Surgeon-Major J. C. Fullerton; Lieut. C. W. O'Bryen, S.C.; Captain J. L. O'Bryen, S.C.; Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E.; Major J. Butler, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. J. W. Grant, S.C.; Surgeon-Major C. L. Swaine, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. C. Webb, J. N. O. Thurston, W. R. Bright (Cov.)

Madras Estab.—F. W. Ditmas.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

HOWARD—Nov. 28, at Harrington House, Nightingale-road, Southsea, the wife of Captain Cecil A. Howard, Royal Artillery, of a son.

RUSSELL—Nov. 30, at 69, Queen's-gate, the wife of Colonel Frank Russell, of Aden, of a son.

THOMAS—Nov. 28, at 32, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the wife of G. Harley Thomas, F.R.C.S.E., Army Medical Staff, of Sparkford Lodge, Winchester, of a son.

WEMYSS—Dec. 4, at Ardtullagh, county Down, the wife of Captain Sinclair Wemyss, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, of a daughter.

WILLOUGHBY—Nov. 27, at Sandford Lodge, Wavertree, Liverpool, the wife of Captain Robert Willoughby, 4th Dragoon Guards (Adjutant Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKING—SMITH—Nov. 30, at St. John's Church, Paddington, Harry Triscott Brooking, Lieut. 21st Madras Infantry, only son of the late A. Yelverton Brooking, Madras Army, to Amy Agnese, second daughter of the late Albert Smith, Esq., of Stoke, Devonport.

LEADER—THOMSON—Dec. 3, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Henry P. Leader, Esq., Lieut. Suffolk Regiment, to Olivia Claudine, daughter of Colonel G. Thomson, late Bengal Staff Corps.

SCHWEDER—MIDDLEMASS—Nov. 27, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Sydney, second son of Julius Edward Schweber, of 40, Courtfield-gardens, to Ethel Hume, youngest daughter of the late William Middlemass, J.P., H.E.I.C.S., of Marchmount, Cheltenham.

SILCOCK—SAUNDERS—Nov. 30, at Kensington, Alexander Silcock, Surgeon Indian Medical Service, to Kathleen, second daughter of Colonel H. G. Saunders, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

COLLUM—Dec. 1, at Shorncliffe Camp, Lucias John Collum, Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 2nd Leinster Regiment, aged 44.

COUCHMAN—Dec. 5, at Toultcha, Camberley, Surrey, William Dundas Couchman, Lieut.-Colonel, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, youngest son of the late Henry Couchman, Esq., of Temple Balsall, Warwickshire, aged 63.

FITTOCK—Aug. 5, at his residence, 334, Stanstead-road, Catford, Edwin Fittock, second son of the late Captain John Rawlings Fittock, R.N., aged 62.

KEKEWICH—Nov. 30, at Old Blundells, Tiverton, Devon, Colonel Samuel Blomefield Kekewich, late 5th Fusiliers, and Staff Officer of Pensioners.

LINTON—Nov. 28, at Layham, Hadleigh, Suffolk, four days after the death of his wife, Barbara, James K. Linton, late of the Indian Navy, aged 75.

PATON—Nov. 28, at 86, Oxford-terrace, General John Stafford Paton, late Quartermaster-General H.M.'s Army in India.

SHAW—Dec. 1, at 68, Thicket-road, Anerley, S.E., James Shaw, F.R.C.S., late Principal Inspector Madras Medical Service, aged 80.

PLUNKETT—Dec. 6, at his residence, Cork, the Hon. Thomas Oliver Westenra Plunkett, Divisional Commissioner, aged 51.

SWETE—Dec. 1, at Fort Royal, Worcester, from illness contracted in active service in Upper Burma, John Crawford Swete, Lieut. 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and eldest son of Horace Swete, M.D., of Worcester, aged 30.

TORRENS—Dec. 1, in London, his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Henry D'Oyley Torrens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, aged 86.

VACHELL—Dec. 3, at 6, Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Hester, widow of the late Charles Redwood Vachell, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Cardiff, and daughter of the late Captain Shearman, 96th Cameronians, aged 67.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—Nov. 12, at Allahabad, the wife of W. F. Barrow, P.W.D., of a daughter.

CHICK—Nov. 17, at Bombay, the wife of Henry Siege Lucknow Chick, of a son.

CULVERHOUSE—Nov. 8, at Khagole, Dinapore, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor Alfred Culverhouse, East India Rifle Volunteers, of a daughter.

DOWELL—Dec. 1, at Mhow, the wife of Captain G. W. Dowell, 47th Regiment, of a daughter.

EVANS—Nov. 6, at Burma, the wife of Surgeon A. O. Evans, I.M.S., of a son.

FRASER—Nov. 6, at Dijha Lodge, the wife of William Fraser, Station Master, Dijha Ghat, E.I.R., of a daughter.

GORDON—Nov. 1, at Simla, the wife of Captain S. D. Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

GREANY—Nov. 17, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. P. Greany, M.D., I.M.D., of a daughter.

HANNAH—Nov. 16, at Bhosawul, the wife of Mr. A. Hannah, Traffic Department, G.I.P. Railway, of a son.

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LEEFE—Nov. 10, at Nagpore, the wife of C. O. Leefe, P.W.D., of a daughter.
MCCARTHY—Nov. 13, at Jhansi, the wife of Captain G. A. McCarthy, 39th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.
NORMAN—Nov. 10, at Edwardesabad, the wife of Mr. W. W. Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
SNOW—Nov. 13, at Sattara, Bombay Presideney, the wife of P. C. H. Snow, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.
THOMAS—Nov. 16, at Aurungabad, the wife of Mr. James Thomas, Contractor, H.H. the Nizam's D.P.W., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALDAM—CALDWELL—Nov. 16, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Wilfred Carey, son of the late Mr. W. H. Aldam, of Folkestone, Kent, to Ellen Elsie, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Caldwell, M.R.C.S.E., Staff-Surgeon R.N.
BALDWIN—GOODALL—Nov. 14, at Christ Church, Simla, Thomas Goldsmidt Baldwin, second son of the late Captain J. H. Baldwin, H.M.'s Indian Marine, to Mabel Sophia (Minnie), second daughter of Mr. R. Donald Goodall.
COX—HAMILTON—Nov. 14, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, Mr. Percy Cox, Scottish Rifles, youngest son of the late Mr. Arthur Cox, of Harwood Hall, Essex, to Louisa Belle, second daughter of Brigade-Surgeon J. Butler Hamilton, M.D., V.H.S., Medical Staff.
FLOWER—RYAN—Nov. 21, at Christ Church, Byculla, Frank Mainwaring Flower, to Adeline Frances, daughter of the late John Ryan, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.
JONES—D'ROZARIO—Nov. 13, at the Cathedral, Lahore, A. E. Jones, North-Western Railway, to Leonora Barnes Prince, eldest daughter of A. D'Rozario, Esq., Superintendent Accountant-General's Office, Lahore.
JOHNSTON—BELL—Nov. 12, at Delhi, Robert Johnston, National Bank of India, Limited, to Margaret Wilson, only child of the late John Dow Bell, Raskie Hall, Perthshire.
LAWRENCE—HOJEL—Nov. 14, at All Saints' Church, Malabar-hill, Bombay, Edward Lawrence, Esq., jun., Bombay C.S., eldest son of Edward Lawrence, Esq., J.P., of Aigveurth, Lancashire, to Violet Gertrude, eldest daughter of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, I.M.S.
LESLIE—CHANDLER—Nov. 7, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Surgeon J. T. W. Leslie, M.B., I.M.S., to Eleanor, daughter of the late E. C. Chandler, Esq.
LUSHINGTON—ROBINSON—Nov. 7, at Waltair, Henry Wellesley Lushington, Madras Police, second son of James Law Lushington, late Madras Civil Service, to Florence Innes, third daughter of James Douglas Robinson, late Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

BEAZLEY—Nov. 15, at Calcutta, Martha Jane Beazley, niece of Transport Sergeant-Major Cripps, aged 11.
BUTTERWICK—Nov. 12, at Mussoorie, Captain H. C. Butterwick, late of 50, Park-street, Calcutta, and of Yarms, Yorkshire.
EDWARDS—Nov. 7, at Umballa, Robert Edwards, Sub-Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., aged 45.
GORDON—Nov. 3, at Allahabad, Clifford Rowe Gordon, son of Mrs. Gordon (widow of the late W. E. Gordon, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay), aged 26.
HILLS—Oct. 23, at Umballa, Janet, the wife of Colonel George Scott Hills, 28th P.I.
LYNN—Nov. 17, at Baroda, Angelina Charlotte, the wife of Captain Arthur Lynn, and fourth daughter of the late H. G. Wilcox, Esq., of Bombay.
PATERSON—Nov. 16, at Girgaum, Bombay, Thomas C. Paterson, Retired Engineer, of London, aged 50.
POTTINGER—Nov. 2, at Umballa, Thomas Pottinger, A.V.D., aged 34.
WHEELER—Nov. 18, at Mazagon, Oliver Wheeler, of the P. and O. Company's Service, second son of the late John Wheeler, Esq., Merchant, Madras, aged 65.

THE Income-tax collections in Bengal for 1888-89 were two and three quarter lakhs more than in the previous year. This is largely due to the increased amount collected in Calcutta. The Board of Revenue reports that there is nothing new to be said about the public attitude towards the tax. It is undoubtedly unpopular, but there is not much grumbling. Mr. Kilby is complimented on his work as Collector.

THE missing link of the Lucknow-Philibit Railway, which the Rohilkund and Kumaon Company have contracted with the Secretary of State to complete, is, thanks to the Local Government having advanced a lakh of rupees for immediate needs, to be put in hand immediately. The rails and girders have already been ordered from home. The Company's Agents trust to have the whole fifty-seven miles finished by next rains, which would be smart work.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These shares yesterday were steady. Mysore rose 1-16, and Gold Fields of Mysore 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 4 13-16 to 4 15-16, Nundydroog 16s. 6d. to 17s., Indian Consolidated 2s. 6d. to 3s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, ditto Preference 2 to 2⅛, Devala-Moyar 3s. 9d. to 4s., Nine Reefs 6s. to 6s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (19s. paid) 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-East Mysore 2s. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Gold Fields of Mysore 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

The following is the revised official programme of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor's tour in India from to-day :—

DECEMBER, 1889.

10th, Tuesday, leave Courtallum at 7 A.M., arrive Tinnevelly at noon, drive 36 miles, 8 P.M. by train.
11th, Wednesday, arrive Trichinopoly at 6 P.M. leave Trichinopoly at 9 P.M.
12th, Thursday, arrive Madras (St. Thomas' Mount) 8.50 A.M.
13th, Friday, halt at Guindy.
14th, Saturday, halt at Guindy.
15th, Sunday, halt at Guindy.
16th, Monday, embark for Rangoon at 8 A.M.
17th, Tuesday, at sea.
18th, Wednesday, at sea.
19th, Thursday, at sea.
20th, Friday, arrive at Rangoon at 8.30 A.M.
21st, Saturday, halt.
22nd, Sunday, halt.
23rd, Monday, leave Rangoon by train.
24th, Tuesday, arrive at Mandalay.
25th, Wednesday, halt.
26th, Thursday, halt.
27th, Friday, leave Mandalay, by river.
28th, Saturday, on steamer.
29th, Sunday, on steamer.
30th, Monday, arrive at Rangoon.
31st, Tuesday, sail for Calcutta at about 7 A.M.

JANUARY 1890.

1st, Wednesday, at sea.
2nd, Thursday, at sea.
3rd, Friday, arrived at Calcutta at about 3 P.M.
4th, Saturday, halt.
5th, Sunday, halt.
6th, Monday, halt.
7th, Tuesday, halt.
8th, Wednesday, halt.
9th, Thursday, halt.
10th, Friday, halt.
11th, Saturday, halt.
12th, Sunday, halt.
13th, Monday, leave Calcutta at 9 P.M. by mail train.
14th, Tuesday, arrive in Benares at 3 P.M.
15th, Wednesday, drive to Chakia at 10 A.M., 21 miles, shoot in afternoon.
16th, Thursday, return to Benares in the evening about 6 P.M., shoot in the morning.
17th, Friday, leave Benares at 3.14 P.M. by mail train.
18th, Saturday, arrive Lucknow at 0.17 A.M. by mail train.
19th, Sunday, halt.
20th, Monday, leave Lucknow at 9 A.M. by special train, arrive Cawnpore at 11 A.M., leave Cawnpore at 1.50 P.M. by mail train.
21st, Tuesday, arrive Agra at 5.40 A.M. by mail train.
22nd, Wednesday, halt.
23rd, Thursday, halt, sleep in train.
24th, Friday, leave Agra at 3 A.M. by mail train.
25th, Saturday, arrive Lahore at 6 A.M.
26th, Sunday, leave Lahore at 9.5 A.M. by passenger train, arrive Muridkee at 10.2 A.M., thence drive or ride to Chief's camp, arriving there about.
27th, Monday, halt Chief's camp.
28th, Tuesday, halt Chief's camp.
29th, Wednesday, leave Muridkee at 10.2 A.M. by passenger train.
30th, Thursday, arrive Peshawur at 6 A.M. by passenger train.
31st, Friday, halt.

FEBRUARY, 1890.

1st, Saturday, leave Peshawur at 8.15 P.M. by mail train.
2nd, Sunday, arrive Lahore at 4.30 P.M. by mail train.
3rd, Monday, halt.
4th, Tuesday, leave Lahore for Chunga Munga 10 P.M. by train.
5th, Wednesday, Chunga Munga, shooting, return to Lahore in evening, sleep in train.
6th, Thursday, leave Lahore at 4 A.M. by special train, arrive Amritsar at about 6 A.M., visit temple, &c., leave Amritsar at 10.40 A.M., by mail train, arrive Kartarpore at 1.4 P.M. by mail train, drive to Kapurthala 11 miles, and arrive there at 2.30 P.M.
7th, Friday, leave Kapurthala at 12 P.M., shoot in morning, arrive Kartarpore at 1 P.M., drive 11 miles, leave Kartarpore at 1.4 P.M. by mail train, and arrive Patiala at 9.35 P.M. by mail train.
8th, Saturday, Patiala at 6.55 P.M. by mail train.
9th, Sunday, arrive Delhi at 8.20 A.M. by mail train.
10th, Monday, halt.

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11th, Tuesday, leave Delhi at 9.30 A.M. by mail train, arrive Ulwar at 2.57 P.M. by mail train.
12th, Wednesday, halt, shooting.
13th, Thursday, halt by sleep in train.
14th, Friday, leave Ulwar at 0.41 A.M. by mixed train, arrive Jeypore at 7.28 A.M. by mixed train.
15th, Saturday halt, pigsticking.
16th, Sunday, leave Jeypore at 11.54 P.M., pigsticking.
17th, Monday, arrive Ajmere at 7.12 A.M.
18th, Tuesday, leave Ajmere at 5.50 A.M. by mail train, arrive Chitor at 1.59 P.M., halt here for night.
19th, Wednesday, leave Chitor at 10 A.M., drive 72 miles, arrive Oodeypore at about 6 P.M., lunch *en route*.
20th, Thursday, halt, drive 72 miles.
21st, Friday, leave Oodeypore at 6 A.M., breakfast *en route*, arrive Chitor at about 1.45 P.M., lunch, leave Chitor at 2.17 P.M. by mail train, arrive Ajmere at 11.35 P.M. by mail train.
22nd, Saturday, arrive Marwar Junction 6.18 A.M. by mail train, arrive Jodhpore at 12 P.M. by mail train.
23rd, Sunday, halt, shooting.
24th, Monday, halt, shooting.
25th, Tuesday, leave Jodhpore at 12.45 P.M. by mail train, arrive Marwar Junction at 6.35 P.M., leave Marwar Junction at 9.26 P.M.
26th, Wednesday, arrive Delhi, arrive Aligurh.
27th, Thursday, probably arrive Napal Terai 1st Camp.
28th, Friday, Camp.

MARCH, 1890.

1st, Saturday, Camp.
2nd, Sunday, Camp.
3rd, Monday, Camp.
4th, Tuesday, Camp.
5th, Wednesday, Camp.
6th, Thursday, Camp.
7th, Friday, Camp.
8th, Saturday, Camp.
9th, Sunday, Camp.
10th, Monday, Camp.
11th, Tuesday, Camp (leave 1st Camp after lunch).
12th, Wednesday, in train.
13th, Thursday, arrive Ahmedabad.
14th, Friday, leave Ahmedabad at 9.35 A.M., arrive Wadhwan at 12.35 P.M., lunch with Raja of Drangdhar, leave Wadhwan at 1.10 P.M., arrive Junagadh at 10.11 P.M., dine in train.
15th, Saturday, halt, lion shooting.
16th, Sunday, halt, lion shooting.
17th, Monday, leave Junagadh at about 4 P.M., arrive Veraval at 7 P.M., thence by sea to Shia Bet, arriving thereabout.
18th, Tuesday, leave Shia Bet, arrive Bhownugger about 7 P.M.
19th, Wednesday, halt.
20th, Thursday, leave Bhownugger at 9 A.M. by special train, arrive Limbdi at about 1 P.M., lunch with the Thakore, arrive Ahmedabad at 6.35 P.M., arrive Baroda at 9.35 P.M.
21st, Friday. halt.
22nd, Saturday, leave Baroda at 9.45 P.M.
23rd, Sunday, arrive Bombay at 7.15 A.M.
24th, Monday, halt.
25th, Tuesday, halt.
26th, Wednesday, halt.
27th, Thursday, embark for England.

THE STATE BALL.

On the night of Nov. 20 a State Ball was given by his Excellency Governor and Lady Reay in honour of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, and everything connected with it passed off with *éclat*. The weather was simply "Queen's weather," clear and bright by starlight, and a great portion of the route from Magdala House to Guneshkhind was illuminated by loyal corporations and loyal citizens. From the Duke's residence to the Sangum the way was lighted up brilliantly, which was very creditable to the branch of the Royal Reception Committee, which had charge of it. Government House looked grand under its illuminations. Lights shone in approaches and walks, and sparkled in thousands all over the fine building, the general effect being finished off by the beautiful lighting of the tower. The ball-room looked resplendent from the volume of light thrown on it, and the floor was perfect enough to please the most fastidious of waltzers.

H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor dined at Magdala House, and after dinner the Royal party left for Guneshkhind, where they arrived a little after 10 o'clock, being received by Lady Reay and H.E. the Governor, the band playing the Prince of Wales. The ball was opened immediately after, and in the opening Royal Quadrille H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor danced with Lady Reay, his Excellency the Governor with H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught with Mrs. Solly-Flood. The toilettes of the ladies were superb. H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught in a yellow costume looked charming, the dress being set off with diamond ornamentations, the Jubilee Medal, and several Orders. Lady Reay looked beautiful in a splendid costume, and wore a fine tiara of diamonds and necklace of the same. Lady Claud Hamilton was dressed in yellow, and was much admired. She wore a tiara of diamonds on her hair with diamond ornament. The costumes worn by Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Foster, Miss Solly-Flood, Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton. Mrs. Cavaye, Mrs. Stockinger, and Mrs. Tidy were about the best, and attracted much attention. The Hon. Mrs. Greville in a black dress looked superb, and the costume was particularly noticed as one of the finest.

H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor (Prince Eddie, as he is more familiarly known in Court circles) wore the Mess Dress of the 10th Hussars. H.E. the Governor was in ordinary evening dress, and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught wore the uniform of a General Officer.

The following was the programme of the dances:—

1. Quadrille ..... La Fille de Madame Angot.
2. Valse ..... Uber Land and Meer.
3. Lancers ..... The Connaught.
4. Valse ..... Tanzjubilantan.
5. Polka ..... En Garde.
6. Valse ..... Bitter-Sweet.
7. Gallop ..... Silvester.
8. Valse ..... Lovely Eyes.

Supper } 1 Valse ..... Love's Dreamland.
Dances } 2 Valse ..... Swinging.

9. Lancers ..... They all love Jack.
10. Valse ..... All in a Garden Fair.
11. Highland Scottische ..... Keel Row.
12. Valse ..... Les Mysteres du Cœur.
13. Polka ..... Merry Footsteps.
14. Gallop ..... Encore.
15. Valse ..... Ruddigore.
16. Valse ..... Sur les Flota Bleus.

At midnight an adjournment was made to the banquetting room, where an excellent supper was provided and done justice to. The *menu* was as follows:—

MENU.

CONSOMME.
Cailles a la Bohemienne.
Chaud froid d'Agneau a l'Anglaise.
Poulets Souffes à la Printaniere.
Cannetons a l'Algerienne.
Galantines de Dinde a l'Aspic.
Pate-de-Fois Gras à la Belle-Vue.
Poulets Decoupes à l'Ecarlate.
Jambon Bœuf.
Dindes-Poulardes Langues de Bœuf.
Biscuits de Savoie-Babas Glaces.
Petits Gateux Assortis.
Sandwiches de Jambon, de Caviare et de Poulet.
Gelees aux Liqueurs, Macedoine de Fruit.
Charlotte Russe Bavarois Varies.
Poudin Glace à la Prince de Galles.

T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left shortly after supper, at about 1 A.M., but it was not until 3 A.M. that the ball closed, dancing being kept up with vigour until that hour, and before many of the guests had returned to their homes dawn had broken.

His Excellency the Governor's band, under the able direction of Herr Zimmer, played during the night.

THOSE PRESENT.

The following is the list of those present:—H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, T.R.H., the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye, Colonel A. W. Becher, Captain Herbert, A.D.C., Captain Fergusson, A.D.C.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—The Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., Hon. Sir Raymond and Miss West, Hon. C. B. Pritchard.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. J. Monteith, Major-General, Mrs. and Misses Pottinger, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Colonel Firebrace (Royal Engineers).

UNDER SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, Mr. H. W. Warden.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Batty, Mr. G. F. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. and Mrs. East, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Mr. S. R. Arthur, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. A. F. Maconochie, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Misses Parsons, Misses Waddington, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Jopp, Mr. and Mrs. Ebden, Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Blaythwayt, Mr. McCorkell, Mr. and Mrs. Moscardi, Mr. Ozanne.

GENERALS.—Major-General, Mrs. and Miss Solly-Flood, Captain Hanwell, A.D.C., Major-General Goodfellow, R.E., Brigadier-General Knowles, C.B., Brigadier-General, Mrs. and Misses Anderson.

COLONELS.—Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Jupp, Colonel G. A. Jacob, Colonel Godfrey, Colonel A. M. Rawlins, Colonel

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Currie, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Colonel P. H. Greig, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Borradaile, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg, Colonel and Mrs. Hibbert, Colonel Macnaghton, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Luckhardt, Colonel Caldecott, Colonel, and Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Cochran, Colonel and Mrs. Wahab, Colonel Cowie, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Colonel and Mrs. Greig.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS :—Colonel Cruickshank, Colonel T. M. Ward, Colonel and Mrs. Chard, Colonel Dundas, Colonel and Mrs. Cowper, Colonel and Mrs. Lee, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson, Colonel Mackenzie, Colonel and Mrs. Tytler, Colonel Hughes, Colonel Wodehouse.

OFFICERS :—Colonel Currie and officers Poona Horse, Colonel Mander and officers 3rd Bombay Light Inf., Colonel Lynch and officers 1st Grenadiers, Captain Keene and officers No. 1 Mountain Battery, Colonel Wahab and officers Lanc. Fusiliers, Colonel Stevens and officers 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Colonel Chard and officers Royal Fusiliers, Colonel Rawlings and officers Royal Artillery, Colonel Westmacott and officers 28th Pioneers, Major Peile and officers 2nd P.W.O. Grenadiers, Colonel Lee and officers 2nd D.L.I., Colonel Ebden and officers 10th Bombay Inf., Major Goldie and officers Royal Engineers, Major Price and officers 17th F Battery, R.A., Captain Proudfoot and officers 9th Bombay Inf., Major Macbay and officers 26th Bombay Inf.

OFFICERS, GARRISON CLASS, POONA.—Admiral Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G., H.M.S. *Boadicea;* Flag-Lieutenant Philip Walter, R.N., H.M.S. *Boadicea;* Capt. the Hon. Assheton G. Curzon-Howe, H.M.S. *Boadicea;* Capt. Jenkins, H.M.S. *Ranger;* Commander Blaxland, H.M.S. *Griffon.*

MAJORS.—Major and Mrs. Newnham-Smith, Major and Mrs. Daniell, Major and Mrs. Hepburne, Major R. E. Von Donop, Major, Mrs., and Miss Black, Major W. W. James, Major and Mrs. Tottenham, Major Vibart, Major and Mrs. Goldie, Major and Mrs. Macpherson, Major and Mrs. Lloyd, Major and Mrs. Proudfoot, Major and Mrs. Ramsden, Major, Mrs., and Miss Empson, Major Parker-Jervis, Major and Mrs. Tidy.

CAPTAINS.—Captain and Mrs. Stevenson, Captain H. M. Slater, Captain Anderson, Captain and Mrs. Cahusac, Captain and Mrs. Foster, Captain and Mrs. Ross, Captain and Mrs. Stannard, Captain and Mrs. Harrison, Captain and Mrs. Gott, Captain Horrocks, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Morris, Captain Rosseter, Captain and Mrs. Paget, Captain Macgregor, Captain and Mrs. Davis, Captain and Mrs. Even, Captain and Mrs. Birdwood, Captain and Mrs. Swann, Captain Westropp, Captain and Mrs. Fawcett, Captain L. L. Steele.

LIEUTENANTS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Baddeley, Lieut. and Mrs. Legh, Lieut. and Mrs. Faulkenor, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Cloete, Lieut. Clowes, Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd, Lieut. and Miss Chenevix-Trench, Lieut. and Mrs. Iremonger, Lieut. Collis, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. Bretham, Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. Moss, Lieut. Twiss.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mr. E. C. Cox, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Rebsch, Mr. and Mrs. Scannell, Mr. F. T. Willamue, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. Reinold, Mr. A. E. Spring, Mr. Gilbert Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Tom Le Mesurier, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Jones, Mr. Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Henry Cousens, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Millett, Mr. Mitchell.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Dr. T., Mrs. and Miss Cooke, Professor and Mrs. Selby, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Kirkham, Mr. Samuel Cook.

MEDICAL.—Dr. and Mrs. Barnes, Dr. Drury, Mr. Grainger, A.V.D., Dr. Jones, Dr. Murphy, Dr. Thacker, Surgeon-General Webb, Dr. and Mrs. Burke, Dr. and Mrs. Dyson, Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde and Miss Hinde, Mr. O'Donnell, A.V.D. Mr. Smith, A.V.D., Dr. and Mrs. Street, Dr. and Mrs. Briggs, Dr. Marks, Dr. Bull, Brigade-Surgeon Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, A.V.D., Dr. and Mrs. Salaman, Miss Moyle, Dr. and Mrs. Hazlett, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Kilkely, Dr. Buchanan, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Dr. and Mrs. Hay, Brigade-Surgeon and Mrs. Cook, Dr. and Mrs. Willis, Dr. and Mrs. Dymock, Brigade-Surgeon Gay, Dr. and Mrs. Carson, Dr. and Mrs. Davidson, Dr. McConaghy, Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. Dodd, Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Mr. Lewis, A.V.D., Dr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Dr. Hall, Mr. Ricketts, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Irving.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Father Bridges, Rev. and Mrs. Horne, Rev. J. Bowen, Rev. G. Lewis, Rev. and Mrs. Cane.

COMMERCIAL.—Mr., Mrs. and Misses Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon.

PRESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary.

CONSULATES.—Mr. and Mrs. Stockinger, Fred. Von Tyburg Monse.

MISCESLANEOUS.—Mrs. and Mrs. Wenden, Mr. and Mrs. Hirst, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. and Miss Corbett, Mrs. Edward Hight, Miss Atkens, Mrs. Lucas, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Shipp, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Hoskyns, Miss Bushby, Mr. and Miss Rodgerson, Mrs. Yorke-Smith, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. and Mrs. Devonshire, Miss Brodie, Miss Lloyd, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Trevis, Mr. Holland-Burn, Mr. Whitcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald Mosse, Mr. Kingcombe, Mrs. Crowe, Mr. Woodwill, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Sellon, Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	17 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1890.
Crocodile...	—	—	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	18 Dec.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Serapis	—	—	—	—	5 Dec.
Euphrates	—	—	—	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

BRIGADE-SURGEON LANGLEY, retired from the service, does not propose either to leave Bombay or to abandon his practice there. Dr. Langley served in the China Campaign of 1860-62, during the Taeping rebellion, and was in several actions, receiving in the shape of the China medal and clasp a well-merited reward for many courageous acts on the field of battle. During his residence in Bombay he has earned the warm regard of rich and poor alike, and both are alike delighted to learn that he still remains amongst them.

THE *Times of India* says:—"A printed document addressed to all Bombay Civilians of over ten years' standing, urging them to memorialise the Secretary of State on behalf of the peccant mamlatdars is now being circulated. It is difficult to imagine that any civilian, not of ten years' but of six months' standing, would be guilty of so incredible an act of folly. The Secretary of State has ordered certain men to be dismissed from the service. The members of the Bombay Civil Service, a service which has had for the past century a splendid reputation for a keen sense of honour and a spotless integrity, are asked to memorialise the Secretary of State on behalf of these men, after the Viceroy, to whom every servant of the State owes official allegiance, has said in open Council: 'It appears to me that those who contend that the conduct of which these dismissed officials have been guilty is not conduct deserving of serious reprobation, or calculated to unfit them for the discharge of important judicial and administrative functions, are striking a serious blow at the standard of public morality in this country.' The strict sense of discipline which has always pervaded all ranks of the Indian Civil Service is one of the safeguards of the Empire. It would be entirely destructive of this discipline if bodies of public servants were to take to memorialising against the policy of their rulers. The dismissal of the mamlatdars was an act of State done after anxious and mature deliberation. Lord Reay and the members of the Government must be aware of the existence of this pernicious circular, and it would be interesting to know what action they intend to take in the matter.'

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 30, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; Clan Fraser (s), Madras; City of Venice (s), Bombay; Dec. 2, Electrician (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 2, Cuba (s), Clyde; Appolla (s), Hull.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 27, Pongolia (s), Natal; 30, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool; Dec. 2, Goorkha (s), London.

MADRAS.—Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 28, Niagara (s), Antwerp.

MADRAS.—Nov. 30, Manora (s), London; Clan Cameron (s), London; Dec. 2, Clan Grant (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Dec. 12; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and child, Mr. Philip Barlow, Messrs. James (3). *From Port Said:* Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Beatty. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. Hewitt.

For Bombay: Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Underwood, Mr. Patullo, Mr. H. E. Winter, Mr. H. S. Close, Mr. A. Hullah, Mr. F. Clough, Mr. W. H. Escott, Mr. Williamson, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Mangen, Mr. Ingham, Mr. J. G. Walker, Mr. Maughan, Mr. Curnow. *From Naples*: Miss Forrest, Mr. J. Macpherson, Sir Henry and Lady Meredyth.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. L. Bell, Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Rev. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Willett, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. Gemmell, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Kirk, Miss Marston, Miss Harris, Miss Webber, Rev. O. Bodding, Mr. and Miss Jenkins, Mr. Coltam, Mr. H. W. Scott, Mrs. Jenson and child, Mr. J. Collin, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Hay and three children, Mr. A. Pike. *From Naples*: Col. McNeil. *From Ismailia*: Mr. A. Spicer.

For Ismailia: Miss Horn, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Ranken, Miss Stodart, Mr. R. G. Watson, Mr. Gartside, Mr. H. Wrigley, Hon. J. R. and Mrs. Gowan, Mr. J. Strachan. *From Naples:* Miss E. Robinson, Miss Sangar, Mr. W. Beaumont, M.P., Miss Beaumont, Mr. Beaumont, jun., Mr. Maclaren.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Cunningham and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and son, Lieut. Pearce-Serocold.

For Port Said: Mrs. Brind.

For Naples: Mrs. Bayley and friend.

For Madras: Dr. W. Blanchard, Mr. Walton.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Dec. 12; from Brindisi, Dec. 23.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Fleming. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. H. B. Beresford, Mr. B. Scott, Earl of Kerry, Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. R. O. Hart, Mr. Pickering Clarke.

For Malta: Mr. R. de Chichester, Mr. McN. and two Misses Love, two Misses Crawley, Master Crawley, Miss Paterson, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Hutton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bather, Miss Moriarty.

For Calcutta: Mr. Fakey.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant, Lieut.-Colonel R. Lynch Stanton.

For Brindisi: *From Gibraltar:* Professor and Mrs. Elgar, Mr. Gordon Miller.

For Alexandria: Capt. and Miss Way, Miss Phelp, Mr. Fehr, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven, Miss Staniland, Miss Crombie, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. Craven, Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. Priestley, M.P., Mr. W. McColleugh, Mr. A. G. Tingle, Miss Squarey, Mrs. Maitland Kirwan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Miss Blackley, Mr. Antoni, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. and Miss Martin-Atkins, Miss Horne, Dr. Crookshank. *From Venice*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dennistoun, Count and Countess Hans Einsedel and party. *From Malta*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Purvis.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. A. Mathews.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Moore and infant, Mr. Woodward.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Miss Fake, Mrs. Johns, Mr. Percy G. Scott, Mrs. Hilson, Mr. Trafford, Mr. J. Rice, Mr. T. W. Thomas, Rev. A. Crawshaw, Miss E. Rowntree, Mrs. C. Waddington, Mr. T. Creswell, Mrs. Scott. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. W. Bradshaw, Mrs. B. Preston, Mr. Teyen, Mr. J. Berry White. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Jessoe, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Singer.

For Gibraltar: Two Masters Forster, two Misses Forster, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Brockway and child, Gunner Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Willets, Private Johnston, Major Tulloch, Lieut. H. W. Briscoe, Master Buck, Miss Capel.

For Port Said: Mr. Speedie, Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Farrer.

For Ismailia: Miss M. Broderick, Mrs. and Miss McNeale, Miss Ball, Mr. E. Hulton, Mrs. Andrews. *From Brindisi*: Miss Doulton, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Capt. Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Sir John Puleston, M.P., Miss Puleston, Lady Suffield and daughter.

For Brindisi: Miss Wigston.

For Malta: Mrs. Adams and child, Miss Bates, Mr. Carey, Mr. W. H. Williams.

For Aden: Mr. S. T. Rock.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes, Mr. Nickelson.

For Bombay: *From Gibraltar*: Mr. J. M. da Silva. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. J. Macpherson.

For Naples: Mr. F. A. Maberley, Miss Aline Pierre.

For Colombo: *From Naples*: Mr. Alston, Mr. Wallace.

For Malta: Mr. Newton and friend.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow and infants.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Kidder, Miss E. Brook. *From Venice*: Dr. Keatinge, two Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two ladies. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Shaw Stewart, Lord Bath, Lady Alice Shaw Stewart, Lady C. Thynne, Dr. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. and Miss Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Chase, Miss Howes, Rev. Dr. T. Tattle-Smith.

For Bombay: Mr. Winter. *From Brindisi*: Lieut.-Colonel Walter Scott, Commander Sayce, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. J. E. B. Baillie.

For Ismailia: Dr. Bonar.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) *From Venice*: Mr. G. A. Ruppell.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Crabbie.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pendlebury. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smyth, Mr. J. Norbury, Mr. F. Mangles, Mr. Starwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Watson, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Kennison, Mr. Sildy, Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. G. M. Morgan. *From Port Said*: Mr. Agelasto.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. H. Jackson, three Misses Pontifex, Miss Caddick, Miss Hawksley, Miss Thiedmann, Rev. Bradley Abbot and two ladies, Major Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leatham. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. G. W. Harris. *From Brindisi*: Miss Cane.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. MacMaster and family.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. P. Urquhart, Mrs. Richardson and child.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. H. Cumming and infant.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell, Mr. Hillward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mr. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Holmwood, Mrs. Sedgwick. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Messerey.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Fairley.

For Colombo: Sir W. H. Gregory.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 20.

For Ismailia: Rev. and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Wales. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.

For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley, Countess Waldegrave and son. *From Venice*: Mr. Thos. Gardner and son, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Perkins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel, Mr. and Lady W. Biddulph.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. Crommelin, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Davis, Brigade-General Knowles.

For Calcutta: *From Venice*: Mr. J. Maitland Kirwan.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. Hilder.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. R. P. Lomas. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. G. Ainslie, M.P., Mrs. Ainslie.

For Bombay: Mr. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two infants, Misses Thomson and Plumbe. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. E. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hirschorn, Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 23; from Naples, Feb. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowring, Mr. C. C. and Miss Bowring.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. D. Low, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nelson and two infants, Mr. Andrew Glen.

For Naples: Mrs. and Miss Kays.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Jan. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 3.

For Ismailia: Lord and Lady E. Churchill.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Jan. 30; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Sutherland.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Naples: Miss Townsend, Miss Hardman.

For Port Said: Dr. Carson and party.

For Bombay: *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Col. W. H. Wilson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant, Miss J. MacCartie, Major and Mrs. O. V. Boddy and two children, Mrs. W. J. Pickance and infant, Mr. Edgar Adey.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mytton, Miss M. H. Skelton, Miss Mabel Livesay, Mr. R. A. Simpson, Miss Crichton.

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For Naples: Miss Constance Martin.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth, three Misses Booth, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. W. T. Burrows.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Jan. 16.

For Colombo: Mr. C. M. Harbord.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Dec. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Graham, Miss E. M. Leeds, Mr. James May.
For Suez: Dr. Howie. *From Port Said:* Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert, Miss Grace McKinnon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Mrs. Newall, child, infant, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Miss Alcock, Miss Jenkins.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. Bromley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Lieut. G. S. Hogge, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Leith Ross and two children.
For Kurrachee: Major A. S. and Mrs. McRae, Capt. A. F. Hogge, two Misses Hogge, Capt. and Mrs. Worlledge, Miss Dolman, Capt. J. E. Dewar, Mr. E. Dumolo.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Two Misses Conway-Gordon, Major and Mrs. Dacres Thomas.
For Kurrachee: Lieut. G. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Arnot and three children, Miss Chester, Surg.-Major J. T. B. Bookey, Lieut. J. Rutherford Clark.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Devereux, Mr. W. Hickman.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton.

Per Austro-Hungarian s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Dec. 22.

Mr. and Miss Masters, Capt. and Mrs. MacKintosh.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. J. T. Alderton, at Bombay, Nov. 48.

From London: Rev. A. A. Parry, Rev. C. W. Thorn, Mr. F. Littledale, Mr. J. Fendall, Col. and Mrs. Skipworth and infant, Miss Skipworth, Rev. and Mrs. Skelton, Miss Quinn, Miss Bland, Mrs. Hedeistedt and infant, two Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rodin, Mr. C. W. Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. Stileman, Miss Valpy, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Col. and Mrs. Pretyman, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, child, and two infants, Mr. P. D. Agnew, Mrs. Elliott and child, Dr. Kidd, Mr. C. Watson, Major Bromhead, Mrs. Wedderburn, Capt. A. Leslie, Mr. M. C. Tweedie, Mrs. A. E. Leslie, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Duncan, child, and two infants, Mr. Patterson, Colonel Ewart, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge, Mr. Kurmat Ali, Capt. Glennie, Mr. Zezina Mr. J. Clayton, Mr. E. A. T. Bell, Mr. W. H. Howard, Mr. J. H. Cox, Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Mr. E. Gabbett, Mr. T. Sutherland, Mr. P. N. Sen, Mr. W. F. Holmes, Mr. Dupuis, Miss Fraser, Mr. Wodehouse, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Rendle, Mr. L. A. Thompson, Mr. Baines, Mr. W. P. Mason, Mr. J. Phillips.

From Brindisi: Mr. T. C. Hood, Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Colonel Abbott, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. Cheetham, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Mr. Daliavati, Mr. and Mrs. Alcott, Mr. Salter, Mr. E. Willinms, Mr. H. B. Brown, Maj. Martin, Mr. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham, Mr. L. Andrews, Capt. A. Gwyn, Mr. P. C. Wilkinson, Mr. J. F. Fleet.

From Ismaila: Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. Ronocanachi, Capt. Adye, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Schlissner, Mr. McIvor, Mr. C. J. Webber, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Elliot, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mr. G. A. Kettridge, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Mr. F. Allay, Mr. Rich, Mr. Acatos, Col. Powlett, Miss Powlett, Miss Macadam, Miss Lumsden, Mr. F. Lumsden, Capt. B. Creagh, Mr. Barrett, Mr. W. H. Johnson, Mr. Scott, Mr. A. Carlyle, Mr. C. N. Clifton, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. F. D. Innes, Mr. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. Oung, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Mrs. Schorn, Mr. Zalachi, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. Ridgley, Mr. Raymond, Mr. A. Strathman, Mr. F. Elliot.

From Aden: Mr. Nicoud, Mr. Ward.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. Edwards, at Marseilles, Nov. 27.

From Calcutta: Mr. J. Kidder, Mrs. H. Garbett, Mr Harrower, Mr. Westland, Mr. G. R. Tilly. *For London*: Mrs. Ind and two children, Mrs. A. Thorndike, Mr. A. Weir, Mr F. H. Doyle, Mr. J. Crowther, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Rev. W. B. Sisam, Mr. J. Stirling, Mr. G. Dingle.

From Bombay: Mr. H. Burne, Mr. J. Crichton, Mr. C. Pritchard. *For London*: Mrs. Cheer, Mr. M. Ruza, Sergt.-Major Rushton, Private Hope, Mrs. M. J. Darling, Lieut. C. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sealy, Mr. C. Allen, Mr. J. R. Deane, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Barriff, Mr. T. Hollingsworth.

From Ismaila: Mr. Horback.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, at Brindisi, Nov. 29.

From Bombay: Mr. H. S. Smith, Mr. Ludowice, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hindley, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. J. Richards, Mr. J. Snell, Col. S. P. Gurdon, Lieut. J. Jones Parry, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. W. Pigot. *For London*: Earl of Eglinton, Mrs. P. Durand and infant, Mrs. Holt Harrison and infant, four Misses Harrison, Mr. J. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Horsman and two children, Mrs. Duckworth, Mr. J. Baines, Miss Abott, Mr. J. Whyte.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Nov. 20.

For London: Mr. G. Williams.
For Brindisi: Mr. W. Williams, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Miss Chesney, Miss Chapman, Sir H. Mortimer and Lady Durand, Mr. R. Sanders Ray, Mr. H. Smidt, Mr. O. W. Warner.
For Marseilles: Rev. A. and Mrs. Lewis and child, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Hanna, Col. R. Stokoe, Col. G. W. Borradaille, Mrs. Newton and son, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Mr. T. R. Stokoe, Mr. Cama, Mr. M. Buskin.
For Aden: Mr. G. S. Curtis, Mrs. Byajee.

Per s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, from Bombay, Nov. 29.

For Brindisi: Rev. Sir J. Phillips, Bart., Lady Phillips, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Woodburn, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Vibart, Mrs. A. G. Begbie, Mrs. Nairne, Colonel McNaughton, Col. T. Graham, Mrs. Stuart and infant, Mr. L. F. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. James, Rev. W. E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Craik, Miss Craik, Col C. H. Palmer, Mrs. and two Misses Ezra, Mr. Leveroy, Mr. Colin F. Campbell, Lieut. C. Archer, Hon. L. M. St. Clair.
For Ismailia: Mr. C. Howland.
For London: Mrs. Childers and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Clubbe, Sister Katherine, Mr. Mudge, Mr. J. Gabbott, Col. E. Harvey, Miss Blanche B. Robinson, Miss Mabel Patterson, Mrs. Davies, Mr J. A. Bridges, Mrs. Candy and three children.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from London, Dec. 6; from Brindisi, Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. C. Gray and infant, Mr. R. Baumbach, Rev. S. L. and Mrs. Lye, Rev. Chas. Gore, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Ditmas, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burges, Surg. and Mrs. A. Silcock, Colonel Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Borradaile, Mr. A. Grant, Miss Hickson, Miss Hall, Miss Bates, Lieut. Ranken, Capt. G. J. Shaw, Miss Farrer, Mrs. Lonsdale, Miss Beale, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Middleton, Mr. H. Buckland, Mr. O. Lloyd, Mr. H. Gifford, Capt Moncier, Mr. L. C. Porter, Mrs. J. Nicholls, Mr. Sloss, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Major and Mrs. W. H. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Boydell, Mrs. Clogston and child, Mrs. Wyatt and family, Miss Macintyre, Mr. Grant, Mr. Doherty. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Parker, Mr. H. R. Stephen, Mr. Agelastro, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. E. Gibson, Mr. H. Cayley, Dr. A. Allan, Mr. E. Rule, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Sarjant, Mr. Symons, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. E. M. Murray, Mrs. H. R. Cooke, Sir R. Harvey, Mr. R. Walton, Mr. W. B. Wright, Mr. J. Pulitzer, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Fearing, Mr. Morrison, Capt. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. J. M. Taylor, Mr. Hulbert, Mr. Phillips, Mr. C. Gray. *From Port Said*: Baron E. Heyking, Baroness Heyking and two children. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Lambrinudi, Dr. and Mrs. McConaughy.

For Ismailia: Mrs. and Miss McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clephan, Miss Newton, Miss Drew, Miss M. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Luxford, Mrs. Chas. Hewett, Miss Merrick, Mr. McLellan, Major and Mrs. Lyon Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Purvis, Mr. Unwin, Mr. Downing, Mr. Dennis. *From Brindisi*: Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Furneaux, Mr. and Mrs. Forest and two sons.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. H. W. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. O'Kellie-MacCullum and two children, Miss Ritchie, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Galton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Morgand and infant, Mrs. Oswald Bosanquet, Mr. Churchward.

For Gibraltar: Miss Peavil, Mrs. and Miss Sargent, Mr. Skirroll, Mr. Gordon Miller, Professor and Mrs. Elgar, Miss Wheeler, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Sir A. Halkett, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Romers, Mrs. Holmes and child, Miss McGuinness, Hon. F. Erskine.

For Malta: Mr. A. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and children, Mrs. Daubeny, two Misses Hogg, Mr. F. Seager-Hunt, M.P, Mrs. Seager-Hunt, Miss Brotherhood, Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea and infant, Miss E. Carter, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. W. Starkey, Mr. Williams. *From Gibraltar*: Baron von Wagner and party.

For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Hasket-Smith, Rev. J. G. Deed.
For Colombo (*via Bombay*): Mr. Connal.
For Alexandria: Surg.-Gen. O'Nial.
For Brindisi: Mr. G. H. Grant.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Calcutta*, from Liverpool, Nov. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. R. Pope, Miss A. G. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Pringle Kennedy, Miss Lizzie Thomson, Mr. Andrew Hope.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Dublin*, from Liverpool, Dec. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Cull and infant, Miss Tulloch, Mr. J. O. Cull, Lieut. Schofield, Mr. F. J. Taylor.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Canterbury*, sailed Dec. 7.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Purchase, Rev. C. M. and Mrs. Miner and two children, Mrs. James Sunderland, Mr. Girling, Mr. J. Luff, Mr. D. G. Russell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, sailed Dec. 5.

For Aden: Mr. J. P. Mulholland.
For Calcutta: Mr. E. R. Hunt, Mr. Swyre, Mr. Bidoulac, Mr. J. C. Tristram.
For Colombo: Mr. Norton Disney, Miss Violet Disney, Dr. John Murdoch, Miss Stevenson, Mr. R. S. Nisbet, Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Caldecott.
For Madras: Miss Hutcheon, Miss C. Graham, Sister Gertrude Flint, Sister Nollan, Mr. R. Eames, Miss Cooper.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98¾	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		103	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		107½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		96½	to 97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		103	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		104½	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	500 [illegible]	5 pr.ct. ...	965
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	100
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	425
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,120
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,475
French	all	...	60	...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	420
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	200
New Berar	500	...	35	...	510
New Indian	125	...	10	...	95
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	465
Volkart	all	...	75	...	6 5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	300
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	30	...	530
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	...	20	...	375
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	85
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	710
Central India	500	...	45	...	1,200
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	470
D. Spinning	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	690
Framjee Petit	1,000	...	25	...	545
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	136
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	760
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	...	25	...	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	580
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	925
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	760
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	920
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	580
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	610
Leopold	100	...	5	...	150
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,025
Mahaluxmee	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,150
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	120
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,625
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	670
Oriental	625	...	15	...	390
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,280
Soondardas	1,000	...	30	...	400
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	150
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	290
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	35	...	380
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	510

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5 6	—	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	97
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrobee Landing and Shipping ...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	360
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,295
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—November 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs.	98 11 to	98 12
4½ of 1870 (1885)		— 0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)		102 8 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		102 8 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)		— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	4 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	4 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902)	99	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	120 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	142 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	130 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to 106
National of India	£12½	165 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	25 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	180 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	103 to 104
Bengal Coal	100	1,780 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	14½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4½ to 4¾
Bengal Mills	£10	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	380 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	167 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to 91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138 to 139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70 to —
Equitable Coal	250	172½ to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	68 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	195 to —
Gourepore	100	125 to 126
Great Eastern Hotel	100	80 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	119 to 120
India General Steam Navigation	100	99 to 90
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	73 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	103 to 104
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198 to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to —
Riverside Press	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	91 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	90 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	103 to 109

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	52 to —
Do. contributory	80	36 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	190 to 195
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Darjiling	100	140 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to —
Dohra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	93 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam)	100	52 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	30 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	39 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to 50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	82 to 83
Indian Terai	500	90 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	85 to —
Do. contributory	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	54 to 55
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	53 to 54
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61 to 62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	192 to —
Upper Assam	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—December 10.

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	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100⅞ to 101
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107½ to 107¼
4 Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882	105 to 107
4 Do. 1886-90	106 to 108
4½ Mauritius, 1891	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96	110 to 115
4 Do.	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

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PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	134 to 137
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	130 to 135

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	93 to	96
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5 to	5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	184 to	186
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24 to	24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	24 to	24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	28 to	29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	114 to	116
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	170 to	172
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	147 to	149
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	138 to	140
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	131 to	133
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	102 to	105
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23¾ to	24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27½ to	28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132 to	134
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114 to	116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119 to	121
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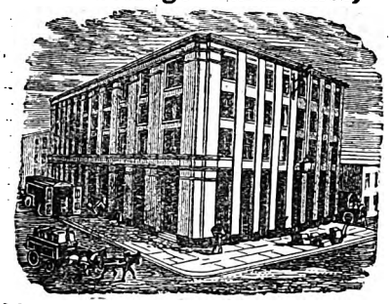
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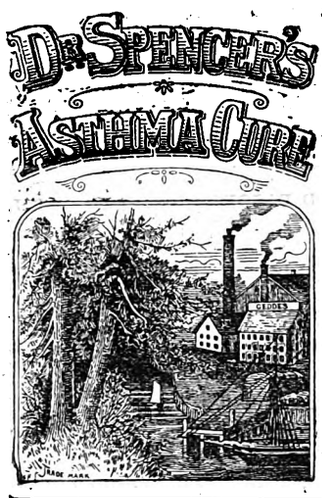
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When mercy seasons justice,
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OPINIONS.

he *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 28, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 29th Nov.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 27th Nov.; and from Calcutta to the 27th Nov.

A DURBAR was held at Quetta on 22nd Nov., at which the Khan of Kelat and the headmen of the various local tribes were present. The Viceroy, in the course of a long speech, dwelt upon the great advantages which Biluchistan had gained by coming under British rule, and expressed the confidence felt by the Government in the loyalty of its chiefs and people. After witnessing military operations on the frontier Lord and Lady Lansdowne left for Lahore.

ON 25th Nov. Lady Lansdowne laid the foundation-stone of a female students' boarding house to be erected in connection with the Aitchison Hospital at Lahore. The Viceroy, who with Sir James and Lady Lyall and a large company, witnessed the ceremony, replied to an address presented by the Lady Dufferin Fund Committee, and expressed the pleasure which it gave Lady Lansdowne to forward the work of the fund.

THE appointment of Lord Harris in succession to Lord Reay has been favourably received by the Bombay Press.

MR. C. A. DANIELL, B.C.S., is retiring from the service. He was entertained at a farewell dinner in the N.W.P. Club.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYMONS has arrived at Pokoko on the Irrawaddy, and assumed command of the Chin Expeditionary Force. The Southern Column of the Force began its march from Pokoko, on the Irrawaddy, to Gangaw on Nov. 23. The plan of operations is to march upon Haka, and to effect a junction there, if possible, with the force from the Chittagong side; then to occupy the principal village of the Tashon Chins, with or without opposition; and, finally, to return by a new route south-eastwards back to Gangaw. A mule-track will be made from the latter place to Haka, and a line of posts established along it. The Survey officers with the force will also reconnoitre the country with a view to aligning the eastern section of the future grand trunk road between Burma and Eastern Bengal.

THE English members of the Anglo Siam Commission are assembling at Meiktila station, on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, whence they will march eastwards to Fort Steadman, in the Shan country.

THE vacancy which will be created in the N.W.P. Board of Revenue by Mr. J. C. Robertson's retirement at the end of January next has been offered to Mr. J. R. Reid, late Secretary to the North West Provinces Government, now at home on furlough. In the event of Mr. Reid being unable to accept the offer the succession will go to Mr. W. Kaye, at present Commissioner of Bareilly.

AS it is not yet settled whether Colonel Harrison, at present officiating as Chief Engineer with the Government of Bengal, will shortly take leave, the permanent successor to Colonel Forbes in the North-West Provinces is yet uncertain; but, contrary to expectation, Colonel McNeile, Chief Engineer in Bengal, who is now on furlough, has decided to return to India—a fact which will of course effect the result, unless, as is not improbable, Colonel Harrison goes on leave.

COLONEL T. A. COOKE, District Staff Officer, Umballa, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Bushman as 1st Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters, Simla.

COLONEL KENNETH MACKENZIE has declined the East African Company's offer of a Governor's post at Mombassa, and will stick to his appointment of Judicial Commissioner in Berar.

LORD AVA is laid up at Lucknow with a fractured jaw, caused by the kick of a pony, but is doing well.

SURGEON-MAJOR SHIRLEY DEAKIN, well-known in the N.W. Provinces a few years ago as one of the most skilful surgeons in the Indian Medical Service, died recently at Jhelum from enteric fever.

A RISING has occurred among the Kols of Chota Nagpur, who are reported to have burned down some zemindari cutcherries and killed a number of persons. They are said to demand remission of rents and the abolition of forced labour, which has been exacted from them by their Chiefs from tmie immemorial. The Kols are an aboriginal race, scattered among the Chota Nagpur and Central Provinces hills, and number about a million souls.

THE case of defamation brought by Mr. Andrew Hearsey against the editor and printer of the *Pioneer* was dismissed on the 22nd Nov. by Mr. G. M. Currie, Magistrate of Howrah, on the same grounds that led to a similar result in the Calcutta High Court.

THE railway bridge over the Oxus at Charjui, which was broken by the spring floods, was reopened for traffic on October 22nd. Trains can now be run again uninterruptedly by the Russians from the Caspian to Samarkand.

ANOTHER calamity has befallen the unfortunate district of Ganjam. There has been an abnormally heavy fall of rain, sixteen inches being recorded in three days, and the country is now flooded. The crops will suffer terribly, and relief operations will inevitably have to be reopened.

THE heavy rain of last week in the East Coast districts has done much damage in Orissa as well as in Ganjam. The paddy-fields have been flooded, and the autumn and winter crops partially destroyed. Cholera has also increased, and a period of scarcity and pestilence seems about to set in.

THREE candidates are in the field for the Registrarship of the Bombay University, the election for which will take place on the 14th December. They are Dr. Peterson, the present Registar; Dr. Macdonald, and Mr. Hathornthwaite.

THE Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has opened agencies in Bombay and in Calcutta. The reconstituted Comptoir will undertake exchange business on the same scale as the old Bank. Mr. Castelli is the manager of the Bombay branch.

MR. CLAUDE VINCENT, late acting Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, joins the Public Works Secretariat at Calcutta.

THE MAHARANA OF DHOLEPORE has met with rather a bad accident by a fall from his horse.

IT is probable that the great Burdwan Case, which is now the subject of a Commission sitting at Lahore, may be settled by a compromise.

UNDER orders from the Board of Directors in England, the Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway and his office are to be transferred from Jamalpur to Calcutta, the change taking place from 1st January next.

MR. WALTON, Chief Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, has been specially deputed to Bengal to inquire into and report on the origin of the late accident to the piers of the Jyntee Bridge on the East Indian Railway, which is the subject of considerable difference of opinion among experts.

IT will be remembered that the failure of these piers all

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but led to an ugly disaster to the mail train from Calcutta.

NOTES.

THE arrival of two mails from India in the same week will be a matter of congratulation or complaint according as different natures of Anglo-Indians feel towards the alternate displays of tardiness and expedition made by our old and respected friend the P. and O. This, however, may be said, which, perhaps, may satisfy both parties—the present mail brings little news of interest which has not been already given to us by wire. Prince Albert Victor and his surroundings on tour continue to be the absorbing topic of interest in all the Anglo-Indian papers to hand.

HE wins popularity, as of course a prince ought to do, wherever he goes. But he has not been in the imminent danger of death from a ferocious elephant which Reuter's or some other telegraphic agency led the public of England to understand. The animal was a female elephant, and although for the moment she showed something of the temper of the female sex when they cannot have their own way, we are glad to learn that she really had no serious evil intentions against the Prince, although, according to one report we publish, H.R.H. "took fright and ran." His Royal Highness, if he did so, displayed a discretion in no way incommensurate with valour. Flight is the best tactical way of meeting any charge of an angry female of whatever animal classification.

THE appointment of Lord Harris to the Governorship of Bombay in succession to Lord Reay appears to have given general satisfaction in the Western Presidency, judging from the comments both in the English and in the vernacular newspapers. The *Times of India* "chortles in its joy" over it. "A better choice," says the Editor, "could hardly have been made. An accomplished man of the world, a clever speaker, a genial companion, and a diplomatist of excellent official training, he is just the man to restore to Bombay the sense of cohesion which in some mysterious manner she seems lately to have lost. Lord Harris is a man of tact, as well as of that multiform quality which Emerson, for want of a better word, calls 'grasp,' and of all the attributes of Presidency rulership in this country there are none more necessary than these. The ideal Governor is one who recognises instinctively the social *nuances* in the tract over which he presides, who can deal with opposing factions without earning the hatred of any, who can say 'no' as pleasantly as most people say 'yes,' and who has enough of what the modern novelists call personal magnetism to draw all sections of the people towards himself."

BESIDES all this, the readers of the Bombay journal are told that "Lord Harris is a man of tall and agreeable presence, courteous after the old-fashioned style rather than after the less agreeable, if more familiar, fashion of to-day, but of unfailing geniality and *savoir faire*. He is a cricketer of honourable record; married the second daughter of the third Viscount St. Vincent; has been Under-Secretary of State for War, and Captain of the East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry." What more could the Editor say, unless as a neat finish he plagiarised from the old epitaph, and concluded "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven"?

THE same journal is hardly less gushing over Mr. Seymour King, M.P., whom the Uncovenanted Service entertained at dinner to show their sense of gratitude for past favours and for favours to come. Mr. King, we are told, restored the "lost art of oratory" in the land—whether of the island of Bombay, or of the continent of India, the writer does not say. But "it was a novel pleasure to hear at the Town Hall a speech delivered as speeches are delivered by the best speakers in the House of Commons. The matter was as good as the delivery."

BUT, unfortunately, perfection of oratory failed to secure perfection of harmony. Mr. King had hardly got into the full swing of his eloquent denunciation of his opponents, especially of Sir John Gorst as the representative of the India Office, when "the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons rose and said he could not permit the Government to be speken of in that way without protesting. *(Cries of Order! Order! Sit down!)* Since they were against him he would retire." And he did so; whereupon Mr. King collapsed, and sat down, refusing to turn on the tap of eloquence again until the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott apologised for his too sensitive colleague having interupted "one of the most eloquent speeches I ever heard." This mollified Mr. King, who then proceeded to restore the long-lost art of oratory to his listeners.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons acted with more feeling than discretion in his zeal for the honour of Government; but he was actuated by, perhaps, a similar sentiment to that which made the "gentleman" of society in an old, but still unforgotten, novel exclaim:—"I have heard my King derided, and my God blasphemed; but I cannot remain to hear the British aristocracy sneered at." And he very properly left the room. But Mr. Parsons had done wiser if he had stayed. Mr. King's tirade against the Government was not such a terrible indictment after all, and there was much in it that was true, if not new.

THE *Pioneer* thus welcomes two intending visitors to India:—"Mr. Caine and Mr. Samuel Smith we have had with us; they have cursed the opium traffic, and nobody but a few fanatics have been influenced; and now we are to have Canon Wilberforce and Lord Radstock. They come out to India with the blessing of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic, whereof a meeting was called three weeks ago 'for the purpose of commending to the Lord's guidance and blessing Lord Radstock and the Rev. Canon Wiberforce during their visit to India.' We have no desire to accuse the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic of cant; but we hope the gentlemen who have obtained its blessing will not also bring to India its prepossessions."

"BILL BERESFORD" is a man of many friends, and deserves his popularity, but it will be difficult for the staunchest of his friends to defend his retention in the Indian Military Secretaryship until he can rejoin the 9th Lancers as second in command—an arrangement which a military contemporary last week comments upon as follows:—"Fourteen years ago Lord William Beresford joined the personal staff of the Viceroy of India, and he has been on the staff ever since, although he has most improperly been allowed, while retaining his appointment, to take part in three campaigns, not to speak of the Viceregal picnic up the Irrawaddy, for which he received a clasp and brevet. Previously he served for eight and a half years as a subaltern in the regiment which he is now rejoining as second in command. The arrangement is preposterous; although according to one writer 'it fits in nicely,' and 'no absolute injury is done to the public service.' What a sad thing it is that a man, presumably a military man, can be found to use the words we have quoted in reference to a flagrant piece of jobbery such as can be exposed in a very few words. What is a second in command? Is he not an officer upon whom the command should devolve, on emergency at a moment's notice, without detriment to the efficiency of the corps or its fitness for active service? And can any man have the hardihood to assert that eight and a half years' service as a subaltern, and fourteen years on the Personal Staff, is a fit preparation for such a responsibility? If it is the sooner the regimental organisation of our cavalry is established on a different and more economical footing the better."

SIR ALFRED SLADE is still, we regret to hear, very unwell at his house in Grosvenor-gardens. His illness threatens to be a long though not a dangerous one, being a complication of gout and the effects of a jungle-fever contracted years ago in India.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

NATIVE STATES.

(Bengal Times.)

It is said that one cannot be too cautious in placing reliance on any information that comes from Native States. Its cause is not far to seek. With a few honourable exceptions, Native States are divided into factions, of which the outer world is hardly cognizant, and we should have found it hard to believe in such a state of affairs, but that two or three cases in point have fallen under our immediate notice, which have confirmed our suspicions. In one we were told that a Feudatory Prince (since deceased) was so very much cowed by a Political Resident that his life was a burden to him, and that he dared not move a finger without orders from that official; in fact, things had gone to such extremities that he did not even presume to venture out for a drive of an evening unless in company of "Major Saheb." We thought this rather strange; nevertheless, we prosecuted inquiries, and came to learn its cause. It seems this particular Maharajah was a weak man, and, consequenctly, a tool in his courtiers' hands. He was surrounded by a motley crew representing all grades of ruffianism and licentiousness. They had, and used to have till he died, complete control over him, and he was reduced to a mere cipher in governing his own territory. Advantage was then taken of this by other parties, and several cliques had formed, each bent on its own aggrandisement, irrespective of public welfare, of State requirements, or of its ruler. Anonymous letters were addressed to the Maharajah, threatening assassination, and this made him so miserable that in his bewilderment he addressed the Political Resident to take him under his protection. It was thus we understood why he appeared with "Major Saheb." It was under a belief that this Political's presence would awe his would-be assassin, and this little fact was distorted into abject submission to that officer. We have so often protested against this kind of criticism, and our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have so invariably supported us, without making any impression upon Native writers, that we give up our task in utter despair of being able to instil into Native publicists any notion of journalistic responsibility. When we see persistent attacks made upon men we have been taught to respect and honour for their uniform consistency and uprightness of character and conduct, assaults upon them by irresponsible writers glide harmlessly off their victims; and we feel more than ever tempted to advocate a Press Act that will tend to bring into more symmetry, among all classes of journalists, that freedom of expression between which and scurrilous license a wide line of demarcation shall be drawn. To see a head and hit it is the invariable rule of Native Press criticism, and the harder these poor feeble mites can hit, that is, the more they can abuse, the greater the value they appear to attach to what they suppose is independence. There must come a time when Government, for its own reputation's sake, will be compelled to put an end to all this irresponsible abuse.

IN AN INDIAN CITY.

THE PUNDIT.

(Indian Statesman.)

Behind that mass of dark feathery tamarind and glistening peepul shoots into the sky the gold-tipped pinnacle of the temple of Mahadeo. So closely have the branches grown overhead that all day long no glare of sunlight falls on its walls, only the trembling lights that have crept in and out of laced branches and moving leaves.

The old man who was coming down the stone steps, putting one foot first sideways and then helping himself further with a stick, is its Pundit, old Atma Ram. Day after day for more than fifty years he has come down them for his afternoon bath and prayer. The great river that is curling around the steps, dashing its tiny foam-tipped wavelets up against the stones, in faint imitation of the great ocean to which it is hastening, seems to this old man, not a mass of water, but a spiritual being—a mother. In that square house that juts on to the arch that forms a gateway for the bathing-ghat he first saw the light; from that little window, his childish heart bursting with grief, he saw the flames eating up and devouring that cloth-bound corpse that yesterday was his living, loving mother; under the shade of the trees he played about as a child, weaving wreaths of heavy-scented jasmine for the placid bull that stood within the temple; from childhood to manhood, and again to old age, the river and the trees, with the shining heaven above, had shared his joys and sorrows, and from them he had learnt the lessons of faith and purity and selfishness that Nature gives only to those who are meek enough and patient enough to sit at her feet.

The young men who visit the temple despise his ignorance, for he has none of the mental agility and book-lore that they have brought from their colleges; he has no theories on the regeneration of mankind, no desire to sit on district boards, edit newspapers, or become a municipal commissioner. With such a soulless, unambitious man, what can a rising young Hindoo have in common? This old man, who is content to sit all through the long hours of the afternoon watching the river change from colour to colour, till at last it is like a great opal shining out a thousand nameless tints, what is he thinking of as he sits on the last step, letting his hand be pushed up and down by the wavelets? As the boat grates he looks up, and, seeing Europeans, he rises and salams respectfully.

"What are you doing here, pundit?"

"Nothing, sahib. An old man like me has but little to do except contemplate. It is not difficult to keep from thoughts of the world at my age. I sit here by Ganga Mai and think."

"Ganga Mai does not often smile back at you as she does to-day."

"It is true, sahib. Why, only last year, when the moon of Bhadon was full, where we sit now was deep under the water, and from the *chabutra* you could see it away and away, with only black marks, which we knew to be the tops of those trees that look so large on the other bank, standing out here and there. All the people on that side had to leave their houses; some sat all night on the tallest trees, hearing the swish-swish of the water round them, and seeing house after house fall in with a great thud, for it was a clear moonlight night; the others went away in boats. I did not sleep much that night—I could not—thinking of the poor people. The next morning, before the light was on the water—you know, sahib, the light comes there first, long before it comes on the land—I went out. The river had risen more than three spans. Fearful cries came from the dark surface in front of us. We knew what it was—the cattle had been washed off the island that is six miles up. We called out to comfort them, but no one dared to go out to save them. As the day broke dark heads could be seen out far in the stream; now a roof with men clinging to it, then thirty or forty heads, then two or three men on a raft, for, sahib, the *ahirs* never left their animals. I heard afterwards that they had stood all night by them with the water rising higher and higher, till at last they were all washed off their feet. The sahib who lives yonder soon saw them, and before long all the boats were out from the fishermen's village. The sahib saved over a hundred bullocks, and fed them and kept them till they were claimed. I was too old to help, so I sat and watched."

"Did you pray for them?"

"How pray?"

"Did you not pray that Ganga Mai would not drow them?"

"No; the Great Spirit knows best if their day had come. Who was I to interfere?"

"But we believe that our God loves prayer, and always hears when we pray."

"Our God—it is always the same, you all want a God for yourself; your own—Hindoo, Christian, Mahomedan—sahib, is mine and yours and everybody's. Yes, sahib, the padres come and talk to me; they tell me that if only I saw things as they do I should be in the right; they say many clever things, and I listen. But, sahib, it seems to me that we men are like the leaves of the great peepul tree. When the grain is turning yellow, then the tender rosy leaves unfold, and in a few days strength comes into their veins and pride into their hearts, and feeling the warm young life within them they call: 'We are eternal; we will renew all things. Look at us: how fresh and strong we are. Can we be compared to yonder dead skeletons that the wind is tossing into heaps? We shall never be like them—lifeless and useless.' But as the days grow long and then short again, the rain beats on them and the wind flings them here and there; they grow weary, and into their life-blood comes the hankering for rest. When the cold sets in, they think calmly of the day when they shall lie brown and withered at the feet of their parent—content, for they know that the tree has a new set of leaves rolled up in the hard nobs that are coming out. And so it seems to me are we, with our systems and our religions. When the heart-blood of a nation is young, it perfects its system and worships it; but as old age comes we see that the system has also lost its vigour, and if we are wise, we make room for new blood The tree, our world, will pass away; but the essence, the one God, remains—no particle of Him can ever be lost. Your God, sahib, and mine, the Father of all is called by a thousand names, and yet the same. It is we, sahib, who do not want them to be the Father of all. As in earthly things we value what we call 'ours,' so in heavenly we would keep God as a peculiar treasure. Our system, sahib, is like me—old, old—and the young hearts are breaking away, but for an old man it is enough. As I sit here day after day, my eyes growing dim and my limbs more easily tired, I seem to see things more clearly. Sahib, have you ever, sleeping outside in the hot nights, been woke up by the soft east wind coming up the

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valley? Have you not thought you felt it damp and that it was laden with the soft sweet scent that rises from the hungry earth when rain has fallen? So I feel, sahib, that the days bring me promise of the breaking away from all our little ways to the great refreshing breath of God, just as the rain falling on the earth and bringing to life the thousands of the earth compares with our feeble efforts to keep alive some pet plants."

A bell tinkled, and Atma turned to go, for the hour of prayer had come. Was the meek-hearted old man far wrong?

Y. C.

THE OLD MESS.

(Madras Mail.)

The mists from memory rise
Unveiling hidden years.
An ancient house 'neath Eastern skies
Its well known form uprears.

Verandas marble floored,
Well shaded rooms and hall,
The ever gay, tho' groaning board
Where welcome smiled on all.

Come back as though to-day
I were the careless lad,
Who held that life was skittle-play
And only fools were sad.

Ah! then we all were young,
Though time a wreath of snow
Across the Colonel's head had flung
To mark him as C. O.

One Major's hair was thin,
The other's waist was round;
What then!—the hearts that beat within
Their breasts were young and sound.

Each of us bore a name
Not given at the font,
Nor breathing tales of knightly fame
Like Hero's of romaunt.

"Beau," "Flopper," "Post and rails,"
"Rip," "Spider," "Crick," "Benbow,"
"Duke," "Pauper," "Buggins," memory fails,
'T was thirty years ago.

To silver trumpet-peals,
With flaming sword on thigh,
Our Colonel now a phalanx wheels
Through fields beyond the sky.

One Major lives in Bath,
A gruesome man is he;
The other romps down glory's path
Rich, famous, K.C.B.

"Flop" sleeps at El Kebir;
Poor "Crick" at Candahar;
Young "Buggins" is a gay old peer;
"Duke" drives a jaunting car.

"Benbow" his bed doth keep,
Who loved on wave to toss;
While "Spider" tends the patient sheep
Beneath the Southern Cross.

Slight "Post" weighs twenty stone,
A Rector of renown
He rides no more, yet loves a run,
He runs fox-hunting down.

Fat, bald, and spouseless "Beau"
In Cripplegate is seen,
And "Rip" who hated children so,
Is father of sixteen.

"The Pauper" whom the Powers
From first to last caresst
Is now the Lord of Topham Towers,
The jewel of the West.

The curtain falls again
And shrouds my puppet-show,
Whelming these shadows of the brain
In mists of long ago.

BULBUL.

A CASTE CENSUS.

(Pioneer.)

In taking the last Census it was found, for example, that some members in nearly every Hindu caste follow, either in addition to or in place of their ordinary caste occupation, that of agriculture. This merely supplied information of which everybody was already in possession. If it had been found that caste prejudice was at all disregarded in the matter of occupation, that a barhai, for example, was often found to be working as a leather-dresser, or a gadariya as a goldsmith, we should then have had some evidence of social movement and reform worth the cost; but the evidence on this point was purely negative, and showed that, with some trifling and insignificant exceptions, caste prejudice remains as powerful as ever in the matter of occupation. The cost and labour therefore of compiling statements showing occupation in connection with caste were, and probably for some decades will still continue to be, out of all proportion to any practical value in the results obtained. The case is, however, not the same with the returns showing the civil condition of castes and tribes.

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD, A.D.C.

(Madras Mail.)

By a gratifying coincidence, the day that witnessed the arrival in his own Presidency, after an absence of fifteen years of (Brevet) Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, has proved to be the day on which the Queen conferred on him the distinction of Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty—a distinction enjoyed by no other officer at the present time of the Madras army. Sir Edward Bradford joined the Madras army in 1853, and served with the 14th Light Dragoons in the Persian campaign from Feb. 21st till June 8th, 1857; served in the Jubbulpore district during 1857, and afterwards in the North-Western Province, in 1858. He was with General Michael's Force in Mayne's Horse against Tantia Topee in 1858; present at the general action of Scindwha, and the action and pursuit at Karai. Served with General Napier's Columns in Mayne's Horse from December, 1858, to September, 1859, and was present in several actions with the enemy (twice thanked in despatches, medal). He was appointed C.S.I. in 1876, after the Prince of Wales's tour through India; and K.C.S.I. in 1885, when Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana. He is now Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, an appointment which was held for many years by the late Sir John Kaye, K.C.S.I., the Indian historian.

SECRETARY AND CORRESPONDENT.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Prince Albert Victor has seen the admirable record which Mr. J. D. Rees has drawn up of Lord Connemara's recent tour in the North and North-West. He must envy the Governor of Madras the possession of so excellent a chronicler of his progresses. Mr. Rees seems to unite the qualifications of a private secretary with those of an excellent special correspondent, who sees more than meets the eye of the careless wanderer, and who has a happy knack of giving picturesque form to his travelling impressions. His journal of the tenth tour which the energetic Governor of Madras has made is so much the more noteworthy a piece of good work in that Lord Connemara seems nowhere to have gone far afield of the beaten track of cold weather tourists. He went to Calcutta and Darjeeling, to Allahabad and to Simla, then to the North-West Frontier, and home by Kurrachee and Bombay. The route gave as little material for novelty of treatment as a journey homeward by Brindisi and Modane, and yet the most travelled amongst us might turn over Mr. Rees' lively eleven folios without feeling too conscious of going over familiar ground. Calcutta, of course, gives the chronicler small opportunity for novelty of description. But in Darjeeling and its neighbourhood Mr. Rees, who always shows a turn for picturesque description, found much to write about. We need not quote his descriptive passages. Still less need we lay ourselves under obligation to him for an account of the Sikkim Expedition, which reads like ancient history told in short sentences of easy words. There is, however, upon this page a pretty little story which will do well to illustrate the truth that British supremacy in India rests largely upon prestige. When the Thibetans, after resting in confidence behind a stone wall, had to retreat, a plain-spoken inhabitant of Sikkim remarked to a captured Thibetan:—"If you cannot stop the British when you are behind such defences as that, what is the use of expecting to stop them anywhere?" The philosophy of this story should commend itself to all frontier malcontents.

FOREST DEPARTMENT GRIEVANCES.

(Statesman.)

The European members of the Forest Department, engaged in England and sent out to India after a special training, under rules laid down by the Secretary of State, appear to us to have made out a strong case for their admission to the benefit of the same pension rules as enjoyed by the European members of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, who, like themselves, have been specially trained and engaged in England. The superior staff of all three departments alike is

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now recruited from among the passed students of Cooper's Hill College; and the only effect of any invidious distinction between the officers of the three departments in the matter of pension would obviously be that an inferior class of men who had failed to enter either the Public Works or the Telegraph Department would be left to recruit the Forest Service. Such a result would, of course, be most undesirable. During the twenty-five years of its existence the Forest Department has been steadily growing in importance, while it is not too much to say that its capabilities as a source of public revenue are still only very partially developed. It is highly important therefore that the superior staff of the department should be drawn from the best class of men available, so that they may be equal to dealing adequately with their subordinate establishments, composed of the highly educated pupils of the Forest School at Dehra. But to secure the best class of men for the superior grades it is obvious that they must not be debarred from the privileges conceded to officers of the other two departments. It is very rightly pointed out by the Forest officers that their present pension rules were framed to provide especially for the case of men engaged in India for the work of the department. Another strong point in their favour is, that they are far more liable than their brethren in the other two departments to fever and malaria and other dangers incidental to a life of exposure in the forests. We trust that no mistaken notions of economy will lead the Government to refuse the bare justice which this valuable class of public servants are now seeking at its hands.

MR. HUME PAYS THE PIPER.

(Indian Nation.)

Mr. Hume's experiences and consequent feelings are like those of everybody else who has endeavoured or expected to raise money for popular movements, or to realise from subscribers the amounts they have subscribed. It would not be enough to have the English expenses of 1890 "guaranteed"; they must be actually paid. The money test is the hardest test, but the only real test in this country. People are full of admiration for Lord Ripon, but the construction of a memorial, like a statue, seems to be as far from realisation as ever. These are facts, but one must say nothing about them. We, however, are accustomed to run the risk of speaking what we consider to be plain truths. However that may be, we are sincerely sorry for the prospects of the National Congress, and, in particular, of the political agency in England. We should be glad to learn that the letter published as Mr. Hume's is a hoax. The *Advocate of India* had an item of news the other day to the effect that it was proposed to hold the Congress once every five years. That, we think, is a most excellent suggestion. The Congress occasions great expenditure, and some portion of the money could be well saved.

GOOD WORK IN KASHMIR.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Although the Resident in Kashmir does not appear in the Proceedings of the Kashmir Council, we can understand from the quarterly report of the latter something of Colonel Nisbet's labours. We do not suppose that there is a single subject of any importance mentioned in the first Report, or brought before the Council, which was not first submitted to and discussed with him. We know, moreover, that it was the Resident who had to apportion to each member of Council his duties, to frame the rules of business and the regulations of all departments. Of course, as time goes on, the State Council will grow strong enough to act independently, and with the Maharaja at its head to form as near an approach to model government as the circumstances of the State will permit. This will be a much more satisfactory stafe of things, as well for the Government of India as the Kashmir State and the Resident himself. But, apart from the inexperience of the Kashmir administration in formal government, there are many reasons why the Council should at first lean heavily upon the Resident. The attitude of the Maharaja and his brother, Raja Ram Singh, has greatly fettered the action of the Council, and we fear that the tendency of high authorities in India has been to unduly subordinate the interests of the Kashmir State to diplomatic considerations; while some of the clumsy utterances of Lord Cross have been simply disastrous. The efforts of good men in the State have thus been paralysed, and bad men have been greatly encouraged in evil and intrigue of the worst kind. It is only when we take all these adverse circumstances into consideration that we can estimate the real value of the work which the Kashmir State Council is able to record in its first quarterly report, or the multifarious difficulties of Colonel Nisbet's position. When we further consider that all these difficulties have lain entirely outside the ordinary duties of a Resident in Kashmir, and recollect that the ordinary duties, which more than taxed the powers of some of Colonel Nisbet's predecessors, have this year—what with Gilgit, and Ladakh, and Kafiristan—been unusually heavy, we can form some estimate of the real services which he has rendered to the Government of India and the Kashmir State. It is with extreme pleasure that we feel ourselves justified in the foregoing remarks, because we were the first to recommend Colonel Nisbet's selection for the post of Resident in Kashmir.

SCIENCE AND DISEASE IN INDIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We are glad to see that the leprosy panic, communicated to London by the Prince of Wales, and by London to India, has given place generally to a much more reasonable frame of mind. Instead of instant demand for coercive legislation, we have only a much milder call for inquiry. So far as this is concerned, the wonder is, not so much that such a call has never been made before, but that there should ever have been any need for it at all. Successive Governments of India have, indeed, been curiously neglectful of their opportunities. India offers the finest field in the world for inquiry into many of the prime cursers of humanity: and the thanks of the civilized world would certainly be accorded to the Government who set machinery in motion for exploring the same. Cholera, typhoid fever, hydrophobia, leprosy—no one who has been for a few years in India can deny that this sultry triangle in the Pacific is, if not the home, yet a large and prolific nursery of all these. Other lands may boast their elephantiasis, goitre or yellow jack, but for general fecundity in four of the worst diseases known to suffering mankind, India takes the foremost place. Yet, while the savants of other countries have been laboriously pursuing the microbe of cholera far from home, and hunting the bacillus of rabies through every stage of animal life, from white mice to man; while panic-stricken London has thrown itself into ecstasies of panic over one leprous butcher, India has done nothing. Such a scandalous waste of wealth in disease would lead to scientific bankruptcy under the best of administration. And indeed it is difficult to discover where any science—which depends, in the first instance, on the collection of ascertained facts—even now is to be found in India in our treatment of the three great scourges mentioned.

We have seen it stated in apology that Indian doctors are not men of science, but only practicians; because they have no time for anything else. We have heard it retorted that Indian doctors have plenty of time for gymkhanas and polo, and that the real reason of the absence of zeal—not professional but scientific—among medical men in India is the enervating effect of the climate, whereby men's minds are reduced to frivolity the moment their hours of compulsory daily work are over. We do not accept either of these opinions. While it is certain that India has contributed scarcely anything to the world's scientific knowledge of cholera, leprosy or hydrophobia, although it ought to be the source whence the main stream of the world's knowledge on these subjects should flow: at the same time we think that our doctors are not to blame. Their work, like the work of most of us in India, is of a kind that demands relaxation, and they lack the leisure to make a chamber study of each interesting case. Still less have they the scientific opportunities for elaborate investigation of abstruse science. When "half the station" is down with fever, or when cholera-stricken and panic-stricken men are dying like flies, the Indian doctor rises to the occasion, and conscientiously performs an amount of solid work which amply entitles him to his polo or pigsticking when the station has a gleam of casual health. We fancy that Nature has not varied her general Indian system in this matter of disease. In India she always reckons in crores instead of units. Take an acre of English jungle land, and note the infinite diversity of plants, insects and often birds that strike the notice. Take five thousand acres of the Punjab, and an infinite sameness seems to prevail throughout. In England half a score of plants struggle for foothold on each foot of ground; in India square miles seem to be engrossed by half a dozen. Possibly this may be only the appearance which Indian scenery presents to the casual observer: but the same feature seems to be so common in every general view of the circumstances of India, that there is probably some reality in the idea. It would, at any rate, seem to hold good of Indian diseases; and it is just this fact which should make inquiry into the common diseases of India prolific of valuable results.

Take the four diseases we have mentioned—cholera, typhoid fever, hydrophobia, leprosy, adding to them, perhaps, the suffering from snakebite—and we have five of the deadliest enemies of human life, of each and all of whom it may be truly said that no country in the world offers a wider or more fertile field for investigation. The Government of India has, therefore, a duty to the civilised world, as well as to its own subjects, in making a serious and sustained effort to collect scientific knowledge on these subjects, and to elaborate the same and collate it with existing information elsewhere.

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Beyond pointing out this duty, it is not our task to draw out in detail the system which should be followed; but one or two things may be mentioned which strike us as essential. The first is, of course, a central institution, where some of our best scientists may be employed, free from all ordinary professional duties, simply in collating the facts and ideas sent in from all parts of India, and conducting experiments suggested thereby. Secondly, there should be drawn up certain forms which every medical man in Government employ should be required to fill up, giving the salient details and methods adopted in each case treated by him of the above-named diseases, with a separate column for remark upon any special feature. There would thus accumulate at the central institution an immense amount of statistics, the tabulated results of which and of the experiments which had been made could not fail to be of the greatest utility immediately. Each medical officer could thus profit individually next year by the collective experience during the current twelve months of all his colleagues throughout India; and each year's statistics would show improved results; until the nearest possible approach to certain success in the treatment of these fell diseases had been satisfactorily recorded. This method of treatment would become the common property of all medical men throughout the civilized world: and the names of cholera or hydrophobia might come to be classed with the King's Evil and the Black Death as bogies of a by-gone age. Contrast this grand possibility with the results that would accrue from the present system in an equal period of time. Each individual medical officer now works, as it were, on his own plot of ground, garners his own small harvest of scientific knowledge of the different diseases which he combats, and goes home leaving no one the wiser for anything which he may have learnt. Except, therefore, for additional knowledge published in Europe, and filtering slowly into the practice of this country, India profits nothing with the advance of time. Each year marks little recorded progress on the road towards the triumph of science over disease. Every year as much valuable knowledge as the whole of the rest of the civilised world produces runs to waste: and all for the want of some such system as we have suggested. Our medical system in India is like a body without a head. We have indeed Surgeons-General and Inspectors-General and all the rest of it: but these are "heads" of the system only in name. Rationally regarded, they are but the controlling muscles of the body of the medical profession in India. They are in no sense whatever the brain-containing head of the system, to direct its efforts into the channels leading to knowledge and power over disease. This, in fact, is altogether wanting. There is no nerve-centre of scientific communication between the detached members of the body, and until this is provided, there can be no real life or independent progress; but only, as now, the stereotyped action of an automatic machine, which distributes to Indian patients the pills and boluses recommended by Europe.

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

There is reason to believe that the majority of Anglo-Indian ladies and gentlemen who once travel second-class by an Indian mail or other steamer will not care to repeat the experiment. It is comparatively easy to "rough it" for a short time on shore; but it is a very different matter on board ship, where passenger life at the best is wearisomeness of the flesh to most people. Consequently gentlefolk who for financial considerations go second-class must endure for several days and nights discomforts that go against their grain, and rudely shock the habits and associations of a life-time. The Steam Ship Companies might adapt second-class accommodation to the well-known prejudices of persons in a good position in society in India; but who then would go first-class? One cannot reasonably expect something closely approaching first-class accommodation for second-class fare. It is, moreover, open to question, whether the commissioned and covenanted servants of the Government of this country comply altogether with the official and social requirements of their position, when they associate at sea on equal terms with persons with whom they could not dine, much less live on shore without a breach of discipline that would expose them to the censure of superior authority. "Rank is but the guinea's stamp," and a Sergeant may be as good a man as, not to say a better man than a Captain; but human society being constituted as it is, the graduation formed in the interests of command and subordination should, to a great extent, be observed on an Indian steamer, as in an Indian cantonment, or at least there should be no such violent departure from it, as that which makes Sergeant and Corporal the sharers of the same cabin, and companions at the same table. The State is presumed to pay its commissioned and covenanted officers sufficient salaries to enable them to live in a style harmonious with their rank; and if, as a matter of fact, the salaries have been so seriously reduced by the fall in exchange, that they do not suffice to enable the recipients to travel in a manner according with their rank, the Government should be moved to take the impoverishment of its servants into consideration, and to offer some compensation for it. The intrusion of those who are as "fish out of water" in second-class cabins, is not appreciated by *bonâ fide* second-class passengers, whose comforts are none too abundant at the best, but whose feelings merit respectful consideration.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The *Pioneer* has the following on the new Governor of Bombay:—"Lord Harris has been selected for the succession to Lord Reay, as Governor of Bombay. The appointment is not so good as would have been that of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, but then a much worse one might have been made, and, on the whole, the Western Presidency has cause for content. Everybody has heard that Lord Harris is a good cricketer, which makes him a compendium of some manly virtues; beyond this, popularly, not much is known; perhaps few are aware, by the way, that he is a West Indian by birth George Robert Canning Harris is only son of the 3rd Baron, his mother having been a daughter of the Venerable George Cumming, Archdeacon of Trinidad, where he was born in 1851, which makes him about 38—full young for so important a Governorship. Lord Harris was married to a daughter of Lord St. Vincent, a lady of his own age, in 1874. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he took his B.A., and has an ancestor who figured in Indian History, as Commander-in-Chief at the siege of Seringapatam. He was Under-Secretary of State for India during 1885-86, when he was transferred to the corresponding post in War. It may be said of Lord Harris that, if his official career so far as disclosed, no brilliant talent, on the other hand it has been disfigured by no blunders. He has some experience in and aptitude for affairs, and is a good man of business; in party politics, of course, a Conservative. Personally he is an amiable and pleasant fellow. He is likely to prove constitutional in his methods and to attempt no surprises; safe in the sense that the noble task before him requires study, and unhampered by any pedantic convictions that he is mostly much wiser than the men around him.

The incredible rumour about the offer of the Governorship of Bombay to Sir John Gorst, says the *Madras Mail*, has been effectually disposed of by the announcement that Lord Harris has received the appointment. It has been understood for several years that he was disposed to come to India; but it has been believed that his ambition pointed rather to Madras than to Bombay. It was in Madras that his grandfather, General Harris, Commander-in-Chief, of Seringapatam celebrity, gained his peerage; and it was in Madras that his father, the second Lord Harris, reigned from 1854 to 1859. In the summer of 1886 he was confidently mentioned as the most likely successor to Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff, until it was announced that the appointment had been offered to, and accepted by the late Lord Mayo's brother. He was born at Trinidad, while his father was governing that island. His mother was a daughter of Archdeacon Cummings, of Trinidad. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and developed a taste for and skill in cricket that have conferred a world-wide fame upon him. He was twenty-one years of age when his father died. He has captained an eleven that went to Australia and he has written and spoken more about cricket than any other man of the present day. But he is a good deal more than a first-class bat, and a very useful bowler. He has for several years taken a great interest in public affairs, and he has occupied a creditable position in the House of Lords. In 1885, at the age of thirty-four, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, and in the following year he was transferred to the War Office. He has popular manners, much shrewdness, and abundant sympathy. He is particularly fortunate in at least one respect, namely, in his wife, a daughter of the 3rd Viscount St. Vincent, to whom he was married in 1874. She is one of those talented and charming women who thoroughly identify themselves with the work and life of their husbands, and she is known to have been of great service to him in his public life. They have no family; so they will, while in Bombay, be able to make it their home. They are not strangers to India, for they paid it a visit a few years ago, and came to Madras in the course of their tour, and they also saw Bombay. All that is known about Lord Harris favours the idea that he will satisfy the somewhat exacting requirements of the Western Presidency.

The *Madras Times* says: The news that Lord Harris is to succeed Lord Reay will remove any lingering hope that may have existed that perhaps the Hon. Mr. Scoble might be selected for the high appointment. As usual, many names have been mentioned in connection with the approaching vacancy. Lord Harris has been "in the running" the whole time, and the selection made will be popular among many, if

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not all of our Bombay neighbours. In the world at large the 4th Baron Harris is known as a first-class cricketer; here and there are some who know how widely he has travelled, how satiated he is with sight-seeing, and how Lady Harris, once in the front rank of London beauties, has accompanied him through most of his wild wanderings, preserving throughout a freshness of interest in "sights" and "wonders" which contrasts curiously with the inert indifference now taken in such matters by her lord. In Madras Lord Harris is known as the son of a former Governor and as a peer who has partaken of local hospitality, and who "did" the Southern Presidency in company with Lady Harris about the end of 1882. To Bombay, as to India generally, the Governor-elect of the "Kingdom" is a Peer who has been Under Secretary for India and for War, and who is generally known as a great man in the cricket field, and all-round good companion. An old Etonian and a Christ Church man should find a welcome there, and Baron Harris of Serigapatam and Mysore in India, and of Belmont in the United Kingdom, will be a social acquisition. Of his probable success as a ruler we need predict nothing, except that he will follow a man about whom opinions are divided, and that he is likely to have some very delicate work before him. The social success of Lady Harris is a foregone conclusion.

The *Bombay Samachar* says: "It is quite possible that the appointment of Lord Harris, who is at present Under-Secretary for War, at a time when mighty defensive and offensive preparations are going on near the frontiers, may have, if not direct, an indirect bearing on the present situation of affairs in India. It may be that the Home Government were sending out a man who may in time of need prove useful to the Government of India, having had some experience of the War Office. Because Lord Harris had been to India on a tour, it does not prove that he has any experience of this country. We cordially congratulate Lord Harris upon the high office that has been conferred upon him. We hope and trust, however, that the inhabitants of this Presidency will not form any opinion, high or low, or any big expectation of their new Governor, until they are in a position to judge of his capacity as the ruler of this Presidency.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—The appointment of Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay cannot but be satisfactory to the inhabitants of the Presidency. A better selection could not have been made by Lord Salisbury's Government. If the past political career of Lord Harris could be taken as an earnest of his future, it surely promises happy results. It is certainly the good fortune of Bombay that it should have such a young and worthy successor to Lord Reay.

The *Gujrati* says:—India will not be a strange land to Lord Harris, as he has acted as Under-Secretary of State for India during Lord Salisbury's administration in 1885, and the traditions of his distinguished family will hold out no small temptation for him to distinguish himself in his new capacity in the very country where his father and grandfathers won laurels long ago. He takes a foremost rank among distinguished cricketers. His example and influence are, therefore, sure to impart a fresh impetus to the progress of the manly game in the Native community and to physical education in general. Anxious hopes and expectations always centre round a new nomination; but prudent people prefer anxious suspense to pronouncing at once any judgment, favourable or otherwise, on newcomers.

The *Jame-Jamshed* says:—Lord Harris is an industrious and a fair minded statesman. There is no special reason why our people should warmly welcome his appointment, nor is there any reason for despondency. The Conservative Government has sent one of the best men to govern Bombay.

The *Akbari Soudagar* says:—Lord Harris had given satisfaction both to the Government at home and to the Indians when he was Under-Secretary of State for India. He has, besides, some experience of this country, which he visited some time ago.

BENGAL.

(*Nov.* 27.)

THE following are the impending official changes in the Financial Department:—

Mr. E. Rule, Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, returns from leave in the beginning of January next, when Mr. J. E. Cooke, who officiates for him, reverts to his substantive appointment of Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. H. Cowie, the present Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, goes to Madras in the same capacity, relieving Mr. Roy, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Assistant Comptroller-General, Calcutta.

Mr. H. Oung, having returned from Europe, joins his appointment of Assistant Comptroller-General, relieving Mr. J. C. Bose, who reverts to his former post of Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal.

IT is stated on reliable authority that Mr. E. Gay, Comptroller-General, retires from the service early next year, after having served in the Financial Department for over twenty-five years. His successor has not yet been decided upon, the choice lying between Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Jacob. If Mr. Atkinson gets the appointment Mr. S. Jacob comes from Bombay as permanent Accountant-General, Bengal. Mr. Rawlins takes up Mr. Jacob's place at Bombay.

As it has been recently ruled by the Government of India that an enrolled Financial Officer should be appointed Comptroller of Postal Accounts, the Postal Department recommends the appointment of Mr. H. Keene, at present Assistant Comptroller-General in charge, Calcutta Currency Office, should be appointed to that post, but Mr. Fanshawe, at whose suggestion the change is to be introduced, recommends Mr. Ham for it.

MADRAS.

(*Nov.* 27.)

THE Hon. Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice, has had a rather sharp attack of fever, but he is now convalescent, and he has resumed his duties with characteristic ardour.

ON the suggestion of the Superintendent of Stationery, who recently made an exhaustive inquiry into the subject, the Government of Madras have resolved on effecting some much-needed reforms with the object of reducing the expenditure on stationery used in Government offices. The costlier and larger sizes of paper for books and registers are to be discontinued, the number of official forms printed at one time is to be limited to the requirements of the current year, and cheaper qualities of paper are to be used in official correspondence. That reform was necessary may be judged from the fact that in several districts the only paper used in official correspondence, no matter how trivial, was foolscap hand-made paper, the costliest in the market. Last year over Rs. 22,000 were saved by purchasing country articles, and when Sir Richard Barlow's recommendations are given effect to, the economy will be much more considerable. The example of Madras in this respect might be followed with advantage in other provinces.

THE Madras-Penang cable has failed again, and as the consequence of this all telegrams to and from the further East have to pass through Calcutta and Rangoon. The delay in their transmission through India has been increased, owing to interruptions on the coast line between Madras and Calcutta, caused by cyclonic weather.

THE *Madras Mail* thinks that the appointment of Major-General Sir George Greaves cannot fail to be approved of in Bombay. The Bombay Army has, together with that of Madras, been lately subjected to much unfair comment at the hands of irresponsible critics. Sir George Greaves is well suited not only to remove what defects there are in the organisation of the Bombay Army, but also to make his voice heard, if needful, in defending any part of the system which to its opponents does not appear to be vindicable.

THE PRINCE AND THE ELEPHANT.

THE following, according to a "special correspondent" to the *Bombay Gazette* from Mysore, Nov. 28, is the real story upon which was founded the sensational telegram that Prince Albert Victor had been charged by a wild elephant, and his life providentially saved by the cool courage of Colonel Sanderson:—

"On Tuesday morning the Prince was to have gone back to the kheddah to witness the tying-up of the wild elephants, but heavy rain fell during the night. It being very wet in the morning, Dr. Jones would not hear of the Prince's going out in the damp. About ten o'clock the rain held off, and the sky began clearing, the Prince, with a small party, took their guns and did a little shooting in the surrounding jungle, securing fine specimens of pretty plumaged birds, which the Prince having stuffed, they had breakfast and lunch in the camp. The afternoon turned out bright. Mr. Sanderson sent a messenger to say he was ready to proceed with the tying-up operations. The Maharajah went out to the kheddah at three o'clock, and saw a few elephants secured. The Prince arrived nearly at five o'clock with Mr. Bradford, the Resident, Mr. Vincent, and a few others. The operations were of a very interesting and exciting nature. A herd of thirty-five elephants were divided into two batches. Eight tame Dacca elephants with mahouts and attendants entered at one enclosure, and secured the large troublesome females first. The Prince and Mr. Sanderson entered the enclosure, when a big female elephant charged within ten yards of where the Prince stood. The Prince took flight and escaped to the platform at the gate. Mr. Sanderson stood firm, held up his arms, and shouted loudly, thus frightening it. This female elephant was then surrounded by tame elephants. Some

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attendants dismounted, and secured the hind feet with thick ropes and made her fast to a tree. Other large brutes were similarly treated. Young ones were lassooed. The Prince spent the night in tents near the kheddah with a small party."

BOMBAY.

(*Nov.* 29.)

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

BANQUET TO MR. H. S. KING, M.P.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

On Tuesday evening the members of the Uncovenanted Service gave a banquet in the Town Hall, to Mr. H. S. King, M.P. Sir Henry Morland occupied the chair, and among the guests were Judges of the High Court, and many members of the Civil and Military Services. The band of the Gloster Regiment played a selection of music during the evening. After the usual loyal toasts the Chairman proposed the health of Mr. King, which was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. King, in the course of an able and animated speech, put the case for the Uncovenanted Service with great clearness and force. He spoke of the apathy and indifference with which the House of Commons listened to the grievances of the Service, and said that many members appeared to regard the Uncovenanted Civilian as a dangerous beast, the product of a tropical soil, and an Eastern imagination. Speaking of Sir John Gorst's famous plea that the ryot were too poor to pay the pensions of the Service at two shillings in the rupee, he said the plea amounted to a proposition that India was too poor to be honest.

Upon this Mr. Justice Parsons who was one of the guests, rose and made a protest, stating he could not as one of her Majesty's servants remain and hear the Government assailed.

The Chairman requested Mr. Justice Parsons to resume his seat, and not to interrupt the speaker who was in perfect order with his remarks, a ruling which was ratified by a hearty applause. The learned judge, however, declined to remain in the hall, and retired, creating some sensation. Meanwhile Mr. King had resumed his seat, and hesitated to continue his speech, in answer to the most vociferous replies of "King, King."

Mr. Justice Scott then rose, and said that he felt quite sure Mr. Justice Parsons' only reason for leaving was that he did not wish to take sides in a controversy with Government; but that of course was understood; they were there as guests and not as partisans; and all their presence meant was they had a general sympathy with the uncovenanted service, in their claims for fair and equitable treatment.

Mr. King thereupon continued his speech, and said he did not conceive anything he had said could justly wound the feelings of the most susceptible. He concluded his speech with a brilliant peroration amid general and long-continued applause.

In reply to the toast of the visitors, Mr. Justice Scott repeated the expression of his regret that there should have been any misunderstanding, and said he was quite sure Mr. Justice Parsons' action was solely dictated by his desire to show that the High Court could on no account take sides in any controversy. Agreeing to this sentiment himself, he nevertheless felt certain that nothing had been said which need shock any one.

Mr. Grattan Geary, in responding to the toast of the Press, said in allusion to Mr. King's remark that while the Press in India had done justice to the claims of the Uncovenanted Service, the Press in England had been indifferent and hostile, that Mr. Cobden had laid down three conditions of success, firstly, that you should have a just cause, secondly, that you should be firmly resolved that it should succeed, and, thirdly, that it should have the opposition of a powerful journal in London. Alluding to the incident which had just taken place, Mr. Geary said that it was a rule in all sound journalism not to use any language which would be out of order if uttered in the House of Commons. Applying that rule, he declared that nothing had been said in the Town Hall that evening to which either Mr. Speaker or Sir John Gorst himself would dream of taking exception.

Mr. Propert, as father of the Civil Service, was sorry for the injured feelings of his dear departed brother who had just left the hall, and expressed his approval of the terms in which Mr. Geary had so emphatically stated that nothing unparliamentary had fallen from the lips of Mr. King. He said that beyond all question it was rough on the Uncovenanted Civil Servant when he retired to find himself with a reduced pension in his old age, after he had some good service for the country.

General Bugden, in an amusing speech, returned thanks for the Army, and while sympathising for the Uncovenanted Service ventured to ventilate a little grievance of his own, namely, the inefficient barrack accommodation for soldiers at Colaba.

Mr. Jardine and the Hon. F. Forbes Adam returned thanks on behalf of the Bar and the Chamber of Commerce, and wished the claims Mr. King had advocated all the success they deserved.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, Sir Henry Morland, and to Mr. Howard Warden, the secretary and organiser of the banquet, closed the proceedings of a meeting which may fairly be pronounced to have been an unqualified success.

SOCIAL LIFE IN INDIA.

The *Contemporary Review* for the current month concludes Sir William Hunter's most interesting article on one particular phase of social life in Bengal. We called attention last month to the subject, as indicating an attempt to bring to the knowledge of the people of this country some of the incidents which bind together certain sections of the European and native communities. Sir William Hunter has displayed a profound acquaintance with the workings of the native mind and of the springs which influence those of our own countrymen who devote their entire lives to reclaiming, as they consider it, the Eastern races from the bondage of ages. The story of "The Old Missionary" is in many senses a typical one. But never in any other article dealing with the same subject have we seen a diagnosis of character so perfect. The writer of the story had before him laid bare the secrets of the motives of the two great factors in the illustration of his theme, the English missionary and the fanatical convert, who at all costs is resolved to work out his principles to their legitimate end. We hope Sir William Hunter will continue the series. It is stories such as these which will foster the intimate acquaintance between the two races, now, as it has been for a century, little more than superficial. There is great danger lest political fanatics should divert the public mind into a wrong channel on this question. When we read that Sir William Wedderburn is leaving England to urge the fanatical native congress to adopt measures for which the native character and habit of thought are totally unfitted, and which, if pushed, must lead to reprisals which it is not pleasant to think of, we feel the more grateful to Sir William Hunter for endeavouring, by these masterly sketches of character, to lead the English current of thought into a purer and healthier course. In the sketch of "The Old Missionary" he has sounded the very depths, and we are confident that no one will be able to read it unmoved.—*Evening Post.*

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT RECONSTITUTED.

The following is the full text of the resolution of the Minister regarding the Home Secretaryship of Hyderabad. The resolution is dated the 18th of November, and is issued from the Political and Financial Department:—

"After two years' careful consideration the Premier has decided that the number of Secretaries should be reduced, and some revision and alteration in their work effected. Accordingly, when a short while ago the Military Secretaryship of the Regular Troops fell vacant it was abolished. An opportunity has now presented itself when another Secretaryship can be reduced. Therefore it has been arranged that Nawab Fatteh Newab Jung, in accordance with the notification dated October last year, shall take charge of the office of Home Secretary. Moulvi Sayad Ali Belgrami will revert, according to the same notification, to his former appointment of Director-General of Mines. This arrangement, being due to the exigencies of the administration, will not affect Nawab Fatteh Newaz Jung in the matter of the salary he has hitherto been receiving.

"Whereas the railway and mining officers frequently deal with local talukdars, subadars, and customs commissioners, as also for other causes, the Minister is personally of opinion that the Railway and Mining Departments should be brought under the immediate control of the Revenue Secretary. As Nawab Intesar Jung does not know English, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary for the conduct of work connected with these departments, they are placed under the Secretary in the Public Works Department, but all correspondence in connection therewith should be submitted by the Public Works Secretary through the Revenue Secretary to the Premier, and the Revenue Secretary shall have the power to write any opinion he pleases on such correspondence.

"The Departments of Justice, Police, and Jails are brought under the control of the Home Secretary. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of continuing a separate Secretary for Justice and Police.

"Nawab Imdad Jung, the present Judicial Secretary, who served formerly for some time as a Puisne Judge of the High

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Court, afterwards acted as Chief Justice with good results. He is now appointed permanent Chief Justice of that Court with an increase of salary amounting to Rs.500 above his present pay.

"The Home, Revenue and Public Works Secretaries, in view of the above change, will draw up two lists of necessary establishments, showing, first, how many clerks are to be retained in each department, and, second, how many are to be brought under reduction.—ASMAN JAH."

A GROWL AT REUTER.

A "New Subscriber" complains to the *Times of Ceylon*:—

SIR,—In these days of "strikes" it should be perfectly justifiable for subscribers to the Ceylon Public "Press" to "strike" against "Reuter" for the quality of his telegrams for which subscribers to the "Press" indirectly pay. The quality of his messages to the Ceylon "Press" has ever been almost downright insulting towards the intelligence of its readers, which he evidently gauges at a very low level, thinking the people very easily interested; but for some weeks past they have even exceeded the "beyond the beyond"—so much so that it becomes suggestive of the "Ceylon News Department" that it is relegated as a "perquisite" of the hall porter or office sweeper, who writes the very first item which may happen to catch his eyes in (second-hand) daily newspapers. Let any and everyone but peruse the files of telegrams (for some time past especially) and say if this description is or is not an exaggeration. Now, for nearly a month, our chief news is that some or another "royalty" is expected to visit a certain place upon a certain date, and will probably return home upon some anterior date. And fancy wiring that the Lord Mayor requested to walk instead of being driven in a procession! It is not supposed surely that the Ceylon public cared one way or the other if this person requested to walk upon his head, or that even such a person existed or ceased to exist. A favourite trick is to flash all over the world that some wretched person—retired tradesman or Indian Civil Servant, or some such person—has been knighted. But just let a body of soldiers be ordered to some such place as, say, Egypt, and this thrilling subject will do duty for a month. Once when a few Guardsmen were ordered to Suakim, of numerical strength insufficient to obviate being crushed into jelly by the one-hundredth particle of a European Continental regiment were they to collide, we were daily for a month treated to this sort of thing:—It is rumoured that they were to be sent. Rumour (next day) contradicted. Rumour (next day) confirmed. They will march on a certain day. No; they will go by rail instead. They are marching to the railway station. Their health is good. They are going aboard. The ship sails to-morrow. The ship has sailed. The ship is at sea, and expected to arrive upon a certain date. It is rumoured that they may be reordered to Cyprus without landing. Rumour contradicted. The ship has arrived. Health good. Troops to land to-morrow. Once more, Gone. Going to land. Landing. Landed—and so on! so on!! When are we to have done with this style of thing? If Reuter has no news to send, then let us have *no* "Wires" for and at the time being, but do not let him irritate our intelligence with rubbish which is not even worth inserting in a village halfpenny payer. Let us return to Bombay [*Bombay Gazette Special Service*] for telegrams like last year. Everyone was sorry at the time that arrangements were again come to with "Reuter" because it was discounted in advance what the result would be (such as we now every day see), whereas we got a better class of news through the medium of Bombay. But for a community to continue to pay for the present class of rubbish from Reuter would be for it to be guilty of a sinful and wasteful improvidential squandering of money, aggravated by the knowledge of how much existing distress there is which requires alleviation, and whither such squandered sums would occasionally bring a gleam of happiness.

AN up-country paper writes:—An incident that recently occurred at Cawnpore affords a curious commentary on the hyper-sensitiveness of Government in dealing with the question of Sunday labour. The heathen boys in the Cawnpore factories have settled the question for themselves. Recently, when warned for work on Saturday for the following day (Sunday), they let the manager understand that they would "scarcely be there." Accordingly, when on the Sunday morning the factory whistles sounded as usual, the engines were started and the machinery put in motion, but the mill hands were *non est*. The factory had in consequence perforce to observe the Sabbath—a very significant hint for our Government, who have all along been so over-sensitive with regard to the observance of the Sabbath—in deference to the feelings of the Natives. Only one factory now at Cawnpore enjoys the unenviable distinction of breaking the Fourth Commandment.

Miscellaneous.

—:o:—

The half-yearly report of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company places great importance in the profits the company are likely to derive from the transportation of coal which has been discovered at several points along the line. These deposits are now being extensively opened up, and sidings are being constructed by the railway company to the adjacent collieries.

A PROPOSAL is now on foot to abolish the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry in the minor Presidencies, and to place the musketry training of the three armies completely under the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India. The two chief objects of the proposal are stated to be—to secure uniformity in musketry-training and to improve the position of Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General for Musketry, by raising their staff pay from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per mensem, without causing extra expense to the State.

IT is believed that Colonel W. Hughes-Hallett, M.S.C., now on furlough, but recently officiating as Judge Advocate-General of the Army in India, has at his own request been permitted to resign his officiating appointment, and to revert to the post of Deputy Judge Advocate-General at Ootacamund. Colonel H. B. Sanderson will, therefore, continue to officiate as head of the Department until Colonel Clementi, the permanent incumbent, retires from the service early next year, when the former officer will probably be confirmed as as Colonel Clementi's successor.

THE late Major-General Alured Clarke Johnson, C.B., whose death has rendered vacant the command of the Royal Artillery in Ireland, was the eighth son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Allen Johnson, Bart., who was Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Orange during the Peninsular War and grandson of the late General Sir Henry Johnson, G.C.B., Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Foot and Governor of Ross Castle. Four of his brothers have risen to high rank in the army, three of them attaining knightly distinction in the Order of the Bath. General Alured Johnson served in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny Campaign, and the recent Afghan wars. In the latter campaign of 1878-9, he was present at the action of Ahmed Khel, and was in command of the Royal Artillery in the march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar, and the battle of the 1st of September.

THE succession to the Meerut Command was settled some time ago, Sir John Hudson being given the reversion at whatever date Sir George Greaves might vacate. But the Lahore paper now nominates Major-General Luck as the latter's successor; adding, however, at the same time, "in that case General Sir J. Hudson will probably go from Allahabad to Meerut." Why two "modern Major-Generals" asked the Allahabad paper, "should thus be gravely presented to Meerut it is difficult to say, but, in truth, no such practical joke is to be played upon the garrison. When Sir George Greaves takes up the Bombay Presidency command in the spring, Allahabad will lose its present General, who wisely selected Meerut instead of Lucknow when offered the choice between the two districts two months ago.

THE Nilgiri Railway scheme, says the *Pioneer*, is at last an accomplished fact, so far as the money to make it so is concerned, although, apparently, the line will only extend to Conoor, to begin with. In connection with the general subject, we are glad to know that Simla, which ought, perhaps, to have been the first hill station to be linked to the plains by railway, is no longer likely to be the last. The projectors of the Umballa-Kalka line have some sort of preferential claim to carry that line to its natural terminus, and we are glad to know that, encouraged by the earnest approval of the Government of India, with even more substantial help in prospect from the Secretary of State, the scheme of a line to Simla is apidly assuming practical shape at home

WE quote this from the *Pioneer*:—"The promoters of the National Congress are always ready to ascribe any criticism of that movement to hatred, malice, and uncharitableness; but it would seem that they are not altogether so deaf to what is said about them as they could well afford to be if there was nothing more than stupid detraction in the remarks of those whom they consider their enemies. In the whips that are now being sent round by the energetic management to supporters of the cause to beat up delegates for the meeting at Bombay, special urgency is laid on the necessity of getting hold of 'good Mahomedans'; from which it appears that the analyses that were made of last year's assembly, and the remarkable results they brought out as regards the Mussalman portion of it, have had their effect. Whether 'good Mahomedans' are at all more likely to be available for the purposes of the Congress is nother matter.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1889.

INDIAN INVESTMENTS.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

THAT strange, erratic creature the British shareholder, who puts his money into "limited liability" enterprises, has a curious way of assisting himself in realising his desire of being "rich beyond the dreams of avarice." He looks generally "afar off" to find a suitable investment for his savings, or speculation for his gamblings. With him it may be truly said that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and he is not of Wordsworth's opinion that the "most precious things"—that is to say, paying investments—may be those which "lie nearest" to him. Even as a prophet is said to have no honour shown to him in his own country, so local enterprises, however financially sound and promising, have little or no attraction for the interesting individual we refer to. He prefers to invest or speculate in ventures away from British soil or rule, the further away and the less known of such ventures the better. A limited liability company to make artificial ice at the North Pole, or to supply Equatorial Africa with hot water pipes, if started by an enterprising promoter, having unlimited knowledge of the gullibility of those his prospectus was written for, would, doubtless, if the capital was sufficiently extravagant, and the Board of Honourable (guinea-pig) Directors sufficiently aristocratic, find subscribers enough to enable it to go to allotment. At the Statutory meeting, four months afterwards, the assembled shareholders would express their satisfaction at hearing from the lips of a noble Chairman how the eminent engineer or manager whom the Directors had despatched on a handsome salary to the North Pole or to the Equator had been fully equipped to master all difficulties which could possibly come in his way—how from his knowledge of the magnificent property which the Company had acquired on most reasonable terms (cash and shares) from the Vendor—from his experience in similar enterprises, and from his high character for energy and probity—the Directors had every confidence in him, and were sanguine that when the shareholders were called together again at the first General Meeting it would be for the gratifying business of hearing the announcement of a "substantial dividend." Much applause follows, and a vote of thanks to the Chair concludes the interesting ceremony of the Statutory Meeting, at which accounts have not to be discussed. The confiding British shareholder leaves the room rejoicing in his good fortune in having been so fortunate as to have secured an allotment. Then "Time goes on"—a way which Artemus Ward says "time has"—rosy reports come from the enterprising engineer or manager, and the directors draw their fees, the secretary receives his salary with commendable regularity, and nothing occurs to disturb the even current of Time's way until suddenly the shareholders receive a notice that the Directors find it necessary to make a further "call." Call follows call until there is nothing more to be called. In the meantime the idea of a dividend has vanished from even the shareholders' minds, for the shares are either at heavy discount, or are altogether unsaleable. An Extraordinary General Meeting is the next step in the enterprise, and the opportunity may be taken advantage of by some one or more indignant shareholders to express dissatisfaction at the way the Directors have acted, or in the manner in which the Company's engineer or manager has worked; but the noble Chairman will either rule the dissentients to be "out of order," or will request the Company's solicitor, who, of course, will be present, to explain to them that their action is illegal, or that the "special" business for which the meeting was called will not allow of their being heard. A hot debate may follow as to whether the next step to be taken shall be "Reconstruction" or "Liquidation," those well-known names of twin sisters in the family of Finance. Directors and secretary will probably incline to "Reconstruction," for Hope will whisper to them that there

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may still be fees to draw and salary to receive. "All is not lost that lingers," says the poet, and an adroit appeal to the shareholders "not to sacrifice their property" may bring about a Resolution to the effect that an additional "call" shall be made, and an "independent expert" sent out to the property, to "examine and report upon it." A vote of confidence in the Directors, and one of thanks to the noble Chairman for the able manner in which he has shown to the shareholders a way out of a "temporary difficulty," may be the happy termination of this meeting. Or it may be that the "Solicitor" has the power of the votes of those present and of the "proxies," and he is almost certain to be in favour of "Liquidation." It is true, as some shareholder may pitifully plead, that this will mean the winding up of the concern and the wreck of all their hopes. But then it will be explained that there are partial wrecks and total wrecks, and that this need not be a total wreck—that much will depend on the appointment of a Liquidator who understands the science of salvage and can show judgment and economy in dealing with the flotsam and jetsam of foundered enterprises. The nomination of such a Liquidator is seldom left to the chance sense of the meeting. If the hour has come for liquidating, it will be found that so also is the man to liquidate. A certain name is proposed, seconded, and the appointment "carried by acclamation," without the slightest loss of valuable time. We need not pursue the strange, eventful history further. The end has come—at least, for the shareholder. The liquidator will go on liquidating; but so far as the investor is concerned, he has seen the conclusion of the play. The lights are out, and the curtain rung down.

The above is no imaginative sketch. It is what is occurring daily in London city, and it will go on occurring so long as there are so many speculators—shall we say most of them fools?—who catch at the bait of high *premia* or dividends offered in ventures where the property is far away beyond the ken or possible inquiry of the trusting Briton.

Having written this much by way of preface, we propose in one or two future numbers to touch upon the subject of certain enterprises more profitable—if less "promising"—and much more accessible than any at the North Pole or Equator. We would lead our investing friend to—India.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 20.)

DANIELL, Mr. C. A., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Nov. 30.

MANSON, Mr. A., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from July 30.

WOOD—The services of Captain E. J. F. Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

PILCHER—The services of Brigadier-Surgeon J. G. Pilcher, Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

CHARNIER—The services of Lieut. C. Charnier, 6th Punjab Infantry, officiating cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

DALY—The services of Mr. W. W. Daly, district superintendent of police, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

SIMSON—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Alfred Simson as Consul-General for Denmark at Calcutta.

PEACOCK, Colonel H. P., Bengal Cavalry, officiating resident of the 2nd class, and officiating resident in Meywar, reverts to his substantive grade of political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as political agent in Ulwar.

ARCHER, Lieut. C., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, and assistant political agent at Thal-Chotiali, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse from July 17, consequent on the seconding in the 2nd Regiment of Captain A. G. A. Durand, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander, for employment as British Agent at Gilgit:—

ROBERTSON, Captain E. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander, 1st Regiment, to be 3rd squadron commander 2nd Regiment.

EDWARDS, Captain J. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander, 1st Regiment, to be 3rd squadron commander, 1st Regiment.

HERBERT, Lieut. L., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Regiment, to be 4th squadron commander, 1st Regiment, but to remain seconded for service on the staff.

GRANT, Lieut. F. C., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant, 2nd Regiment, to be 4th squadron commander, 1st Regiment.

MAYNE, Lieut. A. B., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Regiment, to be squadron officer and adjutant, 2nd Regiment.

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. O. V. F., Madras Staff Corps, squadron officer, substantive pro tempore, 1st Regiment, to be squadron officer, 1st Regiment.

CUNINGHAM, Mr. W. J., under-secretary, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department during the absence on furlough of Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

BARNES, Mr. H. S., officiating political agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary, from the same date, vice Mr. Cuningham.

BARWELL, Lieut. A. R., Bengal S.C., officiating wing officer Deoli Irrigation Force, is appointed to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON—The tenure of the appointment of deputy accountant-general, held by Captain W. R. L. Anderson, Bombay S.C., military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, is extended to the 31st March, 1891.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal S.C. from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

TIGHE, Lieut. S. M., East Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 20th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own, Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, from Feb. 26, 1888.

MACANDREW, Lieut. H. J. M., Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, from March 30, 1888.

FORSTER, Lieut. P. B. B., Middlesex Regiment, wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, from April 10, 1888.

WIKELEY, 2nd Lieut. J. M., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, from May 4, 1888.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

JOHNSON, Lieutenant A. C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorka Regiment, on private affairs, for one year.

SWINEY—The name of Colonel J. Swiney, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian gradation list, in consequence of the transfer, on Sept. 19, to the unemployed supernumerary list of Colonel W. G. Strickland, Madras Staff Corps, whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

JONES, Lieut-Colonel A. F., Bengal, General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the Army from Nov. 20.

JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel G. D. A., Bengal, General List, Cavalry, to be colonel in the Army from Nov. 20.

GARBETT, Captain C. H. V., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major from Nov. 17.

MARTIN, Lieut-Colonel and Colonel in the Army C., C.B., to be Colonel Bengal Army from Nov. 20.

OLIVER, Mr. E. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, with temporary rank, in the 3rd class, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E., on furlough.

The following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, have been posted as follows:—

To Madras—Mr. H. M. Baines.

To Bombay—Mr. F. R. Bader.

To Bengal—Mr. J. M. Gregory.

To N.W. Provinces and Oudh—Mr. F. Clayton and Mr. C. Dupuis.

To Punjab—Mr. F. N. Cox and Mr. W. F. Holms.

To Burma—Mr. E. Gabbett, Mr. J. Sutherland, and Mr. P. Nath Sen.

To State Railways—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Mr. C. V. Lloyd.

The services of the undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras:—

BELL, Mr. E. A. S.

HOWARD, Mr. W. H. K.

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LLOYD—The services of of Mr. C. V. Lloyd, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

CARDEW, Mr. C. E., Class II., Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent, Burma State Railway, with the temporary rank of Class I., Grade 3, of the Revenue Scale.

FAULKNER—DESPEISSIS—Mr. E. T. Faulkner and Mr. J. M. A. Despeissis, assistant engineers, 1st grade, whose services was lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, are transferred to the Establishment under the control of the Administration of Burma, for employment on railways.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Nov. 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

LANG, Lieut. E. B., squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant.

WARREN, Lieut. P. H., wing officer, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster.

BAKER, Surgeon-Major O., joint civil surgeon of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of Army Headquarters Staff and establishments remaining at Simla during the winter, in addition to his other duties.

(*Nov.* 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FRASER, 2nd Lieut. W. A., officiating wing officer, on probation, 23rd Pioneeers, to be officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

ROCHE, Lieut. H. J., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Young, vacated on promotion to captain.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

BINGHAM, Lord, Lieut. G. C., to be adjutant 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, vice Lieut. W. G. Pigott, who resigns the appointment.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ELLES, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. R., R.A., to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general at Army Headquarters, vice Colonel Gatacre, officiating in command of the Mandalay district.

RIDGEWAY, Major R. K., V.C., officiating assistant quartermaster-general at Army Headquarters, to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general, vice Colonel Gatacre.

ALLEN, Captain A. J. W., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, aide-de-camp to the general officer Commanding Allahabad district, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general at Army Headquarters, vice Major Ridgeway.

CHAPLIN, Lieut.-Colonel A., assistant judge advocate-general, is appointed to officiate as deputy judge advocate-general, vice Colonel Hughes-Hallett, on furlough.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

BAYARD, Lieut. R., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent p.a.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 20.)

BROWNFIELD, Mr. C., is appointed to be a sub-deputy collector of the 4th grade.

GAYER, Mr. W. A., temporary assistant superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

HYDE, Mr. H. T., barrister-at-law, secretary to the Board of Examiners for Pleadership and Mooktiarship, is granted leave without pay for two months.

DEVENISH, Mr. J. A., assistant engineer, is posted to the Western Circle.

SALMON, Mr. A. M., P.W. Department, and district engineer of Patna, is permitted to rejoin his appointment as district engineer.

DEMELLO, Mr. C. H, assistant engineer, is posted to the South Western Circle.

COY, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, is posted to the Orissa Circle.

FRASER, Mr. L. R., assistant engineer, is posted to the Sone Circle.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 21.)

GEE, Mr. H. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Simla to the Sirsa sub-division of the Hissar district.

BRIDGES, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Shahpur to the Peshawar district, relieving Mr. C. M. Dallas, assistant commissioner, transferred.

YOUNG, Colonel G. G., commissioner, is transferred from the Jullunder to the Rawalpindi division, relieving Mr. G. Smith, officiating commissioner, transferred.

GEE. Mr. H. W., magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Sirsa sub-division of the Hissa district.

HARVEY, Lieut.-Colonel E., R.E., superintending engineer, is allowed furlough on private affairs for 319 days.

MULLALY, Mr. J. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Swat River Canal division, to the 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

FERARD, Mr. H. C., assistant magistrate, is appointed to the Muzaffarnagar district.

BROUN, Mr. J. A., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is transferred from Muzaffarnagar to Jaunpur.

FAGAN, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Etawah division, Lower Ganges Canal.

BIRD, Mr. G. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of Jhansi provincial division, vice Mr. W. G. Bligh, executive engineer, 3rd grade, transferred to Burma.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Nov. 16.)

ADAMSON, Major C. H. E., C.I.E., deputy commissioner, on his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Kyaukse district as a temporary measure.

STANDEN, Mr. B. P, C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the headquarters of the Meiktila district.

BONUS, Mr. A. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Maymyo to the charge of the Yenangyaung sub-division, Magwe district.

MOORE, Mr. R., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Yenangyaung to the charge of the Pyinulwin sub-division, Mandalay district.

GAYER, Mr. A. H., assistant superintendent of police, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for 13 months.

MACFARLANE, Mr. M. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Moulmein to the charge of the police of the Natmauk sub-division, Magwe district.

SZEZEPANSKI, Mr. L. N., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police, Myinmu division, Sagaing district.

COODE, Mr. M. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the First Circle of Superintendents as personal assistant to the superintending engineer of that Circle.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 18.)

STANBROUGH, Mr. A. W. C., deputy conservator of forests, fourth grade, is appointed to be district forest officer, South Arcot.

EVANS, Mr. H. E. G., executive engineer, fourth grade, Madras, is granted six months' extraordinary leave, on medical certificate, without pay.

MILITARY.

GATACRE, Colonel W. F., district staff officer, deputy quartermaster-general in India, who has been appointed to the officiating command of the Mandalay district, to have the local and temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed.

MCCALLY, Lieut.-Colonel A. Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, St. Thomas' Mount, is appointed to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at that station, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. Stokes, proceed on furlough.

FURLOUGHS.

LEGGETT, Lieut.-Colonel J. B., S.C., commandant 10th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year ; pension service, 33rd year, commenced Dec. 11, 1888.

STOKOE, Lieut.-Colonel R., General List, Infantry, for one year ; pension service, 28th year, commenced March 25.

LUSHINGTON, Captain E. C. M., S.C., 6th Infantry (attached 3rd Infantry), Hyderabad Contingent, for one year ; pension service, 15th year, commenced June 27.

AGNEW, Lieut. J. Vans, S.C., 3rd L.C., for one year ; pension service, 11th year, commenced Aug. 13.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders :—

JACOB, Mr. G., on being relieved by Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, to act as assistant-judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate.

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FITZMAURICE, Mr. J. D. S., on being relieved by Mr. Jacob, to act as assistant-judge and sessions judge at Poona.

CAPPEL, Mr. E. L., magistrate of the first class in the Poona District, is appointed to be the magistrate in charge of the western subdivision of that district.

SPENCE—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S., to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce, vice Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government.

ROBINSON—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of M. A. C. Robinson, L.C.E., acting sub-assistant Conservator of Forests, S.C., at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, N.C., for employment in North Thana.

MACKENZIE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Departments, during the absence of Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., on privilege leave.

FERGUSON, Mr. J. D., M. Inst. C.E., to be executive engineer, Nasik.

DUNN, Mr. G. O. W., to be executive engineer, Khandesh.

MILITARY.

LANGLEY, Brigade-Surgeon E. H. R., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 19, on a pension of £700 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval, and is granted an extra pension of £100 per annum.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BOWMAN, Surgeon-Major R., Indian Medical Service, to be Brigade-Surgeon, from Oct. 1, vice Brigade-Surgeon E. Sexton, retired.

WARDEN, Captain H. B., Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, fourth class, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for twelve months, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, fifteenth year, commencep Sept. 21.

PROUDFOOT, Captain A. W., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major.

FRANCIS, Captain J. C., Staff Corps, wing commander 5th Bombay L.I., is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, fourteenth year, commenced Feb. 12.

LESTER, Second-Lieutenant C. D., Second Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Nov. 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ROOME, Lieut. R. E., officiating squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse).

WILSON, Lieut. F. A., R.E., company officer, to be company commander, vice Lieut. Harris, deceased.

BIRDWOOD, Captain W. S., officiating second in command 3rd Bombay L.I., to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Lieut.-Colonel Scott, transferred to the 5th Bombay L.I., and Captain MacMahon, seconded for service on the Staff.

PIERS, Captain W. B., wing officer 10th Bombay L.I., to wing commander (provisionally), sub pro tem, vice Captain Birdwood. (Captain Piers will remain attached to the 10th Bombay L.I. until further orders).

SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel W., second in command, sub pro tem., 3rd Bombay L.I., to be commandant 5th Bombay L.I., vice Lieut.-Colonel R. Hannell, D.S.O., retired.

KREYER, Captain F. A. C., S.C., to be wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry.

SAULEZ, Captain P. H., wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty 20th Bombay Infantry,

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Second Lieut. E., 2nd Durham L.I., for three months, on private affairs.

WOODGATE, Major E. R. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for one year, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain A. C. MacDonnell, R.E.; Lieut. A. B. H. Drew, S.C.; Surgeon-Major L. Cameron, M.D.; Lieut. C. O. Swanston, S.C.; Lieut. C. Y. Crommelin, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. A. D. Fraser, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. D. C. W. Harrison, S.C.; Lieut. R. Williams, S.C.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—W. Lamb (Cov.), H. S. Smith (Cov.), Captain J. S. Ashby (Bo.S.C.), G. C. Aitken.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel G. W. Willock, Cav., three months; Lieut. H. S. E. Palmer, S.C., six months; Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, Inf., three months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. Thornhill, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. S. T. McEwen, thirty-two days' furlough, and to return; G. Hughes (Cov.), one month's m.c.; F. Ancell, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c; C. Roberts, six months' m.c.; K. Deighton, furlough to Feb. 21, 1890; E. St. G. Kaye, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for eighteen months.

Madras Estab.—H. T. Knox (Cov.), six months' m.c.; J. P. Davidson, nine months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. Quinn, S.C.; Captain J. F. Worlledge, S.C. Colonel D. W. Inglis, Inf.; Major E. C. Kellie, S.C.; Colonel G. F. H. Dillon, S.C.; Major E. D. F. Bignell, S.C; Lieut. G. C. Cawood, S.C.; Lieut. C. J. Wimberley, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. W. Falcon, S.C.; Lieut. R. M. Bell, S.C.; Lieut. J. H. Lowry, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. M. H. Merriman, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. T. Boase (to spend remainder of his leave in Australia), Surgeon-Major S. H. Dantra, C. E. Day, J. O. Power.

Bombay Estab.—R. Courtenay, E. M. Carrel, M. Macmillan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BURDETT—Dec. 8, at Coolfin, Banagher, King's County, the wife of Arthur Hugo Burdett, Captain 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a daughter.

YERBURGH—Dec. 10, at 27, Prince's-gate, S.W., the wife of Robert Yerburgh, M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARCHIBALD—MURRAY—Dec. 10, at Morningside Parish Church, Edinburgh, Andrew Manley Archibald, Northern Assurance Company, to Edith Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Charles Wilson Murray, of Hong Kong and Manchester.

DICKINSON—FITZHERBERT—Dec. 11, at Bakewell, Alfred Ernest Dickinson, son of the late Henry Dickinson, of Coalbrookdale, Salop, to Cicely Frances Fitzherbert, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Fitzherbert, of Somersal Herbert, Derbyshire.

HOTHAM—WARD—Dec. 10, at St. Luke's, Burton, Hants, Major John Hotham, Royal Artillery, to Rose Florence, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General the Hon. B. M. Ward.

STEWART—PEEL—Dec. 10, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, Colonel R. M. Stewart, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to Jessie, widow of the late Captain E. Peel, 14th Hussars, and daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., K.C.B., &c.

TURNER—HOCKLEY—Dec. 10, at St. Mary's, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Augustus, son of the Rev. A. Turner, Dunkirk Manor House, near Stroud, to Annie Margaret, daughter of the late Major J. J. Hockley, 104th (Royal Munster Fusiliers).

DEATHS.

HOOD—Dec. 10, at his residence, 10, Leinster-gardens, W., Charles Hood, Esq., F.R.S., of Grangewood, Upper Norwood, aged 84.

MORGAN-THOMAS—Dec. 2, at the Huts, Pembroke Dock, John Douglas Morgan-Thomas (Lieut. the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), second son of John Morgan-Thomas, of Brecon, aged 21.

RITCHIE—Dec. 7, at 27, Ashburton-road, Southsea, Major James Ritchie, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, eldest son of Jas. Ritchie, Esq., Park-circus, Glasgow.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALMEIDA—Nov. 27, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. L. D. Almeida, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., of a daughter.

BATHURST—Nov. 19, at Jullunder, the wife of Major H. Bathurst, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

BIRCH—Nov. 12, at Shillong, the wife of Major W. J. A. Birch, 6th B.L.I., of a daughter.

CLARKE—Nov. 21, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. Clarke, Deputy Collector, of a son.

FINCH—Nov. 22, at Sitapore, the wife of Lieut. E. H. F. Finch, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

FISHER—Nov. 24, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of Mr. C. A. Fisher, Bengal Police, of a son.

GRIFFITH—Nov. 22, at Kotagiri, Nilgiris, the wife of Frank Griffith, C.E. (late of Bombay), of a daughter.

GODFREY—Nov. 19, at Dhubri, Assam, the wife of G. Godfrey, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

HURST—Nov. 22, at Dhoolia, Khandeish, the wife of W. C. Hurst, of a daughter.

MACDONALD—Nov. 26, at 17, Wellington Lines, Bombay, the wife of D. Macdonald, M.D., of a daughter.

OWENS—Nov. 23, at Shedden Hall, Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut. R. L. Owens, Bedfordshire Regiment, of a daughter.

SUTTON-JONES—Nov. 18, at Ajmere, the wife of Lieut. G. Sutton-Jones, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

WACE—Nov. 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of the Rev. Walter Wace, Chaplain, of a daughter.

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WALLER—Nov. 22, at Napier-park, Calcutta, the wife of C. Pt. J Waller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALDAM—CARDWELL—Nov. 16, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Wilfred Carey, son of the late Mr. W. H. Aldam, of Folkestone, Kent, to Ellen Elsie, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Cardwell, M.R.C.S.E., Staff-Surgeon R.N.

BALDWIN—GOODALL—Nov. 14, at Christ Church, Simla, Thomas Goldsmidt Baldwin, second son of the late Captain J. H. Baldwin, H.M.'s Indian Marine, to Mabel Sophia (Minnie), second daughter of Mr. R. Donald Goodall.

CHESNEY—LAWRENCE—Nov. 14, at St. John's Church, Meerut, George M. Chesney, eldest son of the Hon. Lieut.-General G. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Royal Engineers, to Caroline Isabella, eldest daughter of A. J. Lawrence, C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service.

DEANE—GIBSON—Nov. 21, at St. Thomas's Church, Gonda, Surgeon W. Deane, I.M.S., to Constance Maynard, eldest daughter of H. W. Gibson, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Gonda.

EGERTON—ROSE—Nov. 16, at Gurdaspur, Charles Philip, youngest son of Sir Robert Egerton, K.C.S.I., to Lilian Isabel, youngest daughter of Major General Sir Hugh Rose.

PENNICOTT—HARLING—Nov. 14, at Sealkote, Edward Pennicott, third son of C. Pennicott, Baker, Singleton, Chichester, Sussex, to Isabella Elvina Harling, widow of the late Rassaldar-Major Harling, 14th Bengal Lancers.

VINCENT—MADDEN—Nov. 25, at Camp Ahmedabad, William Torrens Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel H. T. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, to Lilian Kate Wolferston, second daughter of Colonel J. M. Madden, Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

DEAKIN—Nov. 17, at Jhelum, Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Dakin, I.M.S., 34th Pioneers, aged 40.

GREGORY—Nov. 2, at Nagpore, C.P., Eliza, the wife of M. Gregory' P.W.D., aged 55.

MARSHALL—Nov. 17, at Madras, Lillian Emmeline (Lily), daughter of Major W. Marshall, Retired, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, aged 16.

STUART—Nov. 20, at Dum Dum, A. J. Stuart, The Buffs, aged 26.

WAPSHARE—Nov. 18, at Bolarum, Lorna, eldest daughter of Lieut. R. Wapshare, 3rd H.C. Cavalry, aged 5.

WRIGHT—Nov. 23, at Bangalore, Irene Mary, child of Captain and Mrs. E. L. Wright, 2nd Cavalry, H.C., aged 2.

YEATMAN—Nov. 16, at Agra, C. E. Yeatman, District Superintendent of Police, N.W.P., aged 45.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT has been ruled that officers of the Volunteer Reserve forces in India cannot command officers of the active Volunteer force.

COLONEL J. C. AUCHINLECK, R.H.A., has been placed on half-pay with effect from Nov. 20th, and permitted to proceed to England.

THE order notifying that 1st Class Station Staff Officers will in future hold their appointments for a limited term of five years and be seconded in their regiments during that time is cancelled.

LIEUTENANT H. V. L'ESTRANGE, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, who had been lying ill for some time past in Allahabad from enteric fever, died on Nov. 21. He was interred in the Cantonment cemetery the next morning.

THE Viceroy during his stay at Quetta witnessed an interesting sham fight, in which the troops stormed some of the redoubts guarding the Ghazabund Pass. The main idea was the repulse of an imaginary enemy, advancing from Kandahar, who had succeeded in forcing the western mouth of the Pass. The real strength of the position about Quetta was doubtless made apparent during the course of the mimic action.

THE following letter from the Adjutant-General in India, dated 11th November, 1889, has been published for general information:—"The Adjutant-General has the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to inform General Officers commanding that probationers for the Staff Corps who, by reason of employment on active service and consequent inability to study for the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, are desirous of having their probationary period extended should in future submit their applications six months before the expiry of their three years' probation.

THE officers of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles entertained the Resident at dinner at the United Service Club recently, to welcome him as their Honorary Colonel, to which he has been recently gazetted. Col. Ludlow, in a neat little speech, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and took advantage of the occasion to impress on his officers the advantages of cohesion. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in replying, said that the honour done him that evening would not be the least appreciated of those with which he has been greeted since his arrival in Hyderabad. His years and the cares of his office would prevent him from being much more than an "honorary" officer of the corps; but he could safely promise that all he could do in the way of recruiting and furthering the interests of the regiment he would most gladly do.

THE CHIN LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The following are the medical arrangements ordered for the Burma columns of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force:—

General hospitals for British and Indian troops and native followers will be established at Myingyan, with accommodation for 50 soldier-patients and 200 followers.

At Kalewa a field station hospital will be organised with 25 beds for British troops, 30 beds for Indian, and 120 beds for Native followers. Sick sent back through Kan and Fort White, who are not ill enough for the general hospital at Myingyan, will be treated here and returned to the front.

At Kan field hospitals will be established to give accommodation to 25 British, 25 Indian, and 60 followers. A similar hospital will be established at Haka, the former for the treatment of sick from the Southern Column and outposts situated nearer to Kan than to Pokoko, and the latter for the sick received on medical transfer certificate from the Southern Column.

The Southern Column will be fully equipped to treat its own sick and wounded, and will transfer its cases to the field hospital at Haka when they encumber its movements or they are too serious to remain at the front.

On the line of communication between Kan and Haka two rest depots will be established, each to accommodate six British and twelve Native soldiers. These will be about twenty miles apart, and will contain all the medical and commissariat equipment necessary for the patients, the reception of sick from convoys, &c., and will be formed of half-sections of No. 26 Native Field Hospital under the charge of a medical officer.

The Northern Column operating from Fort White will be equipped in all respects as the Southern Column in proportion to its strength, and will transfer the sick who may encumber its movements to the station and regimental hospital at Fort White, those requiring change of climate or unlikely to recover at Fort White being sent to the hospitals at Kalewa.

The following will be the distribution of field hospitals forming the hospital accommodation of the force:—

In reserve at Kalewa	Section C., No. 23 British	Field Hospital
	Section A., No. 26 Native	"
At Kan	Section D., No. 23 British	"
	Section B., No. 26 Native	"
At Haka	Section D., No. 17 British	"
	Section C., No. 26 Native	"

and on line of communication Section D., No. 26 Native Field Hospital.

All outposts will be furnished with suitable medical establishment and equipment on cantonment scale according to strength of garrison. A reserve medical depôt will be established at Kalewa for the purpose of expending all expended medical and surgical equipment, one-third of which will be advanced to Kan and then placed under the charge of the senior medical officer.

The following is the Medical Staff appointed to the Force:—

STAFF.

Principal Medical Officer—Brigade-Surgeon F. Howard, M.D., M.S.

MYINGYAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

British Troops.—Surgeon-Major W. T. Johnston, M.S., and Surgeon H. M. Adamson, M.B., M.S.

Native Troops and Followers.—Surgeon-Major W. M. Courtney, I.M.S., Surgeons T. W. Stewart, and R. Caston, I.M.S.

KALEWA FIELD STATION HOSPITAL.

British Troops.—Surgeon R. J. Geddes, M.S.

Native Troops and Followers.—Surgeon-Major J. Smith and Surgeon J. Moran, I.M.S.

KAN FIELD HOSPITAL.

British Troops.—Surgeon M. L. Hearn, M.S.

Native Troops.—Surgeon-Major Duncan, I.M.S.

HAKA FIELD HOSPITAL.

British Troops.—Surgeon D. Hallaran, M.S.

Native Troops and Followers.—Surgeon-Major M. Smith, I.M.S.

FIRST REST DEPOT.

Surgeon E. S. Marden, M.S.

SECOND REST DEPOT.

Surgeon W. H. Bean, M.S.

SOUTHERN COLUMN.

British Troops.—Surgeon-Major G. D. Bourke and Surgeon J. McGill, M.S.

Native Troops.—Surgeon-Major Reid and Surgeon D. Simpson, I.M.S.

NORTHERN COLUMN.

British Troops.—Surgeon M. J. Sexton, M.S.

Native Troops.—Surgeon J. P. Doyle, I.M.S.

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GARRISON AND OUTPOSTS.

FORT WHITE.

British Troops.—Surgeon F. S. LeQuesne, M.S.
Native Troops.—Surgeon F. A. Rogers, I.M.S.

MR. HUME AND THE CONGRESS.

(Morning Post.)

Mr. Hume, in his letter to the Standing Congress Committees, deals with the balance sheet and remarks:—

"You will observe that I personally have had to pay nearly Rs. 10,000 towards last year's expenses. The reason of this is that the Bombay and Poona Committees have failed, and the Bombay Committee has definitely refused to pay their contributions. For Poona there may be some extenuating circumstances to be stated, though I am not aware of such, but the case of the Bombay Committee appears to me such that I am bound to state it for the information of the country at large. When the agency was in the course of establishment in England by Mr. W. C Bonnerjee representing Bengal, Mr. Dadabbai Naoroji representing Bombay, and Mr. Eardly-Norton representing Madras, I addressed all the Standing Congress Committees, explaining the necessity of such an agency and the work that it would do, and asking each to furnish a certain sum towards the expenses of such an agency, during the then current year, 1888. All the other committees agreed, and, except Poona, *sent* the money. Bombay replied officially through their secretary, stating that they had passed a resolution to raise the money required, £100, and send it to Mr. Digby. On the faith of this assurance I authorised the expenditure of this and other sums, similarly promised, in England. Time passed, others paid up, but the Bombay Committee did not. I addressed them again and again on the subject, very mildly at first, more strongly later, and finally in the most emphatic terms I could command. I pointed out to them that this was a debt of honour—nay, that, according to recent precedents in the Calcutta High Court, the payment might even, not improbably, be legally enforced; that the money had been spent on their assurance, and that, now, either they must pay it, or I, and that as I had already paid some £500 towards this particular object, besides considerably larger sums in India for kindred objects, it would be outrageous if they left me to bear their burthen, the more so that I actually had not the money to give and should have to borrow it. The upshot of the final reply from Bombay was that they did not consider there had been any breach of faith, because all they meant by their resolution was that, if they *did* raise the money, they would send it, whereas, as a matter of fact, they were unable to raise it and thus unable to send it. Considering that several members of the committee are infinitely richer men than I am, and could each have paid the whole sum out of a single month's income without the smallest difficulty, this reply seems to me unsatisfactory.

The whole question of the agency must be brought before the Congress formally this year, but why I mention this case now is simply because it is essential that you should all understand how the case stands. We may hold Congresses here in India for ever, but unless we have an active accredited agency in London to push our views and din into the heads of the English public our wrongs and grievances we shall achieve very little. Very far from a rich man, I spend every farthing I can on your work; but I cannot give more than I have. As your general secretary, my bill for postage and printing alone comes to a larger sum than any, but a very few of you subscribe for all political purposes put together, and this is only one of many items for which I have to provide, in part or whole. I am giving up my whole time and thoughts to your cause. I have given up all my own favourite pursuits, and have given away my large collections so that nothing should distract my attention. I am growing old, and yet for months together am kept to work from daylight to dark. My countrymen here, too many of them, abuse me ceaselessly, and the Anglo-Indian papers never weary in circulating some falsehood about me or mine. Now, I care little for all this if any good is to come out of it for India; but, clearly, if you do not, in practice, support our English organisation, which is the only fulcrum on which the lever with which we are to move public opinion in England can work, all our sacrifices are vain; nothing will come of your congresses and committees and organisation here, and as regards me, individually, it is useless for me to worry and weary myself, an exile from my native country and debarred from all those pursuits and studies which to me, are life's chiefest charm, and I must just wash my hands of the matter. I am proud to say that there are hundreds amongst you for whom I have personally a firm friendship; thousands for whom individually I have alike a great respect and regard; but if all these good and worthy, men cannot so combine as to effect the raising yearly, promptly and without my having to dun you for every rupee, of the paltry sum of thirty or forty thousand rupees required for that primary essential, the English agency, then it simply means that you and I have been wrong, and our opponents who declare us unfit for self-government, right; and the sooner I give up the vain attempts of making ropes of what I have hitherto believed to be good fibre, but which, tried by the money test, seems threatening to turn out something very like sand, the better it will be for all of us.

I fear some of you will think this rather strong language, but I must speak plainly or not at all. Had it been only 1888, I might have held my peace, but here again in 1889, while Bombay has declared its inability to contribute anything, although some committees have paid up their shares, and some of them a good deal more than their shares, some to this day have not yet, so far as I am informed, remitted a farthing of the sums they agreed to contribute. It comes to this—I am willing to be stoker, I am proud to be *your* stoker, but if you will *not* furnish fuel, your engine must come to a standstill, and then, clearly, I, a veteran, lag superfluous on the stage.

I earnestly entreat you all to consider this matter carefully, and I specially entreat those committees who have not yet paid their contributions for this current year, to do so now at once. Anyhow, I have tried to do *my* duty; if there be any of you who will *not* do yours, I am sorry for it, but the fault is not mine.

LORD TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS.

The volume is dedicated to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, in lines containing the following touching passage making reference to the death of the Poet Laureate's son in India:—

"For he—your India was his Fate,
And drew him over sea to you—
He fain had ranged her thro' and thro',
To serve her myriads and the State,—

"A soul that, watch'd from earliest youth,
And on thro' many a brightening year,
Had never swerved for craft or fear,
By one side-path, from simple truth;

"Who might have chased and clasp Renown
And caught her chaplet here—and there
In haunts of jungle-poison'd air
The flame of life went wavering down;

"But ere he left your fatal shore,
And lay on that funereal boat,
Dying, 'Unspeakable' he wrote
'Their kindness,' and he wrote no more:

"And sacred is the latest word;
And now The was, the Might-have-been,
And those lone rites I have not seen,
And one drear sound I have not heard,

"Are dreams that scarce will let me be,
Not there to bid my boy farewell,
When That within the coffin fell—
Fell and flash'd into the Red Sea,

"Beneath a hard Arabian moon
And alien stars. To question why
The sons before the fathers die,
Not mine! and I may meet him soon;

"But while my life's late eve endures,
Nor settles into hueless grey,
My memories of his briefer day
Will mix with love for you and yours."

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRICHINOPOLY, DEC. 11.

Early this morning Prince Albert Victor arrived here from Tinnevelly.

His Royal Highness first inspected the rock on which the fort is situated, and then paid a visit to the famous temples on the island of Seringham, subsequently being present at a garden party.

The rock will be illuminated to-night in honour of the Prince's visit.

MADRAS, DEC. 12.

To-day Prince Albert Victor returned here from Trichinopoly.

The city was brilliantly illuminated, and a Native *fête* was held to-night.

Reuter's Agency, dated from Madras, Dec. 11, states:—"There has been a slight rainfall in the districts of Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly, but none is reported elsewhere. High prices are prevalent in the southern districts, but there are abundant supplies in the north."

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Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

ROBBERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Robbers by night are in India more troublesome to deal with and to catch than they are in the daytime; the hue and cry which is so effectual in England is seldom taken up with energy in India.

Burglars by night are a source of terror. They dig through walls; they seldom have mercy; they like to torture women. Government has disarmed the owners of property, and there are thousands of ruffians ready to imitate Tantia Bheel, who defied Her Majesty's Government for so many years.

The Punjab is only one of the Provinces of India, but in this province last year more than 22,000 burglaries were committed. Those 22,000 burglaries were committed in a country where the peasantry are very brave, Sikhs and Punjabi Mohammedans.

Is not Parliament bound to inquire into the causes which have led to such a state of things? Is it owing to the English dislike of personal government? Is it owing to the destruction of the authority of district officers by the India Office in London?

I solicit your attention to page 635 of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 20th ult. The editor quotes from the Official Report:—

"In the Rawul Pindi district violent crimes against the person and serious offences against property have risen considerably. Kohat shows a serious increase of violent crime against person and property. Bannu continues to show worse and worse results from year to year, serious offences having steadily increased under all heads."

Bannoo, or Bannu, is a district which was saved from anarchy by Sir Herbert Edwardes in 1847. Sir Herbert was appointed by the greatest Administrator India has ever had, the late Sir Henry Lawrence. Sir Henry's principle of government was to give full power and authority to those whom he selected to have charge of districts; not one of those officers proved unfaithful.

Compare the condition of Bannoo governed by Sir Herbert Edwardes with what it is now.—Your obedient servant,

Dec. 12. T.

PUNJAB STATISTICS.

There is a story told of a native official in the Punjab who on one occasion recorded a death-rate which in ten years would have depopulated the district. His attention was called to the fact, and the following year the death-rate was so reduced and the birth-rate so increased that in ten years there would have been no room for the astounding influx of babies. This too was pointed out, and the third year the figures showed the population to be stationary. Questioned again as to the explanation of these extraordinary fluctuations the accommodating official replied:—"Your Honour objected to too many deaths one year, and to too many births the next; so the third I just *made* the births and deaths equal." The story may or may not be true; but there can be no doubt that conclusions based on statistical returns have their proverbial uncertainty greatly enhanced in India. What with imperfections in registration and changes in the system of record, the seeker after truth is apt to give up his quest in the disgusted conviction that the Indian Blue-book is deeper even than the Greek philosopher's well. Take, for instance, the case of crime in the Punjab, the record of which for the past year with the Local Government's comments thereon has just been issued. For years back official reports have shown an increase in crime which was positively alarming; but now we are told that "much of the apparent increase is merely nominal, being due to the indiscriminate inclusion in the returns of cognisable cases reported direct to the Magistrates, and to the want of a simple and workable procedure for the discrimination of false cases." This may be all very true; it is the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police and of the Chief Court, and it derives probability from the fact that while the number of cases directly reported to the Magistrates rose enormously last year, the number set down as maliciously false actually decreased; but we are surely entitled to ask why the discovery was not made long ago: why the Inspector-General of Police and the Chief Court have so long suffered the criminal administration of their Province to be unduly blackened when a simple change in the existing system of record would have effectually prevented the error? In the case of vital statistics there are special circumstances which, in the case of the native population, render accuracy unattainable, at least for a long time to come; but there can be no possible reason why cases which come before the law courts of the country should be recorded as true crime when they are nothing of the sort. The Punjab Government has now, it appears, submitted proposals to the Government of India, the object of which is to put the system of recording crime on a sounder basis; but this ought to have been done long ago, and in the meanwhile there must be some doubt as to how far the actual returns ought to be discounted.

THE SEED-CORN OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Three hundred years have well-nigh passed
Since in our favoured land
Right royally there ruled a Queen
Of gracious high command;
And men of mark and wealth of mind
Were gathered round her throne,
As in this grand Victorian age
We still most proudly own.

Her great sea-captains round the world
Went forth for gain or fame,
And by their deeds of daring won
An all-enduring name,
Which neither breath of calumny
Nor headsman's cruel blade
Can cancel from the roll of worth,
Or cast into the shade.

And when the boastful might of Spain
Defiant crossed the sea,
No stronger heart in our dear land
Throbbed with its pulses free;
While valiant men who with the foe
Did battle on the deep,
Well knew their dauntless Lady Queen
Her own would bravely keep.

One thousand and six hundred* was
The year of sovereign grace
In which Elizabeth the Queen,
Of Tudor's regal race,
Vouchsafed to set her hand and seal
To that good Company
Whose Charter first gave right to trade
Beyond the Indian sea.

Into that open furrow then
An Empire's Seed-corn fell
Whose wondrous fruit the wisest men
Dreamt not nor could foretell;
For lo, unto material law
Is linked the law of mind,
And when those two together march
What victory treads behind!

Valour and wisdom won the prize
That crowned their glorious quest;
Wisdom and valour still must bind
The East unto the West;
The Seed-corn that the grand old Queen
Set with her Royal hand
An Empire is—a greater Queen
Rules with her wise command.

The glorious realm we proudly own,
So nobly, dearly won,
Is tending onward to its prime,
Though great things must be done,
From mountain range to ocean bound
Races and diverse creeds
To bind in one harmonious whole,
And meet their utmost needs.

Some sow the seed and others reap,
So teach the ages past,
But they who reap must rightly rule,
To hold the harvest fast;
All honour to the stately Queen
Who sowed that first Seed-corn,
And to the Empress-Queen whose reign
The ripening fruits adorn.

A. K.

Queen Elizabeth's Day,
[17th November] 1889.

THE Government of India have decided that a Volunteer adjutant on promotion to Major may retain the appointment until the expiry of his tenure.

* The Charter of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies" was signed by Queen Elizabeth on the 31st December, 1600.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Miss Fake, Mrs. Johns, Mr. Percy G. Scott, Mrs. Hilson, Mr. Trafford, Mr. J. Rice, Mr. T. W. Thomas, Rev. A. Crawshaw, Miss E. Rowntree, Mrs. C. Waddington, Mr. T. Creswell, Mrs. Scott. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. W. Bradshaw, Mrs. B. Preston, Mr. Teyen, Mr. J. Berry White. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Jessoe, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Singer.

For Gibraltar: Two Masters Forster, two Misses Forster, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Brockway and child, Gunner Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Willets, Private Johnston, Major Tulloch, Lieut. H. W. Briscoe, Master Buck, Miss Capel.

For Port Said: Mr. Speedie, Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Farrer.

For Ismailia: Miss M. Broderick, Mrs. and Miss McNeale, Miss Ball, Mr. E. Hulton, Mrs. Andrews. *From Brindisi*: Miss Doulton, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Capt. Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Sir John Puleston, M.P., Miss Puleston, Lady Suffield and daughter.

For Brindisi: Miss Wigston.

For Malta: Mrs. Adams and child, Miss Bates, Mr. Carey, Mr. W. H. Williams.

For Aden: Mr. S. T. Rock.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes, Mr. Nickelson.

For Bombay: *From Gibraltar*: Mr. J. M. da Silva. *From Naples* Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. J. Macpherson.

For Naples: Mr. F. A. Maberley, Miss Aline Pierre.

For Colombo: *From Naples*: Mr. Alston, Mr. Wallace.

For Malta: Mr. Newton and friend.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow and infants.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Kidder, Miss E. Brook. *From Venice*: Dr. Keatinge, two Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two ladies. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Shaw Stewart, Lord Bath, Lady Alice Shaw Stewart, Lady C. Thynne, Dr. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. and Miss Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Chase, Miss Howes, Rev. Dr. T. Tattle-Smith.

For Bombay: Mr. Winter. *From Brindisi*: Lieut.-Colonel Walter Scott, Commander Sayce, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. J. E. B. Baillie.

For Ismailia: Dr. Bonar.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) *From Venice*: Mr. G. A. Ruppell.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Crabbie.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pendlebury. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smyth, Mr. J. Norbury, Mr. F. Mangles, Mr. Starwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Watson, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Kennison, Mr. Sildy, Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. G. M. Morgan. *From Port Said*: Mr. Agelasto.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. H. Jackson, three Misses Pontifex, Miss Caddick, Miss Hawksley, Miss Thiedmann, Rev. Bradley Abbot and two ladies, Major Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leatham. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. G. W. Harris. *From Brindisi*: Miss Cane.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. MacMaster and family.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. P. Urquhart, Mrs. Richardson and child.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. H. Cumming and infant.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell, Mr. Hillward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mr. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Holmwood, Mrs. Sedgwick. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Messerey.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Fairley.

For Colombo: Sir W. H. Gregory.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 20.

For Ismailia: Rev. and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Wales. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.

For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley, Countess Waldegrave and son. *From Venice*: Mr. Thos. Gardner and son, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Perkins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel, Mr. and Lady W. Biddulph.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. Crommelin, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Davis, Brigade-General Knowles.

For Calcutta: *From Venice*: Mr. J. Maitland Kirwan.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. Hilder.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. R. P. Lomas. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. G. Ainslie, M.P., Mrs. Ainslie.

For Bombay: Mr. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two infants, Misses Thomson and Plumbe. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. E. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hirschorn, Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 23; from Naples, Feb. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowring, Mr. C. C. and Miss Bowring.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. D. Low, Mr. and Mrs. R E. Nelson and two infants, Mr. Andrew Glen.

For Naples: Mrs. and Miss Kays.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Jan. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 3.

For Ismailia: Lord and Lady E. Churchill.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Jan. 30; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Sutherland.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Naples: Miss Townsend, Miss Hardman.

For Port Said: Dr. Carson and party.

For Bombay: *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Col. W. H. Wilson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant, Miss J. MacCartie, Major and Mrs. O. V. Boddy and two children, Mrs. W. J. Pickance and infant, Mr. Edgar Adey.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mytton, Miss M. H. Skelton, Miss Mabel Livesay, Mr. R. A. Simpson, Miss Crichton.

For Naples: Miss Constance Martin.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth, three Misses Booth, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. W. T. Burrows.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Jan. 16.

For Colombo: Mr. C. M. Harbord.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Karamania*, to sail Dec. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis Fray, Mr. Scott, Mr. Gristweit.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Miss Alcock, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Newall, child, infant, and ayah.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. Bromley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Lieut. G. S. Hogge, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Leith Ross and two children.

For Kurrachee: Major A. S. and Mrs. McRae, Capt. A. F. Hogge, two Misses Hogge, Capt. and Mrs. Worlledge, Miss Dolman, Capt. J. E. Dewar, Mr. E. Dumolo.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Two Misses Conway-Gordon, Major and Mrs. Dacres Thomas.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. G. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Arnot and three children, Miss Chester, Surg.-Major J. T. B. Bookey, Lieut. J. Rutherford Clark.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Devereux, Mr. W. Hickman.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 18.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, from Liverpool, Dec. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. F. Dunbar, Mr. Andrew Whitelaw.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Liverpool, Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Rev. Wm. McCulloch, Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. Hill, Mr. C. M. Miller, Mr. Jassop, Mr. Rettie, Mr. G. Thomson, Mr. Veitch, Mr. S. Smith, Miss McCutcheon, Mr. McK. Warr, Mrs. Warr, Miss Williams, Mr. F. Stevenson, Mr. Souter, Mrs. Souter, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. Kirby, Mr. D. G. Allen, Mr. R. A. McLintock.

Per Austro-Hungarian s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Dec. 22.

Mr. and Miss Masters, Capt. and Mrs. MacKintosh.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. C. Gadd, at Bombay, Nov. 25.

From London: Mrs. Tiens, Mr. R. Terard.

From Naples: Mr. Tiens, Hon. C. H. Hill, Mrs. Hill.

From Brindisi: Mr. Swaine, Mr. Fortune, Mr. Lang, Mr. Kingscombe, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. H. Terard.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. Fraser, at Brindisi, Dec. 8.

From Aden: Mr. H. Barrett.

From Bombay: Mr. H. Smidt, Mr. R. S. Ray, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Williams, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Warner, Mr. Ludovici. *For London*: Mr. R. Williams.

From Ismailia: *For London*: Mr. and Mrs. Webber, Messrs. J. and H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Challis, Mr. Earnshaw.

From Port Said: Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Morretti, Mr.

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Gabung, Mr. Wishening, Capt. Eggaing. *For London*: Rev. J. Thomas, Mr. Ormiston, Miss E. Shaw.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, from Bombay, Nov. 29.

For London: Mrs. Childers and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Clubbe, Sister Katherine, Mr. J. Gabbott, Col. E. Harvey, Miss Blanche B. Robinson, Miss Mabel Patterson, Mrs. Davies and infant, Mrs. Candy and three children, Mrs. Bulkley and infant, Miss Grace Hawkins, Rev. Dr. Gleeson, Mr. Hendy, Miss Clara Robinson, Miss Langford, Miss Young, Miss Marsh, Miss Thorogood, Miss O. Miller, Mr. John Samborne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pendlebury, Mr. E. G. Wood, Mrs. A. R. Lane, Mr. R. P. Sellon, Mr. William Drew.

For Brindisi: Rev. Sir J. Phillips, Bart., Lady Phillips, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Woodburn, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Vibart, Mrs. A. G. Begbie, Mrs. Nairne, Colonel McNaughton, Col. T. Graham, Mrs. Stuart and infant, Mr. L. F. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. James, Rev. W. E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Craik, Miss Craik, Col C. H. Palmer, Mrs. and two Misses Ezra, Mr. Leveroy, Mr. Colin F. Campbell, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Mr. Mudge, Col. M. M. Bowie, Capt. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. J. D. Clark, Mr. G. F. Kilner, Mr. J. L. Walker, Lieut. E. Eardly-Wilmot, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. Cushney.

For Ismailia: Mr. C. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Macdonald.

For Suez: Mr. John Black.

For Aden: Mr. Sorabjee Pochajee.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, from Bombay, Dec. 6.

For London: Mr. R. W. P. King.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. Heriot, Rev. V. Kinsman, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Windower. For Marseilles: Mr. De Zoete.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Parramatta*, Capt. R. G. Murray, R.N.R, from London, Dec. 12; from Brindisi, Dec. 23.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Fleming. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. H. B. Beresford, Mr. B. Scott, Earl of Kerry, Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. R. O. Hart, Mr. Pickering Clarke.

For Malta: Mr. R. de Chichester, Mr. McN. and two Misses Love, two Misses Crawley, Master Crawley, Miss Paterson, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Hutton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bather, Miss Moriarty.

For Calcutta: Mr. Fakey.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant, Lieut.-Colonel R. Lynch Stanton.

For Brindisi: *From Gibraltar*: Professor and Mrs. Elgar, Mr. Gordon Miller.

For Alexandria: Capt. and Miss Way, Miss Phelp, Mr. Fehr, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven, Miss Staniland, Miss Crombie, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. Craven, Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. Priestley, M.P., Mr. W. McColleugh, Mr. A. G. Tingle, Miss Squarey, Mrs. Maitland Kirwan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Miss Blackley, Mr. Antoni, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. and Miss Martin-Atkins, Miss Horne, Dr. Crookshank. *From Venice*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dennistoun, Count and Countess Hans Einsedel and party. *From Malta*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Purvis.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Mathews.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Moore and infant, Mr. Woodward.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. A. E. Loggin, from London, Dec. 12; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and child, Mr. Philip Barlow, Messrs. James (3). *From Port Said*: Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Beatty. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. Hewitt.

For Bombay: Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Underwood, Mr. Patullo, Mr. H. E. Winter, Mr. H. S. Close, Mr. A. Hullah, Mr. F. Clough, Mr. W. H. Escott, Mr. Williamson, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Mangen, Mr. Ingham, Mr. J. G. Walker, Mr. Maughan, Mr. Curnow. *From Naples*: Miss Forrest, Mr. J. Macpherson, Sir Henry and Lady Meredyth.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. L. Bell, Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Rev. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Willett, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. Gemmell, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Kirk, Miss Marston, Miss Harris, Miss Webber, Rev. O. Bodding, Mr. and Miss Jenkins, Mr. Coltam, Mr. H. W. Scott, Mrs. Jenson and child, Mr. J. Collin, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Hay and three children, Mr. A. Pike. *From Naples*: Col. McNeil. *From Ismailia*: Mr. A. Spicer.

For Ismailia: Miss Horn, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Ranken, Miss Stodart, Mr. R. G. Watson, Mr. Gartside, Mr. H. Wrigley, Hon. J. R. and Mrs. Gowan, Mr. J. Strachan. *From Naples*: Miss E. Robinson, Miss Sangar, Mr. W. Beaumont, M.P., Miss Beaumont, Mr. Beaumont, jun., Mr. Maclaren.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Cunningham and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and son, Lieut. Pearce-Serocold.

For Port Said: Mrs. Brind.

For Naples: Mrs. Bayley and friend.

For Madras: Dr. W. Blanchard, Mr. Walton.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Canterbury*, from Liverpool, Dec. 7.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Purchase, Rev. C. M. and Mrs. Miner and two children, Mrs. James Sunderland, Mr. Girling, Mr. J. Luff, Mr. D. G. Russell.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, sailed Dec. 12.

For Bombay: Miss E. M. Leeds, Mr. James May, Mr. C. H. Graham.

For Suez: Dr. Howie. *From Port Said*: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stothert, Miss Stothert, Miss Grace McKinnon.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	17 Dec. 1890.
Crocodile...	—	Q'nstown —	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec. 1890.	2 Jan.
Serapis ...	18 Dec. 1890.	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown 21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
Euphrates ..... (Calls Aden.)	—	— 1890.	—	10 Dec.	19 Dec.
Malabar	28 Dec. 1890.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

MEETING OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The usual half-yearly meeting of the Madras Railway Company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday afternoon, some difficulty being found in forming a quorum. In the course of his address, the Chairman, Mr. G. Noble Taylor, said that they had again the satisfaction of presenting to the proprietors a record of continual and marked improvement in the traffic operations of the railway. There was a material increase both in the number of passengers and in the tonnage of goods carried during the past half-year, as well as in the receipts from these sources. The accounts—which showed a guranteed dividend on the capital equal to £3 7s. 8d. per cent.—were then analysed at some length, and suggested improvements discussed. Finally, the Chairman read a letter from the military secretary of Prince Albert Victor to Lord Connemara, stating that the Prince was entirely satisfied with the admirable arrangements which had been made by the company for his journey and arrival at Madras. The report was then adopted unanimously.

SWEDISH ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

Early this year the Swedish Export Association despatched Herr v. Bildt to India, to endeavour to establish direct business relations between that country and Sweden. Herr Bildt has now rendered an account of his work, from which it appears that his success in Bombay, Madras, and Burma has not been very great, but that in Calcutta he was more fortunate. He found, however, the competition of English houses, with settled connections at home, very great, but succeeded in arranging with certain native houses for a direct import. His difficulties as regards iron and steel were the greater as the natives believed that Swedish iron was made in England. Herr Bildt, therefore, advises that all Swedish iron should be marked "made in Sweden." The Swedish manufactures most in demand are bar iron, agricultural implements, horseshoes, and horseshoe nails. Although Herr Bildt is of opinion that a fair direct trade may be established between Sweden and India, he considers that it cannot be fully developed unless a direct line of steam communication between the two countries is established, agents appointed, and banking relations formed—conditions all of which, in our opinion, require much time to create.—*Iron*.

THE Nizam's Government has just founded scholarships amounting in all to Rs. 5,000 for distribution among deserving Mahomedan students, whose means will not permit them to obtain higher education. They will be tenable all over India.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 98⅝	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent	103	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100⅞	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	965
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	... 125 ...	—
Abort	all	... 18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	... 100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	... nil. ...	265
Bellary	1,100	... nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	... 20 ...	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	... 16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880	... 25 ...	425
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	... 12 ...	100
East India	1,000	... 130 ...	1,120
Fort	8,500	... 100 ...	1,475
French	all	... 60 ...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	... — ...	—
Khangaum	450	... 45 ...	360
Mercantile	125	... 7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	... 20 ...	420
Munmar M.	all	... 40 ...	200
New Berar	500	... 35 ...	510
New Indian	125	... 10 ...	95
Prince of Wales ...	400	... 30 ...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	... — ...	—
Sassoon	500	... — ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	... 120 ...	1,150
Sind	750	... 50 ...	465
Volkart	all	... 75 ...	6.5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	... 90 ...	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing	500	... 15 ...	300
Alliance Spinning ...	all	... 30 ...	530
Albert Edward Mills...	500	... 20 ...	375
Anglo-Indian	100	... 3 ...	85
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	... — ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	... - ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	... 25 ...	710
Central India	500	... 45 ...	1,200
Coorla Mills	1,000	... 40 ...	470
D. Spinning... ...	all	... -- ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	... 50 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	... 25 ...	690
Framjee Petit	1,000	... 25 ...	645
Golam Baba	400	... — ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	... 20 ...	136
Hindustan	1,000	... 35 ...	760
Hinguighat Mill ...	500	... — ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	... 25 ...	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	... 25 ...	580
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	... 50 ...	925
James Greaves ...	500	... 25 ...	760
Jaffer Ali	500	... — ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	... 45 ...	920
Khandeish	1,000	... 50 ...	580
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	... 25 ...	410
Leopold	100	... 5 ...	150
Madras United ...	1,000	... 100 ...	2,025
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	... — ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	... 50 ...	1,150
Mazagon	250	... 5 ...	120
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	... 75 ...	1,625
Nulgam	100	... — ...	—
National	1,000	... — ...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	... 25 ...	670
Oriental	625	... 15 ...	390
Parell	400	... — ...	—
People of India ...	250	... -- ...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	... — ...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	... 25 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	... 60 ...	1,280
Soonderdas	1,000	... 30 ...	400
Southern India ...	500	... 15 ...	150
Southern Mahratta ...	200	... 12½ ...	290
Victoria Mills	1,000	... 35 ...	380
Western India ...	1,000	... 25 ...	510

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5 6	—	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	87
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrachee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	360
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,900
Treacher and Co.	90	1,295
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—November 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 11	to	98 12
4½ of 1870 (1885)	— 0	to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	102 8	to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 8	to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102 0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105 0	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	102 8	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102 8	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103 4	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103 4	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902)	99 0	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	164	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	130	to	—
Mussoorie	100	105	to	106
National of India...	£12½	165	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	25	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	180	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	103	to	104
Bengal Coal	100	1,780	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s.6d.	14⅞	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4½	to	4⅝
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	80	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	380	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	62	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	107	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	105	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	112	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90	to	91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138	to	139
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	172½	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	68	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	195	to	—
Gourepore	100	125	to	126
Great Eastern Hotel	100	80	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	119	to	120
India General Steam Navigation	100	99	to	90
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	73	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	150	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	103	to	104
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	198	to	200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64	to	—
Riverside Press	100	79	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	91	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	90	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	108	to	109

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	60	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	60	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	52	to	—
Do. contributory	80	36	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	190	to	195
Do. contributory... ...	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	38	to	—
Central Cachar	200	100	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32	to	33
Chota Nagpore	100	25	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Darjiling	100	140	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	55	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	93	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)	100	52	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	80	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	39	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	27	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	82	to	83
Indian Terai	500	00	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100	per		
Kornafull (Chittagong)	60	66	to	68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	85	to	—
Do. contributory	200	65	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	105	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	10	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32	to	33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	53	to	54
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	103	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.		
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	86	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61	to	62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72	to	73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation		
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103	to	104
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	192	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—December 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...		100½	to	101
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931		107½	to	107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...		—	to	—
4 India Enfaced Paper		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1885		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1903		—	to	—
4½ Ceylon, 1882		105	to	107
4 Do. 1886-90		106	to	108
4½ Mauritius, 1881		104	to	106
6 Do. 1895-96		110	to	115
4 Do.		102	to	104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...		107	to	109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	119	to	121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	134	to	137
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122	to	124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102	to	105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	130	to	135

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	93	to	96
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5	to	5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	134	to	136
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24	to	24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	24	to	24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	28	to	29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	114	to	116
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	170	to	172
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	147	to	149
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	138	to	140
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	131	to	133
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	102	to	105
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½	to	24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27½	to	28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132	to	134
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114	to	116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	119	to	121
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Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100	to	102
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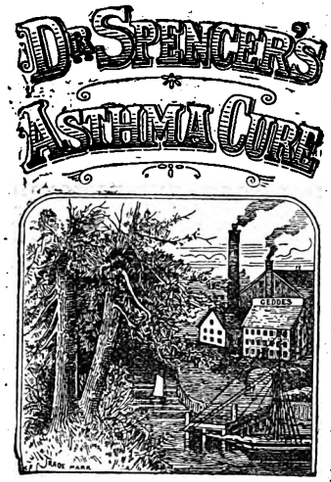
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 6th Dec.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 4th Dec.; and from Calcutta to the 4th Dec.

TWO meetings of the Legislative Council were to be held in Calcutta before the Christmas holidays, one on the 13th and the other on the 20th Dec. At the former the Central Provinces Municipal and Sanitary Bills were to be passed.

THE new Biluchistan Regulations, as settled by Mr. Scoble and Mr. Hutchins in communication with Sir Robert Sandeman, will, after passing through the Foreign Office, be enacted by the Governor-General in Council. Under these European British subjects will come under the jurisdiction of the Punjab Chief Court.

THE Select Committee on the Indian Railways Bill, the most important measure now on the legislative anvil, will resume work in Calcutta very shortly. The Committee as now composed consists of Mr. Scoble, Sir Charles Elliott, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Steel, and Sir D. M. Petit, and is to be strengthened by the addition of Mr. Robert Crosthwaite. The Bill will probably be passed in March.

AT the approaching Census Conference Mr. Denzil Ibbetson will represent the Punjab, Mr. White the North-West, Mr. Drysdale the Central Provinces, Mr. Bourdillon Bengal, and Mr. Coppleston Burma. Mr. F. A. Baines, Census Commissioner, who represents Bombay, will preside. The above gentlemen assisted at the Census of ten years ago, and after giving the Commissioner the benefit of their experience on that occasion with a view to shaping his plans for the coming one, will make way for younger men. The business of enumeration will probably commence two or three months in advance of February, 1891.

THE Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne left Lahore on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27th. Their Excellencies travelled straight through by special train to Calcutta, arriving there on Saturday morning. Before leaving Lahore the Viceroy gave an interview to the members of the Kashmir Council of Regency, including Rajas Amar Singh and Ram Singh, the Maharaja's brothers.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR has during the past week been entertained at Mysore, where he also witnessed some interesting elephant-catching operations, and enjoyed some shooting. His Royal Highness left the State on Monday for Courtallum, where he arrived on Dec. 4th.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has returned to Bombay from Aden, where he went a few days ago on inspection duty.

AMONGST the arrivals in India are the Right Hon. Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers.

LORD CONNEMARA was to proceed on another tour on Dec. 19th. Cocanada and Godavery will be visited, and his Excellency returns to Madras on Jan. 3rd.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN was to leave Allahabad for Benares about Dec. 19th. A durbar was to be held at Ramnagar on the 21st., at which his Honour would instal the new Maharaja. Sir Auckland will also investigate on the spot the nature and scope of the drainage and water-supply scheme.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, Public Works Member, has arrived in Calcutta, also General Chesney.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE arrived in Calcutta on Dec. 2nd, and left for Burma on the arrival of the English mail.

MR. A. P. MACDONNELL, Home Secretary, intends taking eight months' leave from April next.

MR. JUSTICE ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER, whose health has been failing for some time past, will resign his seat in the Calcutta High Court at Christmas.

MAJOR-GENERAL COLLEN, Military Secretary, has been detained in Bombay for some days by a sharp touch of fever. He is, however, convalescent again, and is now in Calcutta.

MR. C. J. LYALL, on the return of Mr. MacDonnell from Burma by the second week of this month, reverts to his appointment in Assam.

MR. C. R. HAWKINS resigns the Bengal Civil Service from the 8th of November.

MR. J. W. NEILL is gazetted to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Robert Crosthwaite continuing in the Legislative Council during the whole Calcutta Session.

MR. HARVEY JAMES, Secretary in the Legislative Department, returns in time for the first Council meeting on Dec. 13th.

THE Additional Commissionership of Benares, sanctioned for a term of six months, came to a close at the end of last month, and is not to be renewed. Mr. J. H. Twigg, who has been holding the appointment, upon its abolition takes refuge in privilege leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COLLETT, who has just returned from England, will consult with the Bengal authorities regarding the precautionary measures necessary on the Cachar frontier against the Lushais before proceeding to take up his command in Assam.

A MELANCHOLY tragedy occurred at Dessa on Nov. 25th. It appears that Colonel Heyland, 1st Bombay Lancers, hearing that a sowar was running amuck in the lines, rode down to the spot, and, meeting the man, fired at him, but missed. The sowar then fired, wounding Colonel Heyland mortally. The sowar had previously shot the Ressaldar-Major, who died the same day, and the Native Adjutant, who is doing well. Colonel Heyland was buried with full military honours, the whole station attending the funeral. His loss, independent of the manner of it, will long be regretted in the Bombay army.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR has visited a number of towns in the Madras Presidency during the past week, and has everywhere met with a most cordial reception.

AT the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, held at Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on Dec. 2nd, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was presented with the patent of his appointment as Honorary Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

AN attempt has been made upon the life of Sir Asman Jah. No particulars have transpired even at Hyderabad, except that the would-be-assassin is in custody, and that the whole matter is to be immediately investigated.

ONE of the questions connected with Upper Burma, which is likely to come up for disposal shortly, is the future organisation of the military police battalions. Local regiments may possibly be formed out of the material available as the force is reduced.

A SCHEME for administrative reorganisation in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, as submitted by the local Government, is now under consideration by the Government of India.

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THE Leprosy Bill is not likely to be brought up for some time, as the authorities consulted have not all replied.

TANTIA BHEEL was hanged on Wednesday morning, Dec. 4th. He ascended the scaffold firmly.

A REPORT has been received from Khatmandu that the powder-room in the Nepal Government magazine there blew up on the 21st ult., and that nine persons were seriously injured in the explosion.

NEWS has been received in Cashmere of Captain Younghusband's safe arrival at Gilgit after a most difficult and adventurous journey.

THE Chinese Amban is still at Rinchagong waiting to see if the Government of India reopen Sikkim negotiations, and Mr. Hart will remain at Darjeeling.

AN application is being made, on behalf of the Sikh community of the Punjab, for permission to present an address to H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor on the occasion of his visit to Lahore.

NOTES.

IF Prince Albert Victor disappointed the courtiers of Bombay by making his appearance in their harbour six hours before he was expected he has made up for the undue haste by arriving several hours too late at Rangoon. This, however, was owing to no want of punctuality—that pride of Princes—on his part, but owing to the angry weather. However, he received, of course, a splendid welcome, and found a prosperous and contented Native population ready to receive him with acclamation as the grandson of their Queen-Empress and their, possibly, future King. He will eat his Christmas dinner at Mandalay, where peace and progress reign too. What better answer than this fact can be given to the cavillers against annexation, and to all the false prophets who predicted evil as the consequence of British interference in Upper Burma?

THE other latest news from India will be found in the telegram from the *Times'* correspondent wired from Calcutta yesterday. It is a matter of regret to hear of backward legislation such as that attributed to the Bengal Legislative Council; but it is to be hoped that the vigorous protests made by the Commercial members will have the desired effect.

THE MAHARAJA OF DHURBHANGA has thrown in his lot with the Congress agitators because they have promised to agitate for an extension of the Permanent Settlement. Here is a change of front indeed! What will his friend Sir Roper Lethbridge say to this?

WE do not know, says the *Pioneer*, how far the *Bombay Gazette* may be in the confidence and councils of the Congress; but according to that paper's statement, as summarised in the telegrams, of the programme of the forthcoming meeting, the National party means to start this year on an entirely new line. Arms Act repeal, Native Volunteers, and the like are to be altogether in the background; the magazines of physical forces and the possession of the keys thereto will be ostracised subjects. Instead we are to have discussions on an Imperial guarantee for the Indian debt, on the reimposition of the customs, the abolition of the silver-plate duties, with, of course, the Legislative Councils as a *pièce de résistance*. A great advance in sanity, no doubt; but what a colourless contrast beside the gorgeous hues of the *Star in the East* and the *Old Man's Hope*. And will the same minds that were allured by these care to go on devoting their time and money to the ventilation of the lifeless matters of political economy?

THE same paper has the following:—"The Bombay merchants had some time ago to memorialise Government regarding the needlessly vexatious and injurious manner in which the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Acts were enforced in Bombay, and from all we can learn Calcutta will be compelled to take a similar step. One merchant, for instance, recently had a consignment of expensive silks and satins imported, cut, as is the use with goods of this sorts, in dress lengths. The Customs officials had the boxes opened, and insisted on stamping the number of yards on each piece. The goods were then folded, and the grease of the stamp penetrated the folds, with the result that the consignment was utterly ruined. It is intolerable that traders should be subjected to loss in this fashion. The Merchandise Marks Act was a very necessary measure, but it was never intended to operate as an instrument of annoyance and injury. It is to be hoped that Government will instruct the Customs authorities at Calcutta to exercise a little more care and discrimination in their work. A hint of this sort had a good effect in Bombay, and it would certainly seem to be time to repeat the experiment in Calcutta."

THE *Englishman* makes the following reference to a recent incident:—"Mr Justice Parsons has explained that he went to Mr. King's dinner under the impression that it was not to be of a political character, and that there would be no attack on the policy of Government. After reading the full report of the proceedings it is difficult to see how Mr. Justice Parsons can excuse his extraordinary conduct; but in the light of his "explanation" it would almost seem as if he had set himself deliberately to bring discredit upon his entertainers. Mr. Justice Scott and the other speakers were strongly of opinion that nothing had been said that could be construed into an offence, and we are glad to hear that several prominent members of the Bombay Civil Service have made it known that they disclaim all sympathy with the judicial protestant. These Civilians have written expressing pain and regret at the incident, and, indeed, in doing this they are not going too far, for the interruption may well be held to cast a reflection upon the good sense and good breeding of all who are likely to be in any way associated with the touchy, wrong-headed judge. It may well be asked how it was that Mr. Justice Parsons, who is such a stickler for the forms of propriety, refused to fall in with the views of his brother judges, preferring to act in haughty independence, and to abandon his learned brothers to the general disgrace. His friends, however, must allow Mr. Justice Parsons some credit for a farcical vein of humour; it is a new and daring idea for a High Court Judge to figure as the Jenny Geddes of the Civil Service. If he had appeared in his robe and armed himself with a 'cutty stool' the dramatic effect would have been perfect. On the whole, the incident is likely to be food for the hilarity of the Uncovenanted for some time to come, and also to some extent of chagrin to the members of the judicial joker's own service."

Palmam qui meruit ferat is a motto oftener quoted than acted upon by the distributors of honours and patronage in high quarters. It certainly was not acted upon in the case of the late General Paton, and our readers will, we think, readily endorse the views which a contemporary has put forward on this point:—"General J. S. Paton, Bengal Staff Corps, wore five war medals, and had been twenty-seven times mentioned in despatches for his services in the Gwalior, Sutlej, Punjab, Afreedee (1850), and Mutiny Campaigns, in all of which he took an active part; yet he died a simple C.B. How different must the record have been of the honours and rewards for the campaigns that preserved to us our Indian Empire from the big distributions which nowadays follow every little action! One is not disposed to grudge soldiers their decorations, &c.; but in honouring the warriors of Egypt and the Soudan, men like General Paton, hidden away in the obscurity of retirement, are apt to be forgotten, notwithstanding their well-established claims. Considering the large number of meritorious officers there are for whom there is no prospect of recognition under the present system, it would be a gracious act on the part of the Sovereign to issue a special *Gazette*—to mark the services of those sur-

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vivors of the old campaigns, who would otherwise be shut out from all hope of promotion in and appointment to the several orders of knighthood. A man who was twenty-seven times mentioned, and filled the important office of Quartermaster-General in India, deserved a better fate than to die a C.B."

THE following, if *non vero*, is at all events *ben trovato*:—A Burman barrister in Rangoon, who applied some time ago for a license to possess a gun, but who was refused a license on the ground that he was not a landholder, has purchased a piece of land in the Burmese cemetery measuring six feet by three. He is now entitled to obtain a license.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 22.

At the last meeting of the Indian Legislative Council Mr. Hutchins obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Writing, Press, and Books Act. The object is to follow the English law in requiring publishers to make a free presentation to Government of all their publications. The existing law of payment by Government had, he said, led to extortion, as fictitious prices had been placed on worthless books for the sole purpose of obtaining those prices from the Government. The Council has adjourned for a fortnight.

At a meeting of the Bengal Council yesterday the President, in opening the session, said new rules had been drawn up for the disposal of business which it would be necessary for a special committee to consider and report upon. The only important measure likely to occupy the time of members and lead to protracted discussion was his Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the port of Calcutta. The report of the special committee on this Bill has been presented. The two commercial members have written minutes of dissent, protesting against the principle of confiscation and spoliation sought to be legalised and confirmed by the Bill. Mr. Moore points out in a very forcible minute the inequitable and mischievous character of the power proposed to be conferred on the Commissioners in all cases of extension of the port to remove and destroy all buildings which may have been erected prior to such extension without formal sanction by the local government and without making any compensation. This power of arbitrary confiscation, he says, would be a serious blow dealt at commercial interests, and would imperil mills and other commercial property exceeding in value 1,00,00,000 rupees. Corporations are proverbially high-handed, and the callous conduct of the Government in like cases in the past by no means justifies unlimited confidence in their commercial justice in the future.

Public opinion will fully support this protest. It is by measures of crude legislation of this character that trade and industries are so frequently disorganised, and the employment of English capital in India is discouraged. The Port Commissioners are already clothed with excessive and arbitrary powers, which have been jealously criticised by the public for some time. Instead of extending these powers the present opportunity should be seized to reduce and more rigidly limit the possibilities of their abuse.

The Maharajah of Benares was installed by the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday amidst public rejoicings. Large numbers of guests were entertained, and the event was celebrated by an evening party at the Naudesav Kothi. The memory of the late Maharajah is held in great respect and veneration by both Natives and Europeans.

The Maharajah of Durbhanga has thrown in his lot with the native Congress agitators, for the lofty patriotic reason that better terms are more likely to be extorted from the Government by siding with the Opposition than by supporting the Executive, in addition to which the Congress leaders have promised landowners, if they will join the movement, to agitate for an extension of the permanent settlement. It is amazing that the Maharajah, who hitherto has enjoyed the reputation of being sagacious and high-minded, should have fallen into so patent a pitfall, and, actuated by principles of the very narrowest self interest, should have consented to join the ranks of a class of men whose principles and preachings are entirely hostile to the vested interests and established privileges of his order.

The occasion on which the Maharajah proclaimed the grounds of his conversion was the recent meeting of Behar landholders. In the course of his speech, when protesting against the rumoured intention of the Government to promote education by means of an educational cess, he said those who thought they would get concessions from the Government by not joining the Congress would find themselves mistaken. The Talookdars of Oude abstained as a body from joining the last Congress, but the Patwari Cess Act was shortly after passed. The Congress intended to pass a resolution favouring the extension of the permanent settlement to those parts of India where it was not now in force; thus those who feared the Congress programme as radical and as inimical to the interests of the landholders would find that the Congress was a better respecter of vested rights under the permanent settlement than others. He could see no reason, therefore, why landholders should not join the movement.

Sir Madhava Rao has issued a circular letter strongly urging marriage reform and recommending the educated community to memorialise the Government to clothe the results of their efforts with legislative sanctions. It is felt by many leading Natives that the existence of the horrible custom of child marriage is an affront, not only to the first principles of civilisation, but is in direct violation of the ordinary laws of morality and humanity, and that the Government would be equally justified in suppressing its abuses as in dealing with the social crime of widow cremation.

The famous Tirupati Temple prosecution still continues. It has already lasted ten days. Twenty-six witnesses have been examined, and fourteen remain. The witnesses for the defence number 120.

At the Bombay Central Rifle Meeting the Durham Light Infantry carried off the Civil Service and Bombay Cups, the Lancashire Fusiliers the Musketry Cup, the Royal Fusiliers the Volunteer Cup, S Battery Royal Horse Artillery Lord Wantage's Cup and the Duchess of Connaught's prize, the Durham Light Infantry the Rao of Cutch's prize, and the Lancaster Regiment the Commander-in-Chief's prize. The Lancashire Fusiliers' gold medal was won by Private Pocock, of the Royal Fusiliers.

The selected auxiliary cavalry concentrate at Lahore on January 20, and will eventually proceed to the cavalry camp at Meinohi.

In compliance with the request of the Cashmere Council the services of Colonel Neville Chamberlain have been placed at their disposal for two years, in order that he may assist in the reorganisation of the Cashmere Army. This will probably lead to the abolition of compulsory service. Colonel Chamberlain will be directly controlled by and will be responsible to the Cashmere Council.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is making preparations for an extensive system of telegraphic intercommunication. This may probably lead later to railway construction.

A serious gunpowder explosion occurred recently at Bhiwandi; twenty-two persons were injured.

The Calcutta Trades Association has written to the Government urging the immediate repeal of the duties on silver plate, and the abolition of the objectionable system of compulsory hall-marking.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the Government proposal to extend the income-tax to profits on goods consigned by non-residents to agents in India. It is pointed out that these consignments only represent a fraction of the general business, whereas at present the balance of profit on the aggregate year's transactions in all directions constitutes the taxable profit. A gain may be made in Calcutta, but this may be exceeded by a loss in Melbourne. To tax Calcutta profits would, in such a case, compel a non-resident to pay income-tax on an ultimate loss. It will greatly prejudice Indian trade if the Government persist in giving effect to this proposal, and will excite considerable opposition and dissatisfaction.

The advance of the Lushai column has been impeded by an outbreak of cholera amongst the coolies. Prompt measures have been adopted to stamp out the disease by rigid segregration and the burning of infected sheds. General Tregear left for Fort Lungleh yesterday. The latest orders and the distribution of the force are as follows:—To make a road to Haka and to punish the Jahoota, half a company of Sappers, 160 of the 9th Bengal Infantry, a wing of the 2nd and a wing of the 4th Goorkhas, 600 of the Bombay Pioneers, and 100 Frontier Police. To punish the northern tribes, half a company of Sappers, 400 of the 2nd Goorkhas, 250 of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, and 100 of the Bombay Pioneers. This column is under the command of Colonel Skinner. The line of communication from Rangamati to Lungleh will be held by the 3rd Bengal Infantry. The Howlongs have acknowledged our supremacy and are assisting in road-making. The route, therefore, of the northern column will pass through the territory of active allies up to within one day's march of Lienpangu.

The Indian Government have refused to reopen the case of the dismissed Bombay Native officials. In rejecting the appeals the Government letter to the Bombay Government says:—"There is no reason given in your letter why the appeals have been forwarded." The letter then proceeds to

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give argumentative reasons for the refusal of the Government to entertain the appeals.

Mr. Curwen, the popular and able editor of the *Times of India*, has been appointed by Royal decree a Knight of the Swedish Order of Vasa.

Professor Forrest, who has been so successful in editing the official records of Bombay, has been appointed by the Government of India to examine and report upon the valuable collection of historical records which up to this time have remained scattered over the various offices without any systematic attempt to arrange them for reference and publication.

BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 22.

Prince Albert Victor arrived at Rangoon from Madras on the 20th inst. He received a loyal and cordial welcome from all races and classes. The town presented a brilliant appearance. Beautiful and elaborate arches, displaying the decorative skill and loyalty of the principal communities of Rangoon, were erected along the route traversed by the Prince. The Chinese arch consisted of a palatial three-storyed building, gorgeously decorated. The Burmese arch was characteristic and beautiful. The Germans, who form an important section of the mercantile community and have great interests in Rangoon, erected a special arch. It was announced that the Prince would arrive at eight o'clock, and by that hour a large and representative gathering had assembled at the wharf, and the streets were densely crowded. Owing to the steamer experiencing rough weather the Prince did not arrive until after midday; but the crowds patiently waited. On his landing, Mr. Norton, president of the Rangoon Muncipality and chairman of the reception committee, presented his Royal Highness with an address, stating that the citizens of Rangoon, which flourishing city claimed to rank third in commercial importance in India, who were of many nationalities, speaking diverse languages and holding various creeds, had united in welcoming the Prince and expressing their loyalty to the Queen-Empress. Mr. Norton then asked the Prince's acceptance of a beautiful silver casket presented by the citizens, and handed him the address, enclosed in an exquisitely carved ivory case.

The Prince made a brief reply, stating the pleasure he felt in visiting one of the latest additions to the British Empire and becoming personally acquainted with the Burmese, whom he had heard described as amongst the most prosperous and happiest of the Queen's Asiatic subjects. His Royal Highness proceeded to Government House through streets lined with troops. He was escorted by a guard of mounted European Volunteers. In the evening he attended a ball at the Town-hall, given in his honour by the citizens; 600 persons were present. Yesterday the Prince visited the great Pagoda, the noblest and the most sacred of the Burmese Buddhist shrines. Except the Prince's personal staff, some officials, and one or two others, no Europeans were present. The crowd filling the vast platform of the Pagoda consisted exclusively of well-dressed Burmans, who in their brilliantly-coloured costumes formed a most striking spectacle. In the afternoon the Prince attended some Burmese sports and boat-races at the Royal lakes. A vast crowd was present. The Prince was more enthusiastically received that on his landing, as the people were then wearied by the long delay. His Royal Highness presented the prizes to the winners. In the evening he was present at a grand display of fireworks on the lakes.

To-day the Prince dines with General Gordon. To-morrow he formally opens the new drainage works, constructed by Messrs. Shone and Ault on their system, and attends a public breakfast given by the same firm, to which large numbers are invited. In the evening the Prince leaves by train for Mandalay, arriving on the evening of the 24th. After staying there three days he returns to Rangoon, sailing down the Irrawaddy in the *Beeloo*, a splendid steamer of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which, specially fitted up regardless of expense, forms a floating palace. During the voyage the Prince will be the guest of the company. His Royal Highness has a made a most favourable impression on the people.

According to the *Rast Goftar*, Mr. Dhruva, who is a graduate of the Bombay University, and who is a judge in one of the courts of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, went the other day at Nassik through the *prayaschit*, or purification ceremony, on his arrival in India from Europe, where he had been to attend the Oriental Congress. Mr. Dhruva has thus, by means of a ceremony which involves the eating of foul things, washed off his "sin" caused by crossing the "black waters." The *Rast* regrets that a man of Mr. Dhruva's education and enlightenment should set such a bad example to those Hindoos who may wish to proceed to Europe. The writer exhorts the Indians to follow in the footsteps of the late Mr. Karsandas Mulji, one of the greatest and most self-sacrificing reformers India has produced.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

BOMBAY v. MANCHESTER.

(Madras Mail.)

We have frequently alluded to the great wrong that was done to India by the abolition of the light duties imposed upon British cotton goods on their entry into this country, whereby India was a loser to the extent of some two millions sterling per annum. When first India entered into competition with Lancashire in the production of cotton goods, the latter affected to ignore the former; but so serious did the rivalry between the two countries become, that Lancashire, sensible of the losses she was sustaining through the competition, became alarmed, and brought so much pressure to bear upon Parliament that the duties were abolished. Fancying that she was now safe from any further detrimental competition on the part of India, she calmly awaited the issue of events. Undeterred, however, by the adverse conditions under which she was now compelled to work, India, or rather Bombay—for here the great mass of the cotton business is carried on—"set to" with renewed vigour, on her up-hill task, and so determined and conscientious has been her work, that Lancashire has again had to seek for a new excuse for further hampering the Indian mills. Her cry is now "fair play!" At an "influential conference" of the cotton trade, held at Blackburn, during the week ending the 26th ultimo, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Home Government should be called upon to enforce the English Factories Acts in India, "with a view to reduce the excessive hours of toil" in the mills in this country. The object, as an English contemporary points out, is an excellent one, but, at the same time, "this is just the very sort of question on which the people of India ought to be allowed to judge for themselves." The *Globe*, for that is the paper from which we have quoted above, is about the only paper which has taken the sensible and just view of the question. The people of India, says our contemporary:—

"May consider that, on the whole, it is better for their cotton operatives to work unduly hard than to go without work altogether. That is what might easily come to pass were the Factory Acts strictly applied to the Indian industry. Asiatics work far more slowly than Europeans; in many cases they require twice the time to accomplish equal results. To limit Indian women and children, therefore, to the hours which obtain in English mills would practically drive them out of the labour market. Nor can it even be alleged that the supposed sufferers make complaint of being 'downtrodden.' They recognise the supreme importance of keeping on its legs the industry which affords them a living, and if there be any discontent among them, it is on the ground of insufficient remuneration, and not of excessive toil."

What the result of this recent action on the part of the Lancashire Cotton interest will be has yet to be seen, but unless the Government is firm, India may have again to give in to Lancashire. No one would be so foolish as to suppose that Lancashire has any concern about Indian operatives except as commercial rivals who are likely to become formidable in numbers and skill. The argument that the hours of labour should not be longer in any part of Her Majesty's Empire than they are permitted to be in the United Kingdom is plausible, but Lancashire would not venture to ask that it might be applied to Australia or Canada. Why, then, it may be asked, should Lancashire be permitted to shape the labour regulations of India to suit herself?

SRIMAN SWAMI'S MOVEMENT.

(Indian Daily News.)

Putting aside the question whether the Government would be justified in declaring that its European, Eurasian, and Mahommedan subjects shall not be allowed to eat beef because the Hindoos object to cattle being killed. The prohibition of cattle slaughter would not improve matters. The real causes of the inferiority of Indian cattle, both in quality and number—if their number is deficient for the useful purposes for which they are required—lie in the want of attention to breeding and rearing, and the insufficiency of food at certain times of the year. During the hot weather hundreds of Indian cattle die off for want of sufficient sustenance, and when the rains come and the grass grows, hundreds more die from the effects of eating more freely than they have been able to do for months. In seasons of drought the cattle mortality, always high at these periods of the year, reaches enormous figures, because there is no provision made for such emergencies. Sriman Swamy would be able to effect a marked improvement in Indian cattle if he could induce cattle breeders and owners—generally the cultivators in India—to devote more care and attention to breeding and raising healthy animals, and to exercise more forethought to

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provide them with a sufficiency of suitable fodder throughout the year. To what extent has the system of ensilage been adopted amongst Indian cultivators? A general adoption of this system alone would preserve many hundreds of cattle which now die off through want of food in the hot months, or through the surfeit which follows a long course of semi-starvation when the advent of the monsoon causes the grass to spring up again in the parched fields. Then, again, where is any attempt made, outside the Government farms, to cultivate grass crops? Is it not the fact that no effort whatever is made in this direction, but that the cattle are simply turned loose to support a precarious existence on the grass fodder that grows spontaneously? Experience has shown that grass crops can be cultivated, and the surplus of abundant seasons stored successfully and at no great cost to supply the deficiency of the hot months or years of drought. But the cultivators are too ignorant—or perhaps rather too apathetic—to take simple precautions. The Indian cultivators, if only shown how, and convinced of the necessity for their learning, can do more than prohibition of cattle slaughter would ever accomplish (supposing the Government could enforce such a measure), for the improvement and increase of the country's wealth in cattle. Let the efforts of reformers take the direction of promptingand encouraging improved breeding and improved care of the animal population, and there can be nothing but the warmest approval. But to make economic considerations an excuse for advocating measures that would effect class and religious susceptibilities—and would afford no remedy after all—is a course that must fail, and deserves no sympathy.

THE BURMA HONOURS.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The new list of honours for services in Burma which the Central News Agency has telegraphed to us includes three names which will be read in the Bombay Presidency with no little pleasure. The list adds three to the honours which have already been awarded to the first Beluchis. Besides the V.C. so deservedly given to the plucky Dr. Crimmin, and the Distinguished Service Order given to Captain Sinclair for his services in the Nyingan District, the decoration of C.B. has been bestowed upon Colonel George Sartorius, the Commandant, the Distinguished Service Order going to Lieutenant Fowler and Lieutenant Tighe. Thus the first Beluchis gained five decorations during the two and a-half years which they spent in Burma. The many friends whom Colonel Sartorius possesses in Bombay will be gratified to hear of this recognition of the arduous and skilful work which he did in Burma. Arduous the work undoubtedly was, for the British force had to deal with a foe as ubiquitous as that which Hoche confronted in La Vendee, and often as difficult to approach. Work such as that which Colonel Sartorius had to do do for the greater part of two years would test the ingenuity, the fertility of resource, and the patience of any Commander. It was guerilla warfare, in which the chief hope of success lay in a clever combination of night marches with sudden and rapid pursuit of a lurking and wary enemy. The price of success in dealing with such an enemy is unfailing and unvarying vigilance, and Colonel Sartorius paid it, and got a full return in results for the outlay, Lieutenant Fowler, who gets the D.S.O., distinguished himself by a very smart night surprise of the freebooter Twet Nga Lu, whom, with the help of half a dozen men of the Rifle Brigade, he seized in bed preparatory to Colonel Sartorius's entrance into the town in charge of the main body of the column. His other exploit was an attack upon a stockade south of Maukine, in which the enemy were beaten by a small force of eighty men, leaving behind them a bundred and fifty killed and wounded, at the cost of a single flesh wound on our side. Lieutenant Tighe did equally meritorious service in the advance on Saulon, the Karen capital. The Beluchis came out of the campaign with unqualified credit, and we are glad to see that the authorities have in this practical way confirmed all the complimentary things that have been said about the regiment and its officers in despatches and official telegrams.

THE LAHORE DIOCESAN SYNOD AND THE SABBATH.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Much was heard of regret that the church festival—"the Lord's day"—was less observed than it was twenty years ago. But is this so? Twenty years ago it was not the fashion either in conversation or in magazines to discuss religion. Members who did not actually believe the facts and doctrines taught in Church yet gave in a sort of decent external adhesion. They showed up at church at eleven o'clock, and with many yawns and much feeling of boredom closed the whist-table at the club, and dozed over the Sunday newspaper. Nowadays, those who do not believe have no hesitation in stating their opinions as incisively as they please. Every one, socialist, agnostic, or whatever he may be, will give in to the idea of a day of rest from the grinding toil of the Bank and the Court-house, but unless he really believes that on that day he ought to celebrate a particular event which churchmen profess to believe, naturally "rest" for him will mean a good sleep, or a day in the open air after snipe, or a picnic in the country, as his health and inclination suggest. Unless a man can really believe the scriptural fact which gives Sunday any sacred character, how can he do otherwise? Is anything gained by encouraging him to give a forced and formal observance? On the other hand, if there is *reality* in the belief, then it will find reasonable expression without the round of formal restrictions—"you may do this: you may not do that"—which belong to a Jewish, not a Christian ideal. The tendency of argument nowadays, in face of the natural difficulty which people feel about miracles and mysterious doctrines, is to appeal to the practical effect of faith in the Divine Personality. But those who put forward this argument must be careful to make it good by showing plainly that what they profess is real; that it truly affects their character and conduct. If gatherings like this Synod stir people up either to make their belief real, or else let it go for something that is real, if they can find such, then they will have done no little good. Certainly isolation is one of the difficulties of a churchman's life at all but a very few stations; and isolation is very apt to breed stagnation of all beliefs. We may hope that the large gathering of 1889 will have been a help to many in this respect. We may now take leave of the subject, trusting that future meetings may be even better attended and still more successful than this. We cannot, however, help congratulating the Bishop on the distinct advance made in the attendance of representative laymen, and trust that the plan of electing delegates, as it becomes better understood, will be more and more appreciated

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

(Pioneer.)

Manufacturers at home are evidently realising the advantages conferred on them by the Merchandise Marks Act, and by the adoption of similar legislation in many parts of our possessions abroad. We observe from an account of the autumnal meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom that a resolution was recently sent up from Bradford asking Her Majesty's Government to promote the extension of the Trades Marks Act of 1883 and the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887 throughout all the colonies. Further, a conference is to be held at Madrid early next year with the object of securing, as far as possible, the protection of trades marks in foreign countries where such enactments are not in force. This is proof that the important effects of the Merchandise Marks Act on those branches of industry in England which are largely dependent on their exports are coming to be more fully recognised. The result of so many markets, once profitable, being practically closed against cheap counterfeit English wares has been to turn the attention of Continental traders to other distant lands where inconvenient Marks Acts do not exist, and in a neighbourly way to adjacent States where their spurious articles bearing the badges of British makers can still pass unchallenged the barriers of the Customs. At the abovementioned meeting the subject of inferior foreign commodities being palmed off as English in China, Eastern Europe, and other markets formed one of the topics of discussion, and reference was made to a report from the Consul at Sofia to the Foreign Office urging the desirability of commercial agents visiting the country with the view of exposing frauds of this nature which are proving of great detriment to British commerce. An English Trade Review in the course of some remarks in the same connection, states that an endless variety of German and Austrian made goods bearing the names of English manufactures are being largely introduced into Servia, and quotes a glaring instance of how a tradesman in Belgrade had been thus victimised. An order was given through the Hamburg agent of a firm in Scotland for Scotch tweeds, which turned out so inferior in quality that the purchaser, with commendable shrewdness, wrote direct to the manufacturer demanding an explanation. A reply was received to the effect that the cloth was not from his looms, but was of German make. From all this, as well as from other analogous cases we have been able to adduce, it would appear that it is not cheap labour alone which has enabled pushing German manufacturers to undersell their English competitors abroad.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We lately drew a contrast between the methods employed for the reform of the administration of Kashmir, and the process apparently deemed sufficient for evolving a picked corps from the Kashmir troops. We would not, however, be there-

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fore understood as implying that the civil reforms are perfect. If ceremonial forty-eight hour visits of the British Resident would not suffice for supervision of the State affairs, neither—though in a lesser degree—will the present, unwisely economical process long suffice. Colonel Nisbet may have all the administrative ability of long experience, and may fortunately retain all the energy of youth; but the mass of work piled on his shoulders, over and above the usual duties of a British Resident, would abundantly justify the strengthening of the Residency by the addition of a permanent Assistant to the Resident, however able and energetic the latter may be. Or, if the mass of business with which one man is vainly expected to cope offers insufficient argument in the view of the Foreign Office or the Secretary of State, let them at any rate recognise the divided condition of affairs in Kashmir and appoint a First Class Political officer to Jammu. If the Maharajah had been advised—and had acted upon the advice that, although separated from the actual administration, his presence at the head-quarters of the Council governing in his name would be desirable, there might have been no necessity. But when we recollect that Maharajah Pertab Singh is a ruling prince of the first importance in India, who may at any time be again entrusted with the reins of power, and that he holds his court far apart from the Council and the British Resident, we feel sure that a case has been made out for the appointment of a Political Agent at His Highness's capital. If this were done, perhaps we might also feel sure that there would be no more such curious spectacles presented to the world as the ruler of a Native State and the Viceroy of India carrying on a political correspondence, subsequently published in all the papers, over the head of the accredited representative of the Viceroy in that State. A British Resident's devotion to duty was, we think, never more conspicuously displayed than the silence with which this compromising situation was accepted by Colonel Nisbet; but, until some new arrangement, such as we have suggested, precludes it, the Maharajah has every right to regard the recent correspondence as a precedent, and to continue writing letters to the Viceroy upon State affairs. The inconvenience of such proceedings, behind the backs of the State Council and the British Resident, who are responsible for the proper government of the country, needs no comment.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

(*Times of India.*)

The gathering of the Scottish Freemasons in Bombay last Monday (Dec. 2) was an event that will be of interest to the whole Masonic world. No less than thirty-one Lodges working under the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasons in India sent their representatives to give greeting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on the occasion of the presentation of the patent of his appointment as Honorary Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. They came from every part of the country, and were of almost every caste and creed. Their Bombay brethren had spared neither pains nor money to render the reception and banquet worthy of so auspicious an occasion and so illustrious a visitor, and an open-handed welcome was extended to the leading officers of the Lodges working under the English Constitution. Sir Henry Morland, the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, of course presided at the meeting, and in his courteous and genial speeches had much to tell his audience that was absolutely new to them. He comes fresh from England, and brought more than one cheering message to the craft. He announced, in the first place—and the announcement is probably new to all of us—that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress is about to become the patroness of Freemasonry in England as an acknowledgment of the loyalty of her Masonic subjects, and he hinted that the might probably become the patroness of Freemasonry in Scotland and Ireland also. In the second place, he announced that the Duke of Fife, the husband of the Princess Louise, would shortly be installed as Grand Master on the throne of Scottish Freemasonry. The Prince of Wales is, of course, at the head of the English Masons at home, and the Duke of Connaught, who was present in the capacity of Honorary Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, is also Grand Master of the English Constitution here. It was natural, then, that he should speak of the intimate connection that has always existed between our Royal family and the Craft—a connection that is unhappily wanting in most European countries. "I am certain," he said, "that with the Queen-Empress as our patron, and the Prince of Wales as the Grand Master of the English Constitution, we will carry all the other Constitutions together with us." For the present fortunate state of things in India we are indebted mainly to the Duke of Connaught himself. It has always been his aim that the two Constitutions should work together hand in hand and in brotherly fellowship and harmony. But in this country Freemasonry is something more than English or Scottish. It is Indian, and absolutely the only "national" tie that binds together the diversified people of this congeries of nations. In India Freemasonry is a strong social and civilising power, and its pioneers are silently and unostentatiously doing admirable work. This was very aptly put by Sir Henry Morland. "Freemasonry," he said, "has the power of blending the different castes and religions of this vast Continent, and those who belonged to it have for their aim brotherly love, truth, and benevolence. I feel that if we were to spread Freemasonry wider and wider throughout this country we shall be doing a noble and a great act for the various races that inhabit it." This feeling undoubtedly accounts for much of the enthusiasm with which many Englishmen in India throw themselves into the movement.

BENGAL.

(*Dec.* 4.)

MR. JUSTICE ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER will resign his seat in the Calcutta High Court at Christmas, owing to ill health.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COLLETT, who has just returned from England, will consult with the Bengal authorities regarding the precautionary measures necessary on the Cachar frontier against the Lushais before taking up his command in Assam.

MR. WALTON, Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhund Rail way, has been specially deputed to Bengal to inquire into the report on the origin of the late accident to the piers of the Jyntee Bridge, East Indian Railway. It will be remembered that the failure of these piers nearly led to an ugly disaster to the mail train from Calcutta.

BUXAR wheat did not, according to the *Englishman*, succeed very well in Bengal during the past season; but the experiments do not seem to have been very conclusive. In some places the sowing was too late, while in Burdwan the floods interfered with the experiment. Still, in Maldah and Howrah the grain produced was of good quality, being better than local grain. Evidently Buxar wheat requires careful attention, but it certainly deserves another season's trial.

MAHOMMEDAN education in Bengal has been a matter of special care during the past year. Two assistant inspectors were placed on special duty to devise means for the improvement of the various classes of Mahommedan schools. The inspectors were Mahommedans, and they are to report on the special educational wants of their co-religionists and to endeavour to induce influential Mahommedans to introduce into their schools useful secular subjects, such as arithmetic and the local vernaculars. Part of their duty is also to inquire into the distribution of the Mohsim Fund, and it is hoped that they may be able to make such suggestions for its allotments as may make it more serviceable to the cause of education than it is at present.

MADRAS.

(*Dec.* 4.)

THE Government of India have inquired of the Madras Government to what extent the recent failure of the rains in the southern parts of that Presidency have affected the crop prospects.

MR. REES having been relieved from his duties as Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras by Mr Stuart, joins the Prince's party as Madras attendant, relieving Mr. Claude Vincent, who proceeds to Calcutta to take up his new appointment.

LORD CONNEMARA has written to Mr. A. J. Higginbotham offering to reappoint himas Sheriff of Madras next year. His Excellency says that though he does not approve in principle of the practice which has been prevalent for some years in Madras of reappointing gentlemen who have held the shrievalty for one year, yet he feels Mr. Higginbotham has so worthily filled the office that it would be a disadvantage to the public to lose the benefit of his services.

H. E. the Governor will spend Christmas vacation on tour partly in connection with the East Coast Railway project.

OBJECTION is being raised to H. E. the Governor touring during Christmas holidays, as it will interfere with the holidays of officials at stations to be visited.

THE *Gazette* announces that Government has been requested to submit to the Government of India names of three qualified candidates for appointment to the Statutory Civil Service in this presidency. Government will base its recommendations on the results of the competitive examination, which is restricted to twenty-five candidates.

BOMBAY.

(*Dec.* 6.)

AMONGST the passengers who arrived here from Europe by the overland mail steamer on Sunday were Sir J. Corry, Bart.,

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M.P., Sir J. S. Maxwell, Lord Radstock, and Colonel Shortland, commanding the Royal Artillery, Colaba.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe by Friday's Overland Mail steamer were the Hon. M. L. St. Clair, Executive Engineer in charge of the Nepal Water Works, the Rev. Sir James Phillips, Bart., and Mr. Cairnes Daniell, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

MR. G. A. BARNETT, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, proceeded by Friday's mail steamer to England on urgent private affairs. He will be away for three months, during which period Mr. Henry Conder, the General Traffic Manager, will perform his duties.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, commanding the Bombay District, met with a severe accident on Wednesday at Bandora, which might easily have cost him his life. He had gone out early to observe some manœuvres of the 4th Bombay Rifles, who are engaged in a miniature Camp of Exercise at Bandora, and when witnessing "the attack" from a small rugged knoll covered with jutting crag and loose boulders, his horse, which was quite new to military exercises, got bewildered. swerved, and bolted pell-mell, throwing the general heavily on his head and knees. His helmet and puggree, which luckily kept firm, saved the head from the violence of the impact, and he thus very narrowly escaped being killed. His knees, however, were badly injured, and so far as is at present known there is what doctors call a compound fracture of the right knee pan, which it is feared may disable him for several weeks to come. He is, however, otherwise in excellent health and spirits.

CONSEQUENT on his appointment as Puisne Judge of the High Court the Hon. K. T. Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., barrister-at-law, has resigned his seat as additional member of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations. H.E. Lord Reay, in accepting Mr. Telang's resignation, has expressed his thanks for the services rendered by the honourable member during his term of office.

THE many friends of Major Afsur Jung will, says the *Deccan Times*, be glad to hear that this popular Hyderabad officer has been again singled out, as we learn that the Major's services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of India. Nawab Asfur Jung leaves this about the first week of January to join the staff of Sir Frederick Roberts as Honorary A.D.C. to his Excellency during the approaching camp of exercise at Imirdicke.

BOMBAY will soon boast of an Agricultural Farming Company, to be formed upon the same principle as similar institutions of the kind in Europe which have been so successfully worked. The management will be entirely European, and the agriculturist will live on the spot and personally superintend the farm. The chief object of the company will be to acquire certain lands at Loni, which it is intended to cultivate and farm by growing vegetables, fruit, sugarcane, cereals, &c., to be sold in the Bombay market, and also to deal in cattle, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, &c., and generally to attend to such matters as may be conducive to the success of the company.

AT Bombay on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, in the presence of a numerous assembly, Sir Charles Sargent unveiled the fine bust of the late Sir Frank Souter by Mr. Roscoe Mullins, which has been placed by the European and native members of the police force in front of the new police headquarters at Byculla. The likeness is striking, and does great credit to the intuition and skill of the artist, who had to work from photographs. On the pedestal is inscribed a simple and touching tribute to the memory of the popular Commissioner of Police, who for twenty-four years controlled the police force of Bombay, and gave security and confidence to its large and diverse population. Sir Charles Sargent in a speech full of feeling re-called the many fine qualities of the late Commissioner, who owed to his own courage, force of character, and self-reliance the fact that, without adventitious aid, he was with general approval entrusted with, at the age of thirty, the responsible and arduous duties of chief of the police of this great city. Sir Frank Souter was already distinguished for energy, dash, and high courage, when, in 1864, he received this mark of confidence and recognition of valuable services. He had, in the opinion of so good a judge as Sir Hugh Rose, earned the Victoria Cross, and the strong recommendation of the tough old soldier would have obtained for the gallant police officer the coveted distinction, but that by technical rules the Cross can only be given to those acting under military orders, and young Souter, when he defeated and slew a dangerous outlaw, was acting independently at the head of the armed force which he led so well. Next to obtaining the Victoria Cross is the honour of having deserved it.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Dec.* 3.)

THE Maharana of Dholepore has met with rather a bad accident by a fall from his horse. Medical assistance has been summoned from Agra to Dholepore.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, and a large number of civilians and friends gathered at the North-West Provinces Club, Allahabad, on the 25th ult., to bid farewell to Mr. Cairnes Daniell, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, on the eve of his departure for England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN TUFNELL, who met with an accident recently on parade, is well enough now to attend office.

BRIGADE-SURGEON HOWARD, P.M.O., with the Chin Field Force, has had to return to Rangoon from the front under the medical charge of Surgeon J. J. Moran. It is not said what ails Dr. Howard.

IN a long-range shooting match lately Colour-Sergeant McDonald (A Company, 2nd P.V.R.) made the wonderful score of ten consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards with a Martini-Henry regulation rifle.

ON the morning of the 21st ultimo the old colours of the 28th Bombay Pioneers were placed in St. Mary's Church, Poona, and secured over the tablet of the late Colonel Singleton, C.B., who served from ensign to colonel in the regiment, and lost his life in the Soudan campaign.

THE story of the mutiny in the 4th Madras Pioneers has been brought to a close with the Commander-in-Chief's confirmation of the sentences passed by the court-martial. As will be seen from the telegrams, these are very rightly not of a kind that will encourage other ringleaders to come forward.

THE Poona District Revolver Club, the formation of which is mainly due to two officers having been recently shot by a Pathan at Chaman, is now established. Upwards of 138 officers, 12 warrant officers and staff sergeants, and 125 Native officers have joined it. The first competition in connection with it will come off between the 10th and 25th inst.

THE Lahore paper says that two cadet regiments of boys between the ages of eight and ten have been raised in Kabul. The boys are of mixed nationality—Afghan, Kabuli, Kohistani, Kazilbashi and Tajaki. When they reach the age of fourteen they are to be employed as the bodyguard of the Governor of Kabul. They attend school, and are drilled and disciplined by experienced officers. Every Friday they parade before the Governor, and are then dismissed for a holiday. The boys get four, five or six rupees per mensem.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Camp Pur says:—"We are living here in an arid plain where nothing in either the vegetable or animal word—with the exception of white-ants—will remain unless thereto compelled by the Government of India. Our water-supply is a dirty canal which glides along on its oily way close to the camp. Some days ago a dead Hindu floated by with a peaceful smile on his face, happily unconscious of the dismay which his presence caused among the teetotal brigade. Since then blue ribbons 'have fallen.' No demand for them in the market. On the other hand 'alcohols is up' and rising rapidly."

THE Military Account Offices of the Western Circle will be moved to Rawalpindi on or about the 20th March. Local habitation will not even then be ready for the establishment, but they will be temporarily lodged in buildings which have been set apart for them until the new offices are finished. It is expected that a number of the Bengali employés will not proceed with the offices. Some changes in the *personnel* of the Department will be made before the move takes place, and the officers of the Department are anxiously awaiting the issue of the new graded list of reorganisation, which for some reason or other has been very considably delayed.

IT has been decided that an officer of less than three years and more than seven years' service is ineligible for employment on the Commissariat Transport Staff. During the first period of a probationer's service, which is fixed at five years, he will remain seconded in his regiment, after which he will be permanently transferred to the department, or will revert to regimental duty at his own request or on the recommendation of the head of the department. An officer of a Native regiment appointed to the Commissariat Transport Staff on probation is entitled to the pay of his regimental appointment up to and for the date preceding that on which he joins the Commissariat Office to which posted, and to departmental staff pay from date of joining.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that it is not impossible that a little discovery which has been made might cause the Muridki camp to be put off altogether. Preparatory to the encampment of large bodies of mounted troops there,

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operations in well sinking for the purpose of securing an adequate water-supply have been in progress. These have been rewarded with success of a sort: for water has been reached. Unfortunately, however, it has been found to be quite unfit for human consumption, and not good enough even for animals. Of course it is possible that the wells, on going deeper, may yield water of purer quality, and other wells sunk in the neighbourhood might produce better results. The neighbourhood is not an unhealthy one: so that portable water of a certain standard of purity may exist. But the first result of the search is not encouraging."

THE RUNNING AMUCK AT DEESA.

DEESA, NOVEMBER 27.

On the morning of the 26th instant, as the ressaldar-major was going to parade, he met a *sowar* in the Lines in undress with his carbine, and on asking him why he was not properly dressed and on parade, the man fired at him, the bullet entering a little above the hip and coming out above the groin. The ressaldar-major fell to the ground, but did not cry out, and no one seems to have noticed the occurrence. Shortly after the wordie-major came by, and noticing the *sowar* in undress asked him the reason, when the man also fired at him, the bullet passing through his left hand. On this the wordie-major ran for the shelter of an adjoining building, when the *sowar* fired again, this time the bullet passing through one of the wordie-major's lungs. There were at this time two European officers in the Lines, but no report was made to them. A Native officer, however, galloped up to Colonel Heyland's house, and informed him of what had occurred. Colonel Heyland, taking a revolver, rode down to the Lines. He there ordered a native officer and six *sowars* to accompany him, and went in search of the would-be murderer. As soon as he saw him he gave the order to the party who accompanied him not to advance; at the same time he galloped at the man, who fired at him but missed his aim. Colonel Heyland, as he came up to the man, fired his revolver in his face, but also missed, and his horse carried him some yards beyond before he could pull him up. In the meanwhile, the *sowar* had run and sought shelter behind one of the mud walls in the Lines, and as Colonel Heyland was looking about to see where he was hiding, he fired at him a second time, the bullet striking Colonel Heyland in the left side. The *sowar* then surrendered himself. A dooly was procured, and Colonel Heyland, who was suffering intense pain, was removed in it to his own house. Surgeon-Major Foss and Surgeon Thomson there made an examination, and came to the conclusion that the bullet had glanced round the ribs and come out at the back, and that the case was not a serious one. The pain of which Colonel Heyland complained succumbed to medical treatment, and all seemed to be going well, till midnight, when Colonel Heyland again experienced intense pain in the region of the stomach, and at a little after three o'clock on the morning of the 26th he passed away, the immediate cause of death being peritonitis. The ressaldar-major died the same morning, but the wordie-major is progressing favourably, though it is probable his hand will have to be amputated. The sad event has caused a terrible gloom in the station, and great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Heyland. Colonel Heyland was a gallant soldier, a good cavalry officer, a keen sportsman, a true friend, and a universal favourite, and his death will long be regretted by all who knew him. It seems that the *sowar*, who is a Mahratta, had a grudge against the ressaldar-major, who had, he said, been the cause of his getting extra drill unjustly. The man had prepared the ammunition he used some days previously. The cartridges were snider pattern, and he had cut off the tops of the bullets to allow of the cartridge fitting into the Martini-Henry carbine. He stated that he intended to shoot the ressaldar-major, but that he had no grudge against his commanding officer, and would not have shot him had he not first charged and fired at him.

MR. MACDONNELL, Home Secretary, takes eight months' leave from April next.

THE Controllership of Postal Accounts now under the Director-General of Post Office will be placed under a Controller-General from the 1st of January.

MAJOR C. E. YATE on his return from furlough proceeds to Muscat as Political Agent, Colonel Mockler, the permanent incumbent, having obtained an extension of leave in England.

THE Gilchrist trustees have decided to withdraw the scholarship hitherto awarded by them to youths in India and Ceylon on results of the London matriculation, and to substitute for it two scholarships of £200 each, tenable for three years, for the study of science in Europe. One of these is allotted every year to the universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, in rotation; the other every third year to the universities of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces jointly.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

THE SLEEPING CAR COMPANY AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As we are given to understand that it is perfectly useless to make any representations to the International Sleeping Car Company, we trust you will kindly allow us the use of your columns for placing the following facts before the Anglo-Indian travelling public.

We left London on the night of the 29th November with the weekly Indian mails. We had booked seats in the Pullman Car from Calais to Brindisi, and some of us had paid for them seven weeks in advance in order to secure certain definite accommodation. On arrival at Calais, however, we were curtly informed that a Pullman Car not being available, a waggon lit had been substituted, and we were allotted fresh berths.

The Company had, moreover, booked two more passengers than the car could accommodate, and consequently those gentlemen (who had paid full fare for berths) had to sleep on the floor of the passage, and their bedding and luggage had to be stowed away in the lavatories and passages. The discomfort to all resulting from this overcrowding can be easily realised by anyone acquainted with the necessarily limited accommodation on board a Mann's car. As each of us had paid £1 9s. 3d. extra fare for special comfort in a forty-five hours' journey we were certainly entitled to the full accommodation implied in the contract, and this we did not get.

The attendants on board the car were attentive and obliging, but they were, of course, powerless to prevent overcrowding, which was due solely to the Company booking passengers for whom there were not berths.

The Indian travelling public should, therefore, fully realise the fact that when a passenger pays for a seat in a Pullman car there is no guarantee that he will have the clear use of the lavatories and passages.

Overcrowding a sleeping car seems to us to be most inexcusable cupidity, or stupidity, on the part of the Company.—We are, yours faithfully,—

ELPHINSTONE BEGBIE (Colonel),
H. M. BIRD (B.C.S.),
G. L. ELIOT (Major),
C. T. ELTON (C.E.),
H. FENTON (Captain),
M. S. HOWELL (B.C.S.),
J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
R. PROCTOR SIMS (C.E.),
J. E. VALLANCE,
WILLIAM YOUNG (B.C.S.).

P. and O. steamer *Clyde*, Dec. 5.

INVESTMENTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—It is high time that someone should draw the attention of the investing public to the above subject, and I am glad to see that you are doing so. It may be said that as most of the readers of ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL are already investors in Indian securities, either voluntarily or otherwise, you will be preaching to the converted. The question is how to get at the wider circle of investors—that crowd of Mr. Giffen's clients who are constantly pressing forward to swell the Income-tax returns? No doubt you have this in view, and trust to the facts and figures you will cite getting to their deaf ears through your own better-informed readers.

With regard to the guaranteed railways and the sterling Indian stocks, there is little or no difficulty. As those securities rank in the usual list prescribed to trustees they are sufficiently well known to solicitors and legatees.

It is, I presume, in reference to the silver securities that you are about to put out your strength—the enforced rupee Government paper, the Presidency banks, and joint-stock company shares. Give a dog a bad name—you know the rest; and so it is with the much-abused rupee. The bare mention of that coin and the securities expressed in it cause the British investor to shy and turn tail. You will have to treat him as a resolute horse-breaker does with a jibbing and obstinate colt—lead him up to the object and make him face it again and again until familiarity induces, not contempt (which he now foolishly cherishes), but liking. As you have shown already this week, in general terms more forcible than polite, the difficulty lies in the foolishness of the creature. The one thing that the British investor dislikes is—bother. He cannot, or will not, take the little trouble of converting Indian currency into sterling. You will have to humour this foible by telling

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him that there are plenty of brokers or East Indian merchants who will do this for him. Probably you will then cite examples (stocks which yield from 5 to 10 or even 12 per cent.) either on the market price or the original issue par value.

But after you shall have done this for the British investor, his foolishness will not depart from him. He will forthwith exclaim—"But there's that exchange, how can I tell what return I shall get laid down here?" Again you will refer him to the calculating broker or banker; and you may possibly condescend to his low arithmetical state by reminding him—(*a*) that in sending out his sterling for investment to India he will at once have a big gain by exchange; and (*b*) that the loss by exchange on stocks that pay from 6 to 10 per cent. in India will only diminish the return by one-fourth or so, thereby leaving the investor much better off than he would by his "safe" investment here, or open choice of those "wild cat" securities to which you refer, ranging from China to Peru—anywhere except in British territories—which are so freely offered in the swarming prospectuses or share lists of the day.

After all, though you desire to lead the British investor and his wife into paths of Indian plenty and good returns is very laudable, I doubt whether your success will be as great as the effort deserves. From my own recent experience the prospects of trying to do people good, in spite of themselves, is not encouraging. Only a few weeks ago, just as the silvertide was turning, I took some pains to set out the facts and inducements in favour of Indian investments in a communication addressed to one of the best of investors' advisers. Week by week he performs this duty with evident care, and to the level best of his British lights; but, somehow, though he suggests investments from Egypt to Mexico, from American rails to China Government Stocks—silver countries all—he always shuns Indian rupee stocks and shares. Though my memorandum was adapted to open up what to his clients would be an extremely new and wider field, under British authority and security, he has not venturned to press on my counsel, even for what it might be worth, to his friends, who are continuously craving for more than the four and five per cent. that he offers them. Trusting your efforts may be more successful in penetrating the hide of the British capitalist, I am, yours, &c.,

W. M. W.

SILVER DUTIES AND HALL MARKING.

The following Memorial has been addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

"To The Right Honourable George Joachim Goschen, M.P., Her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Sir,—In view of the flourishing condition of the British Exchequer the Council of the East India Association ventures to again urge on your attention the desirability of abolishing the silver duties and of reforming the laws relating to Hall Marking. After the repeated memorials presented to the Chancellors of the Exchequer, your predecessor and to yourself, since 1882, and the very full statement of the Earl of Northbrook on the twenty-sixth of July of this year, the Council does not consider it necessary to justify its petition at any length, and contents itself by calling attention to the answer of the Secretary of State for India made on the twenty-sixth of July of this year, that 'he was quite sure the Chancellor of the Exchequer was perfectly willing to remove the duty when he found himself able to do so, and that he trusted that next year the Chancellor of the Exchequer would feel himself in a position to grant this much-needed relief.'—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

"ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Chairman,
"For the Council of the East India Association."

THE CRY OF THE UNCOVENANTED.

In the course of his interesting and suggestive speech Mr. King set forth very clearly the principle upon which the Government is asked to listen to the claim of the European members of the Uncovenanted Service—the principle that having determined that Europeans should be employed for State reasons in what has been well designated the scientific branches of the service, they are entitled when on leave, and when pensioned, to be treated on an equal footing with members of the Civil and Military Services. That was the original understanding when the contract was made. The scale of pension was more limited, but it was intended that in both cases the pensions should be paid at the rate of ten rupees to the pound—the rupee being then at par. By chance the pension was specified in the one case in pounds, and in the other in rupees. When the fall in exchange placed the Uncovenanted Civilians at a great disadvantage, the Cooper's Hill Engineers were in the same boat, and to them as well as to the others the Government answered that there was no claim for redress, that rupees were specified in the contract, and, whatever their value, should be accepted in full payment of all demands at the current rate of exchange. But when the equities of the case were pressed home upon the authorities they yielded the point in the case of the engineers, and their right to receive an equivalent in rupees to the pound sterling was conceded. This concession was expressly grounded on the fact that it was present in the minds of both parties at the time that it was entered into that the rupee would continue at par. That expectation having been falsified by the result, it was admitted that in fairness the loss ought not to be borne by the party which was least able to bear it, and that the original understanding should be carried out by which the pension earned should be paid. It was self-evident that a pension reduced by one-third would not be adequate to keep the recipient in reasonable comfort after his thirty years' service to the State in a trying climate. What the Uncovenanted Service asks for is that this principle shall be accepted in the case of men employed in the Public Works Department, in Education, in the Telegraph, Forests, Finance, Survey, Police, Post Office, and minor departments. It is asked that they shall be treated in the same equitable spirit as that shown—after a good deal of pressure—to the Cooper's Hill engineers who entered the service in certain unlucky years. What answer has been made to that claim? None which deals even remotely with the merits of the question. A manifest disposition to evade the real issue has been abundantly displayed; the claim has never been met in full front. Therefore it is of the first importance to obtain a Committee to inquire into the facts, and see how far the claim is based on equity. Mr. King is hopeful that in the next Session the Committee for which he will move will be obtained. That will not be victory, but it will be a step towards it. Once the true state of the case comes to be understood in the House of Commons, the India Office will have no motive for opposing the *vis inertiæ* to a body of public servants who are sure to get a further hearing.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN BURMA.

We have heard a lot lately about the discomforts of travelling by the Madras railways, but we fancy the following account which a contemporary gives of railway travelling in Burma may prove consolatory to those who like to think that they are no worse off than some of their fellows:—

The grievances of travellers by rail on the Burma State lines are beginning to be complained about. It is to be hoped the manager of the lines will find a remedy. At present the one mail train which runs between this and Mandalay travels the distance in twenty-six and a-half hours at a rate of speed below fifteen miles an hour! Almost the whole distance the line is straight, and the speed might easily be increased to twenty-five miles an hour without any extra danger or increased cost. Indeed, as a great many more people would travel if the journey was accomplished in less time, the traffic would pay even better than it does now. If the line was in private hands we may be certain that there would be at least two through trains each way in the twenty-four hours. This would, perhaps, means some increased work to the officials, but would certainly bring increased receipts to the railway. The arrangement for refreshments along the line are bitterly complained about, and if the railway authorities exercised a little more supervision over the refreshment rooms the public would be better pleased. But the railway swells have carriages to themselves, and as they can cook and eat in them, the bad quality of refreshments obtained at the rooms does not trouble their minds. Then, again, thefts on the line are constantly occurring and detection is rare. The third-class passengers are treated more like animals than human beings, and yet they are the most paying constituents the railway has. By the exercise of a little ingenuity it would be possible to utilise the upper space of third-class carriages like that of the first and second-class, and thus poor people would get more space to stretch their legs and get a little more sleep than is possible at present. Our State Railway officials sadly require to be wakened up to a sense of the duty they owe to the travelling public, and if they found their own incomes and prospects suffer from their present supineness and neglect, it would, perhaps, be beneficial both for travellers and taxpayers.

IN connection with the changes in the East Indian Railway it is announced that Mr. Strachan, Chief Locomotive Superintendent, who has served on the line for thirty years, retires, and will be succeeded by Mr. Rendell.

INSPECTOR MOORE, Pegu Police, has been found guilty of selling caps to a police-sergeant to make up the deficiency in the latter's stock. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

Want of space obliges us to hold back several reviews and book notices until next issue.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1889.

INDIAN INVESTMENTS.

II.—ENGLISH FEARS AND PREJUDICES.

THERE are several causes which have interfered in the way of Indian Investments finding favour with English investors at home, who are so willing to place their confidence and their money in the most "wild-cat" schemes in other parts of the world. In the first place, nobody takes the trouble of "pushing" Indian enterprises—that is to say, placing facts and advantages connected with them before the British public. One would think that Anglo-Indian commercial men who, although they may have retired from active business pursuits in the East, yet continue to hold monetary interests therein, would do something in England to further an object which they must surely have at heart. But, as a fact, they do little or nothing of the kind. They complain bitterly enough of their losses as shareholders in Indian tea and other companies, which they declare only want an influx of British capital to ensure profit and prosperity; but they are content to grumble and bear their losses. The country of India, its climate, its government, and its currency, are one and all subjects for abuse and discontent; but no practical remedies are suggested for the evils complained of, the grumblers simply contenting themselves with grumbling, and accepting the position of affairs with all the fatalism of Mahommedans. It is *Kismet*. This indifference to their own interests must be a matter of observation to others, who naturally argue that if Anglo Indians will do nothing themselves to push in London the industries and investments of India, of which they speak so highly, why should strangers to that country trouble themselves in the matter? Indifference leads to apathy, and apathy to distrust. Those who will not help themselves, the proverb tells us, will not be helped by the gods. But the proverb might have gone further, and added with truth that the gods will not only refuse help to such, but will rather help them to ruin. The Ceylon planters have at length awakened to this possibility, and are now combining together to get the attention of the investing British public drawn more closely to the prospects which commercial enterprises in their beautiful and wealth-containing island hold. And they will reap the reward of their energy, not only in Great Britain, but in America and Australia. But Anglo-Indians at home and in India seem to be doing nothing but formulating complaints. If it be true, as stated in the telegram from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, which we publish to-day, that the crude legislation of the Bengal Council is hampering trade and industry in that city, and discouraging the employing of English capital there, mere local protests, even when forwarded to the Supreme Government for submission to the Secretary of State for India, will have little weight unless there be some commercial organisation amongst Anglo-Indian business men at home, so as to ensure that the complaints shall have a fair hearing here. Honourable Members who pretend to take an interest in India confine themselves to questions connected with the policy of British rule there—questions which they will not study, or cannot comprehend in all their breadth and variety; but India's trading and commercial interests are altogether neglected by her "friends" in Parliament. Here, then, at the very outset of the series of articles we propose to write, we are met with this stupendous difficulty—viz., the extraordinary apathy shown by Anglo-Indians themselves to the subject which we have taken in hand—a subject vitally affecting so many of their own interests With the example of these Gallios before them it need not be wondered at that Indian investments are neglected in England, and that all manner of excuses are made for shunning them. One of these, which we have heard more than once mentioned, is the instability of our rule in India itself, it being feared that one day we may have to relax our hold, and let India "perish." To those who really hold this view there is one short and simple answer, and that is that the day when England allows this to happen, that day she rings her own death knell. It is therefore somewhat out of place for Englishmen to commence "discounting" the British Empire. The "state of exchange," the "fall in silver," the "depreciated rupee"—these are, of course, phrase-forming excuses which can be glibly uttered without the utterer understanding much about them. But we opine that there are men with practical knowledge wedded to no "currency fads" who can show how even this terrible bug-bear—the Indian exchange question—can be made to work for the profit of the English investor in Indian enterprises, as well as for the benefit of India itself. In a future paper we may attempt this not very difficult feat.

A further trouble which meets us is that not of apathy or ignorance, but of wilful isrepresentation. When a

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London "financial" paper tells its readers, as one did a few days ago, that there is no mineral wealth in the Deccan—no profitable indigo planting in India, and no "gems" in Ceylon except those which come from Birmingham—what is to be said? Shall a similar reply be given as that given of old to the doubter of any good thing in Nazareth—"Come and see"? Or shall we imitate the candid courtesy of Junius in one of his celebrated letters, and say to the "financial" calumniator—"Sir, I shall not call you a liar, but with all the politeness possible I shall proceed to prove you one!"

Perhaps the latter will be the more satisfactory arrangement for our purpose.

AMONGST THE PINES.—A HINT FOR ANGLO-INDIAN INVALIDS.

AT this inclement season of the year, when, in addition to the usual colds, chills, and chest complaints which so often come in with an English Christmas, we are threatened also with a Russian invasion in the shape of an Influenza epidemic, Anglo-Indians, whose bronchial tubes and other interior chest pharphernalia may be none of the strongest, may be hesitating whether or not they should rush away to some continental resort to avoid the threatening dangers here. Before making up their minds to do so it might be well for such anxious people to ask themselves whether health and comfort could not be as well secured by remaining in England. A writer in a sensible little periodical which we lately came across says, with the regard to the love of Englishmen for foreign wintering places:—"A person who journeys to Continental health resorts ought to take health with him instead of searching for it when there. The fatigue of the journey, the predilection or otherwise for continental life, the bustle of a crowded hotel, the absence of homely seclusion, the difficulty of obtaining a sick dietary, the separation from friends, the frequent want of good house or neighbouring sanitation, the changes of temperature to which even the most favoured spots are liable, and the expense, are all matters to be taken into consideration." All this is true, and the position is put to the invalid in a very thorough and practical way. But when the writer recommends that it would be better to seek relief from winter ills in England itself, he does not suggest a place to go to where each case will obtain, as he says it should do, "attentive consideration, not only as regards the ailment, but also as respects habits, ideas, idiosyncrasy, temperament, constitution, and means." Well, we can tell him of such a place, and that, too, almost at our doors. Let the weak-chested one—or anyone suffering from or threatened with any of the dreaded ailments which an English winter is supposed to bring with it—go to the "Farnborough Pine Therapeutic Establishment," and try the treatment there. This establishment celebrated its second anniversary a little time ago, when the proprietors, the Messrs. Nethersole, entertained a number of medical friends and visitors at a very interesting banquet, where, in addition to "all the delicacies of the season," good wines, short speeches, and a most hospitable welcome, the guests were initiated into the secret of how and where cure and comfort—when suffering from the troubles of an English winter—can be obtained without having to go to the Riviera or elsewhere. The able and courteous resident physician, Dr. Vaudrey, explained the various treatments—the pine, Russian, vapour, &c.; and several patients who looked in the ruddiest of health testified gratefully to the success of the treatment in their individual cases. The various baths were visited, and were models of cleanliness and careful arrangement. The pine district of Farnborough has always been celebrated for its healing properties in the matter of chest complaints and bronchial affections, and the proprietors of the Therapeutic Establishment have wisely improved the situation. This is no advertisement, but an honest recommendation of a place which well deserves the patronage of those for whom we chiefly write—our Anglo-Indian friends.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 30.)

MARTINDALE—The service of Lieut. C. S. de B. Martindale, assistant commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Nov. 8.

NANDI—The services of Surgeon S. C. Nandi, M.B., Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

NEILL, Mr. J. W., to officiate as judical commissioner of the Central Provinces, vice Hon. R. J. Crosthwaite.

KINSMAN, Rev. V. W., chaplain of Nowgong, has obtained furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, from Dec. 1.

RENNY-TAILYOUR—BYTHELL—The services of Lieutenants of T. F. B. Renny-Tailour and W. J. Bythell, assistant superintendents of surveys, 2nd grade respectively, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which they may enter on their duties in connection with the Chin-Lushai Expedition.

MELVILL, Captain P. J., Bengal S.C., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant commissioner of Merwara.

STRATTON, Lieut. W. C. R., Bengal S.C., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as 1st assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

YATE, Major C. E., C.S.I., C.M.G., Bombay S.C., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as political agent at Muscat.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are appointed colonels on the Army Staff, from the dates specified:—

BIRCH, Colonel A. J. C., Bengal Staff Corps, Oct. 18.

TILLARD, Colonel J. A., C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Nov. 10.

WALKER, Colonel A., R.A., inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal Circle, to officiate as director-general of ordnance in India, during the absence of Major-General R. F. Lowis, R.A., on general leave, from Nov. 27 to Jan. 21, 1890.

WEST, Second Lieut. H., Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified:—

FLEMING, Lieut. H. L., Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating wing officer 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, May 9, 1888.

SMITH, Second Lieut. G. R. de H., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, April 21, 1888.

BROWNE, 2nd Lieut. A. P., 6th Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, from May 10, 1888.

PRICE, 2nd Lieut. C. U., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is posted to the Bombay instead of the Madras S.C., from the date of his arrival in India.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BECKETT, Colonel S., C.B., Bengal S.C., Nov. 1.

OLDHAM, Lieut.-Colonel A., General List, Infantry, Nov. 14.

JOHNS, Mr. E. H., examiner of accounts, attached to office of the examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Madras, is appointed examiner of accounts, Mu Valley, State Railway.

HAROLD—The services of Mr. C. C. Harold, examiner of accounts, are placed at the disposal of H.H. the Nizam's Government.

MORRIS, Mr. T. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service, from Nov. 1.

TAYLOR, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 1.

BRADDON, Mr. J. B., examiner of P.W. Accounts, Assam, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for twelve months out of India.

BARROW, Mr. W. F., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the examiner of P.W. accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as examiner of P.W. accounts, Assam.

SKIPWITH, Lieut.-Colonel G. T., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as chief engineer, Irrigation Branch, and joint secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., on privilege leave.

HALLUM, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the Government service, from Oct. 1.

SOLOMON—The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. George Eugene Solomon, of No. 28, Holford-square, London, W.E., solicitor, a commissioner within all parts of England for the purpose

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of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

FURLOUGHS.

SCOTT, Lieut. C. D., R.A., subaltern, No. 4 (Huzara) Mountain Battery (m.c.), for one year.

BIRCH, Colonel W. B., Bengal S.C., for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced Nov. 30, 1888.

HAYES, Captain C. H., Bengal S.C., 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 12th year, commenced July 20.

STEVENS, Lieut. M., Bengal S.C., Commissariat Department, for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Dec. 5, 1888.

COLOMB, Lieut. G. H. C., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Feb. 6.

BOWER, Lieut. D. M., Bengal S.C., for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced Nov. 25.

The undermentioned officers is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty:—

DICK, Lieut. A. R., Bengal S.C., 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension sevice, 9th year, commenced Jan. 22.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty.

WYER, Colonel P., Ordnance Department, for one year.

WILSON, Conductor T., Ordnance Department, for one year.

COLQUHOUN, Mr. A. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted leave for twelve months on medical certificate, from Aug. 13.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Nov. 23.)

GARWOOD, Major J. F., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Baluchistan command, Military Works.

NATHAN, Captain M., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Rangoon Defence Division, temporarily.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

HOWDEN, Major J. D., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for six months, on m.c.

MAISEY, Captain E. L., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for nine months, on m.c.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 27.)

CHAPMAN, Mr. E. P., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Presidency division, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

BOMPAS, Mr. C. H., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan division, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Burdwan.

HARRIS, Mr. E. B., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore.

LUSON, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Bettia, Chumparun, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors.

WINSOR Mr. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Bettia, Champarun, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

ROSE, Mr. N. K., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Rungpore, is promoted to the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. A. Manson, retired.

STEVENSON, Mr. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a magistrate and collector of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. F. H. B. Skrine.

CAMERON, Mr. D., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, vice Mr. G. Stevenson.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., assistant magistrate and collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. D. Cameron.

BEADON, Mr. H. S., magistrate and collector, Durbhunga, is promoted to the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. C. F. Worsley.

CORNISH, Mr. R., magistrate and collector, Balasore, is promoted to the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. H. S. Beadon.

O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a magistrate and collector of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. R. Cornish.

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted to the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, vice Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.

COLLINS, Mr. A. H., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. C. J. S. Faulder.

WORSLEY, Mr. C. F., commissioner of the Chota Nagpore division, is appointed to be commissioner of the Orissa division.

GRIMLEY, Mr. W. H., officiating commissioner of the Chota Nagpore division, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. C. E. Worsley.

TOYNBEE, Mr. G., magistrate and collector of the second grade, is promoted to the first grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. W. H. Grimley.

DUTT, Mr. R. C., magistrate and collector of the third grade, is promoted to the second grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. G. Toynbee.

SLACK, Mr. F. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, vice Mr. K. G. Gupta. Mr. Slack will continue to act as magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade at Chittagong.

COX, Mr. H., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. F. A. Slack. Mr. Cox will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. H. Cox.

CLAY, Mr. A. L., is appointed to act as commissioner of the Decca division, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating commissioner of Burdwan.

HOPKINS, Mr. J. A., is appointed to act as magistrate of Patna on being relieved of his appointment as officiating commissioner of the Orissa division.

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Patna on being relieved of his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district by Mr. Hopkins.

PATTEN—The services of Mr. G. A. Patten, assistant superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

CLERK, Mr. I. H. W. D., district superintendent of police, is allowed leave for three months from the 25th inst.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. O., assistant superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to Serampore in the district of Hughly.

COLE, Rev. T. E. F., is appointed to be chaplain of Dacca.

SCONCE, Mr. G. C., barrister-at-law, officiating chief judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. H. Millet, retired.

JONES, Mr. T., barrister-at-law, fourth judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to be third judge of that court, vice Mr. G. C. Sconce, but will continue to act as second judge.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

MARSHALL, Colonel C. H. T., on return from furlough, is posted to the Mooltan division.

CASSON, Mr. H. A., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Province of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade and posted to Jullundur.

GRANT, Mr. A. J., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Province of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade and posted to Sialkot.

ANDERSON—On return from furlough Mr. H. A. Anderson, deputy commissioner, is posted to the Bannu district.

PEACOCK, Mr. E. B., district judge, Sialkot, has obtained furlough to Europe from Jan. 15.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission, from Nov. 1, vice Colonel E. P. Gurdon, retired:—

MACAULIFFE, Mr. M., divisional judge, 1st grade.

BULLOCK, Mr. F. D'O., divisional judge, 3rd grade, to be divisional judge, 2nd grade.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., district judge, 2nd grade, to be divisional judge, 3rd grade.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be district judge, 2nd grade.

TUCKER, Lieut.-Colonel L. H. E., deputy inspector-general of police, is transferred from the Umballa to the Rawalpindi Circle.

O'CONNOR, Mr. T. A., assistant district superintendent of police, is, on the termination of the period of his suspension, posted to the Umballa district.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. A. C., assistant district superintendent of police, transferred from the Umbally to the Ferozepur district.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

PENNELL, Mr. A. P., Bengal Civil Service, is posted to the charge of the Akyab sub-division, Akyab district.

INGLE, Mr. A. St. J., assistant superintendent of polic, on being relieved by Mr. J. C. Fanshawe, district superintendent of police, is transferred from Paletwa to the charge of the police of the Moulmein town sub-division, Amherst district.

CAPPER, Lieut. J. E., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, officiating assistant secretary to the chief commissioner in the P.W. Department, and assistant to the chief engineer, Burma, is transferred to the 3rd circle of superintendence to take over charge of the Bhamo division from Mr. P. H. W. Morse, executive engineer, 2nd grade.

THE English cricketers opened their campaign in the East with a hollow victory over Ceylon. Their total score was 353, of which, however, a Ceylon man, playing as substitute, contributed 92. The Islanders made 155 and 119, and were thus beaten by an innings and 76 runs.

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MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 26.)

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff :—

STUART, Mr. H. A., to act as private secretary during the employment of Mr. J. D. Rees on special duty.

CARDEW, Mr. A. G., is appointed temporary to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary.

BUTTERWORTH, Mr. A., is appointed to act as assistant secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments, during the employment of Mr. Meyer on other duty.

KIDD, Rev. D. W., M.A., is appointed to be chaplain of Aurangabad.

BURNETT, Rev. R. P., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore.

DURHAM, Rev. R. H., D.D., is appointed to be Chaplain of Coconada.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

STUART, Lieut. A. P. D. C., Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 5th Madras Infantry, April 9, 1888.

TRYDELL, Lieut. B., 2nd West India Regiment, wing officer 9th Madras Infantry, April 11, 1888.

ETHERIDGE, 2nd Lieut. F. W., East Kent Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, March 22, 1888.

BURTON, 2nd Lieut. F. N., Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 27th Madras Infantry, April 1, 1888.

FURLOUGHS.

PRICHARD, Captain G. P. M., S.C., district staff officer, 2nd class, Belgaum, for one year ; pension service, 17th year, commenced Nov. 9.

LEVERS, Lieut. O. G., S.C., 13th Madras Lancers, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year ; pension service, 7th year, commenced Dec. 25, 1888.

LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 13th Madras Infantry, Commissariat Transport Department, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.), for one year.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 5.)

ABUD—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain H. E. Abud to act as third assistant political resident, Aden, pending further orders.

SLATER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. S. Slater, B.A., barrister-at-law, to be substantive pro. tem. Government professor of law, in addition to his present duties, vice the Hon. Kashinath T. Telang, C.I.E., pending further orders.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Grant Medical College :—

CHILDE, Surgeon L. F., M.B., to be professor of pathology and morbid anatomy, and curator, pathological museum, vice Surgeon-Major G. Waters, transferred.

HUGHES, Brigade-Surgeon D. E, M.D., F.R.C.S., to be, sub pro tem., Professor of Hygiene, vice Surgeon-Major G. Waters, transferred.

MEYER, Surgeon C. H. L., M.D., to be Professor of Hygiene, from the date on which Brigade-Surgeon D. E. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S., ceases to act as 1st physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and to be, sub pro tem., Professor of Hygiene.

MEYER—For purposes of precedence in the college, Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., remains senior to Surgeon L. F. Childe, M.B.

FERGUSON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Surgeon A. F. Ferguson, M.D., C.M., at the disposal of the military authorities.

MCCLOGHRY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J. McCloghry, F.R.C.S.I., to act as civil surgeon, Kurrachee, during the absence of Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge.

MILITARY.

ERRINGTON, Lieut. W. H., 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment officiating wing officer 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

BAINBRIDGE, Surgeon-Major G., Indian Medical Service, civil surgeon, Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe, for one one year, on private affairs.

FERGUSON—The services of Surgeon A. F. Ferguson, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Nov. 29.)

FURLOUGHS.

POWELL, Lieut. H. G., North Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), to remain in England, in extension from Nov. 23, 1889, to Feb. 2, 1890, on medical certificate.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon R. W. E. H., Medical Staff, to England, for ninety days, on medical certificate.

SPENCER, Captain G. R., B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (2nd Battalion), to England, for six months, on private affairs.

WISE, Hon. Captain C. D., Adjutant-General's Department, in India, for twelve months, from date of departure.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel E. P. Gurdon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Stokoe, Inf.; Capt. C. F. Stevens S.C.; Lieut. O. G. Ievers, S.C.; Colonel R. W. Hesketh, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Captain H. B. Warden, S.C.; Lieut. G. S. Broome S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Williams.

Bombay Estab.—H. Mainwaring.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major T. Mayne, three months ; Lieut. F. Bruce, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon S. E. Prall, three months ; Lieut. C. J. Mellis, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. J. Allen, eight months' furlough ; H. W. Smith, four and a-half months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—J. Thorburn, three months' m.c.

Bombay Estab.—M. Carrel, eight days' extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., S.C.; Major G. Richardson, S.C.; Major E. D. F. Bignell, S.C.; Lieut. G. C. Cawood, S.C.; Lieut. C. J. Wimberley, S.C.; Lieut. H. C. Nanton, R.E.; Captain C. G. R. Thackwell, S.C.; Lieut. E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel L. B. Bance, S.C.; Major T. A. F. Leader, S.C.; Major B. H. Pollard, S.C.; Lieut. A. H. Allenby, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel W. H. Wilson, S.C.; Major T. H. Mackenzie, S.C.; Lieut. E. L. C. Berger, S.C. (Prob.).

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. L. Edge, R. E. Younghusband (Cov.), E. J. Rumsby, A. E. Staley (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—G. E. Baudry, J. W. Best (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Captain M. T. Lyde (Bo.S.C.), H. W. Lewis.

DECEMBER 20.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Military Forces :—

Colonel H. J. Nuthall, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Dec. 15, 1889.

Colonel E. W. C. H. Miller, Madras Staff Corps, dated Nov. 30, 1889.

Colonel A. D. Parsons, Madras Cavalry, dated Oct. 20, 1889.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Hennell, D.S.O., Bombay Infantry, dated Nov. 19, 1889.

Major J. S. Biscoe, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Nov. 8, 1889.

Brigade-Surgeon T. E. B. Brown, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Oct. 1, 1889.

Surgeon-Major G. Henderson, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Nov. 20, 1889.

Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer, Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Dec. 18, 1888.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ANDOE—Dec. 16, at 19, Clanricarde-gardens, W., the wife of Captain H. G. Andoe, R.N., C.B., of a daughter.

ATKINSON—Dec. 9, at Abbey Hill, Kenilworth, the wife of R. P. Atkinson, P.W.D., N.W. Provinces, India, of a daughter.

BURTON—Dec. 9, at Prospect House, Crowborough, Sussex, the wife of Captain C. W. W. Burton, 8th Regiment, M.I., of a son (stillborn).

DEANE—Dec. 14, at 10, Eaton-road, Hove, Brighton, the wife of Capt. Harold A. Deane, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner Hoti Murdan, Punjab, India, of a son.

FINLAY—Dec. 5, at 37, Pevensey-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of J. F. Finlay, Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to Government of India Financial Department, of a son.

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PECHELL—Dec. 11, at Curragh Camp, Ireland, the wife of Surgeon A. A. Pechell, M.B., Medical Staff, of a son.
POLLEN—Dec. 4, at Westerham, Kent, the wife of J. Pollen, LL.D., Bombay Civil Service, of a son.
SCOTT—Dec. 14, at Stoney Stretton Hall, Yockleton, Salop, the wife of Captain George Scott, late 18th Hussars, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—Dec. 4, at 15, Charleville-road, W., the wife of Walter E. Thompson, Commander Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, of a daughter.
WEMYSS—Dec. 4, at Ardtullagh, county Down, the wife of Captain Sinclair Wemyss, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, of a daughter.
WILLOUGHBY—Dec. 15, at Gabari, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Willoughby, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Cavalry, of a son, prematurely, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

HERBERT—SELWYN—Dec. 7, at Christ Church, Mayfair, Patrick H. C. Herbert, of the India Office, London, to Beatrice Eugenie, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Justice Selwyn.
HOTHAM—WARD—Dec. 10, at St. Luke's, Burton, Hants, Major John Hotham, Royal Artillery, to Rose Florence, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General the Hon. B. M. Ward.
STEWART—PEEL—Dec. 10, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, Colonel R. M. Stewart, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to Jessie, widow of the late Captain E. Peel, 14th Hussars, and daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., K.C.B., &c.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Dec. 8, at 107, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Surgeon-General Edward Green Balfour, late of the Madras Medical Department, aged 76.
BRIERLEY—Nov. 12, at Rochdale, Mr. Samuel Brierley, formerley Head Master, Bishop's High School, Poona.
COUCHMAN—Dec. 5, at Toultcha, Camberley, Surrey, William Dundas Couchman, Lieut.-Colonel, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, youngest son of the late Henry Couchman, Esq., of Temple Balsall, Warwickshire, aged 63.
FRIZELL—Dec. 10, Richard Frizell, of Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, aged 51.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON—Nov. 26, at Chuprah, the wife of J. Bourdillon, C.S., of a daughter.
BELT—Nov. 30, at Madras, the wife of Sergeant E. J. B. Belt, Commissariat Department, of a son.
BLACK—Dec. 13, at Cochin, India, the wife of Ernest Harry Black, of a son.
DOWELL—Dec. 1, at Mhow, the wife of Captain G. W. Dowell, Adjutant, North Lancashire (47th) Regiment, of a daughter.
FISHER—Nov. 24, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of Mr. C. A. Fisher, Bengal Police, of a son.
GUBBINS—Nov. 25, at Jutogh, near Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. J. Gubbins, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.
KEMP—Nov. 17, at Saharunpore, the wife of W. H. Kemp, A.V.D., of a son.
MATHEW—Nov. 28, at 27, Marquis-street, Calcutta, the wife of H. A. W. Mathew, Travelling Audit Department, E.I. Railway, of a daughter.
MENDES—Nov. 29, at 28, Middle-road, Entally, Calcutta, the wife of J. M. Mendes, Assistant Examiner, Military Accounts Department, of a son.
NIXON—Dec. 11, at Sialkote, Punjab, the wife of Major Nixon, B.S.C., of a son. (By telegram.)
POTTS—Nov. 28, at Ayrcliffe, Simla, the wife of Captain William F. Potts, B.I.S.N. Company, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRADLEY—WORGAN—Nov. 25, at Cuttack, Frederick Gardner Bradley, Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Major-General C. J. Bradley, Madras Army, to Mabel Gwendoline, second daughter of Mr. J. B. Worgan, Bengal Civil Service.
CARY—HINDMARSH—Nov. 23, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, Sulyarde B. Cary, A.M.I.C.E., Darjeeling, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hindmarsh, M.I.C.E., and M.E., Hammersmith, W., London.
ELKINGTON—OMMANNEY—Nov. 20, at St. John's Church, Peshawur, Henry Percival George Elkington, Surgeon, Medical Staff, to Helen Violet, third daughter of Colonel E. L. Ommanney, C.S.I., B.S.C., Commissioner, Peshawur.
MAPLETON—IRVING—Dec. 4, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Surgeon-Major Reginald William Mapleton, Army Medical Staff, eldest son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Argyll and the Isles, to Catherine Fanny, third daughter of the late Major-General Alexander Irving, C.B., Royal Artillery.
PERKINS—MONKHOUSE—Sept. 24, at St. Philip's, Georgetown, Demerara, Harry Innes Perkins, F.R.G.S., youngest son of Major-General E. Norman Perkins, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired), to Josephine Amy, eldest daughter of the late George Monkhouse, of Demerara and Trinidad.
SAVAGE—OLDHAM—Nov. 21, at Dhurmsala, William Henry Savage, 1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas, to Rose Edith, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon C. F. Oldham.

DEATHS.

BURN—Nov. 22, at Mogok, Upper Burma, Lieut. W. A. F. Burn, 9th M.I., Burma Military Police.
HUMPHREYS—Nov. 24, at Howrah, Mr. G. Humphreys, Superintending Engineer of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and member of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen, aged 44.
L'ESTRANGE—Nov. 21, at Allahabad, Lieut. E. V. L'Estrange, 1st East Surrey Regiment.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The eighth ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Friday, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Watt.—The report having been taken as read, the Chairman, in moving its adoption, said it was with satisfaction that he was able to refer to the fact that their railway was now a completed system. They had in existence, as part of the entire system, 679 miles of line, which number of miles was included under the original contract with the Government, and was inclusive also of the Sindhia Railway, which was taken over. In addition to that they worked, under an agreement with the Government, the Bhopal Railway, and that gave them to work and control 726 miles of railway. The Midland line, as constructed by the company, was of first-class quality. The figures of the accounts showed an expenditure to the 30th of June of £5,662,490, which gave an outlay £8,330 per mile. But at that date expenditure was being still incurred on the work opened, and there was also expenditure to be incurred in the workshops and offices of the Jhansi branch, as well as for plant, and it was probable before the completion of the expenditure their total outlay would reach about six and a half millions. In that case the cost would stand at about £10,000 a mile. As far as he could see, at the present time, that would include the money requisite for working the railway and the provision of stock, &c. They were to be congratulated further upon the fact that the cost of the line had been considerably less than it would have been had prices for materials been as high as they were at present. In this way they had saved about half a million. The mileage worked during the half-year was 469 miles, the actual distance opened on the 30th June being 679¼ miles. As far as they had looked into the matter the results, as far as receipts were concerned, were calculated to encourage the hope that the anticipations of the promoters would be realised. The motion was seconded by Mr. Blake, and carried without discussion.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The eightieth half-yearly general meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was held on Friday, in the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. T. R. WATT, Chairman of the company, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN, in affixing the seal of the company to the register of proprietors, said that the number of proprietors on the register was 14,602; and in moving the adoption of the report, he said that at the time of the last half-yearly meeting in June it was apparent there would be a considerable falling off in the receipts of the half-year which was now under consideration. As a fact the receipts were £207,427 lower than they were for the corresponding half-year. This was not satisfactory in itself; yet there was nothing in the condition to occasion any anxiety. On the contrary, he would be able to show that the half-year had in reality been a favourable half-year. If they looked at the coaching receipts they would find there had been an increase on the total results of £1,959 17s. 4d. There had been a decrease under two heads—the conveyance of troops and police; there had also been a decrease in the conveyance of military luggage and baggage, but, on the other hand, there had been a very large and important increase in the number of passengers carried. The number carried was 300,000 in excess of the number carried in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and the total number of passengers carried was the largest ever carried in any half-year. The receipts for passengers carried were 2·69 pies per passenger per mile, which was the lowest they as yet had, and it was slightly less than last year. The explanation was that the company had carried more passengers, but for a shorter distance. Then going to the goods receipts, the net decrease in the amount was £201,084, but for purposes of comparison he would exclude railway materials and the wheat traffic. It was mentioned in the report that cotton had yielded a considerable increase, of £128,000; there was also an increase in seeds and a large number of other items, and the result was that the goods traffic for the half-year was £180,820 in excess of what it was in the corresponding period. With respect to wheat, it had occupied quite an abnormal position during this last half-year. The quantity carried by the company was the smallest quantity they had carried since 1881, and the condition of the wheat trade had not affected the G eat Indian Peninsula Company alone, but the circumstances

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affecting it had prevailed all over India. During the six months to 30th June, 1888, the exports of wheat from India fell to 374,676 tons, and in the same half-year for 1889 they were 317,085 tons. In 1888 the export from Bombay was equal to 75·5 per cent. of the whole quantity exported, while in 1889 it was 55.5 per cent. In Calcutta the numbers were 19·3 against 13·4 per cent.; but in Kurrachee the percentage went the other way, the numbers being 5·2 per cent. against 31·1 per cent. The explanation is, that throughout the country the Great India Peninsula Railway traverses the crops were inferior; yet in the district of Delhi there was a very large quantity of grain to be obtained, and that grain was brought down and exported from Kurrachee. The condition of the wheat crop for the season on which they were now entering was very much more favourable than it was in the past. Referring to the expenditure, everything had been done to keep it down, and it was not much out of the way.

Mr. Wollaston Blake seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.—A dividend at the rate of 17s. 6d. per cent. was declared, in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year; after which the proceedings terminated.

THE BURMA MEDALS.

Notice was give in Friday's *Gazette* that the Indian medals with "Burma 1885-87" clasp, awarded to the Naval Brigades engaged with the troops in the operations in Burma between the 14th of November, 1885, and the 30th of April, 1887, are now ready for distribution. Application should be made personally or by letter to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty. Petty officers, seamen, and marines, whether applying in person or by letter, are required to produce their certificates of service.

GOVERNMENT LITIGATION IN BENGAL.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

There was a very considerable decrease in the civil litigation in which the Bengal Government was concerned last year as compared with the two years preceding it. The number of cases to which the Government was a party in 1886 was 1,051, and 685 in 1887; while in 1888 the number was only 550, or nearly fifty per cent. less than in 1886. The explanation of the decrease given by Mr. T. T. A. Allen, the Legal Remembrancer, who has drawn up the report, would seem to be that since 1886 cases under the Land Acquisition Act have fallen off, not that the Government has been less involved in litigation. The litigation in connection with Wards' estates is a separate matter, and here, too, we find a considerable decrease in 1888 as compared with 1886; for while in the latter year the number of cases litigated was 1,435, in the former it was but 971. One case is mentioned as to the issue of which we shall be somewhat curious. The Government Pleader joined other pleaders of the Midnapore bar in lending Rs. 20,000 to the Rani Anandmoyi Debi, the adoptive mother of the minor of the Basudepore estate, taking as security a mortgage on her property, and exacting 18 per cent. interest at compound interest, with half-yearly rests. The loan was not paid up, and the plaintiffs now sue for Rs. 58,652 with compound interest. The defence is that the terms are extortionate, but it failed in the Lower Court, where a full decree was given. An appeal is now before the High Court, and meantime we may wonder whether the High Court will agree with the Lower Court or not. The Legal Remembrancer, by the way, does not seem very successful in realising his decrees. In 1888 the sum under realisation for Wards' decrees was nearly fourteen lakhs, but of this little more than 2½ lakhs were recovered. Interest on the amount outstanding will soon mount up to a tidy sum. From one estate nearly Rs. 80,000 were legally due, but only Rs. 174 were recovered.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					1890.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	—	—	27 Dec.	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1889.				
		1890.			
Malabar	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

MR. F. ROBERTSON, at present Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Pishin Railway, and builder of the Sukker Bridge, has accepted the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief of the East Indian Railway. Mr. Robertson takes up his post immediately.

SEVERAL of the Russian papers keep an extremely watchful eye on our Indian military affairs, and their knowledge of our fortifications, defensive measures, and mobilisation scheme is, to say the least of it, rather surprising. In a recent issue of the *Rousskii Invalid*, that journal gives us the following copious information concerning our defences, &c.:—"The works of Quetta are so far advanced that the bastions south-west of the Indus may now be considered impregnable to attack. The lines of defence round Rorat are also nearly complete, and only the heavier cannon have to be mounted. At Bombay two-thirds of the fortifications originally planned have been finished; while at Rangoon a new fort has been built. The plans for the defence of Calcutta have been very carefully studied and reconsidered. Amongst other projected works, a site has been chosen and marked out for the construction of a new battery at Hooghly Point, on the left bank of the river, where it has its confluent with the Roupnarayan, 100 kilomètres below the city, where the batteries will in time be furnished with several 38-ton guns of 9-in. and 6-in calibre, quick-firing cannons, and machine-guns. All, or nearly all, the submarine defences round the Indian coasts are completed, and at the ports of Kurrachee, Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon all preparations have been made to arm these submarine mines with the least possible delay, while torpedo-boats and small vessels for harbour and coast protection are now on their passage from England to India. In short, the plan of mobilisation in case of war is said to be a *fait accompli*. The bridges of the Attock and Sukkur have all been fortified with *têtes de pont;* and other works, in order to increase the defensive position of Rawul Pindee and the great railway skirting the Khodga-Amran, are actively progressing. It is also stated that it is proposed to disburse two millions of rupees in the purchase of pack and baggage animals, reserve provisions, stores, and forage; and, to avoid a sudden outlay in war time, the gradual purchase of 5,000 mules has been sanctioned, as the animals can be utilised in peace time for transport purposes."

WITH reference to the incident which added so much to the liveliness and interest of the banquet in the Town Hall given on Tuesday week to Mr. Seymour King, M.P., the Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons has addressed a communication to the Committee of the members of the Uncovenanted Service. Mr. Parsons states that he regrets any unpleasantness should have occurred, but that when he went there as a guest he was not aware that anything in the nature of a political meeting was intended, or that there would be any attack on the policy of the Government. He desired to make it clear that he was present in the capacity of a guest only, and had no wish to join in a demonstration against the Government, of which he was a servant. The Committee have replied acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Justice Parsons' communication, but intimating that his view of what took place is erroneous. On the other hand several prominent members of the Civil Service, who were present on the occasion, have written to the committee expressing their pain and regret that the incident referred to should have occurred, and assuring the committee that they did not in any way associate themselves with or accept any responsibility for the regrettable episode. This may be taken, says the *Bombay Gazette*, as fairly representing the view of the matter by all who were present when Mr. King made his rattling and effective speech, which in no respect went beyond the limits of fair criticism of a public pronouncement in the House of Commons by an Under-Secretary of Government. If ever it shall be the fate of Mr. Justice Parsons to occupy a seat in Parliament, he will soon learn to bear with equanimity adverse opinions of Government and its measures. A bath of life in the free air of England is a splendid tonic, and hardens the fibre of the inner and the cuticle of the outer man wonderfully in a very short time.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 13, Vega (s), Calcutta; 16, Benarty (s), Calcutta; 16, Clan Lamont (s), Madras; 18, Pekin (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 16, Lycia (s), Clyde; 16, Clyde (s), London; 18, Mameluke (s), Shields; 19, Ebro (s), Hull.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 9, Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool; 10, City of London (s), Clyde; 15, Governor (s), Liverpool; 17, City of Khios (s.).

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 10, City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta; 10, Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; 19, City of Agra (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 18, City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; 18, Kangra (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 17, Clan Graham (s), London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 15, Goorkha (s), London; 15, Clan Macarthur (s), London; 16, Chyebassa (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Kidder, Miss E. Brock, Mrs. Hext and two infants. *From Venice:* Dr. Keatinge, two Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two ladies, Mr. C. Mundsley, Mr. A. and Miss Mundsley, Capt. and Mrs. Kendall, Mr. and two Misses Fawns, Count and Countess Einseidel. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Shaw Stewart, Lord Bath, Lady Alice Shaw Stewart, Lady C. Thynne, Dr. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. and Miss Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Chase, Miss Howes, Rev. Dr. T. Tattle-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. F. O. Dame, Mr. M. Dame, Mr. and Mrs. Stock, Mrs. Dawe and son, Mr. J. C. Edwardes-Moss, M.P.

For Bombay: Mr. Winter. *From Brindisi:* Lieut.-Colonel Walter Scott, Commander Sayce, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. J. E. B. Baillie, Lieut. H. D. Watson, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Brinckman, Mrs. Terry.

For Ismailia: Dr. Bonar.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) *From Venice:* Mr. G. A. Ruppell.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Crabbie.

For Gibraltar: Miss McGluckin.

For Malta: Mrs. Dooling and two infants, Mr. Stephens.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes, Mr. Nickelson, Mr. C. W. Nobbs, Mr. S. H. Nosworthy, Mr. A. B. Hawkins. *From Naples:* Mrs. Coulter.

For Bombay: Mr. J. E. Murray. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. J. M. da Silva. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. J. Macpherson.

For Naples: Mr. F. A. Maberley, Miss Aline Pierre, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Cochrane.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow and infants, Capt. Cockings, Col. C. H. Hignett.

For Colombo: Major H. C. Sutleffe. *From Naples*: Mr. Alston, Mr. Wallace.

For Malta: Mr. Newton and friend.

For Ismailia: Mrs. de Castleberg, Mrs. M. Ingram, Mr. and Lady M. Wood.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pendlebury, Miss Ausar, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. T. W. Greenfield, Rev. Henry and Mrs. Rice, Lieut. C. L. Gregory, Miss Boothby. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smyth, Mr. J. Norbury, Mr. F. Mangles, Mr. Starwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Kennison, Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. G. M. Morgan, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. J. L. Power, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. H. D. Robinson, Brig.-Gen. Knowles. *From Port Said:* Mr. Agelasto.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. H. Jackson, three Misses Pontifex, Miss Caddick, Miss Hawksley, Miss Thiedmann, Rev. Bradley Abbot and two ladies, Major Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leatham, Lieut. H. G. Lyons, Mr. P. Young and friend, Mrs. Pauncefote, Mr. A. Higgins, Mrs. Paston Cooper. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. G. W. Harris. *From Brindisi*: Miss Cane, two Misses Whidborne, Dr. Eder, Mr. Friend, Lord and Lady Bruce.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. P. Urquhart, Mrs. Richardson and child, Major B. L. Eman, Mr. and Mrs. Frowd, Sergt. Wilson, Miss Macrae, Miss Robertson.

For Brindisi: Major and Miss Gordon, Rev. A. and Mrs. Nairne, Miss Nairne, Mr. F. Rodney Carter.

For Gibraltar: Rev. H. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. Summerfield.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. H. Cumming and infant, Mrs. Evans Gordon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fry and family, Lieut. J. M. Graham. *From Ismailia*: Sir W. Lewis and party.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell, Mr. Hillward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mr. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Holmwood, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hawes, Mr. Chambers, Mr. H. R. James, Mr. H. B. Loundes. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Messerey.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Fairley, Mr. and Miss Woodroffe, Mr. Swinburne.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. W. Champion.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. W. Douglas. *From Naples*: Mr. Baker and family.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Batten, Lieut. P. Greig, Mr. Winterbotham, Lieut. H. de L. Walters.

For Colombo: Sir W. H. Gregory.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Fryer, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. Whiting.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Ismailia: Rev. and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfalt. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.

For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley, Countess Waldegrave and son, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Booth, Miss W. Cunliffe, Mr. Yorke, Lieut. W. P. Denisdale, Mr. T. Muir. *From Venice*: Mr. Thos. Gardner and son, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Perkins, Lady Scott and two daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Green, Mr. C. M. Fletcher, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. G. Cash. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel, Mr. and Lady Winifred Biddulph, Mr. Weston and party, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phipps, Baron and Baroness Brantsen, Miss Brantsen.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gittens. *From Brindisi:* Lieut. Crommelin, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Davis, Brigadier-General Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Orlebar, Mr. Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Owen.

For Colombo: Mr. D. Sellar. *From Brindisi*: Sir Greville and Lady Smith and party.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. Hilder.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith.

For Malta: Lieut. B. O. Roe, Lieut. E. W. Keily, Lieut. C. Fulcher, Major-General and Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Head, Miss M. Barnard.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. R. P. Lomas. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. G. Ainslie, M.P., Mrs. Ainslie, Mr. and two Misses Miller, Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake.

For Bombay: Mr. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two infants, Misses Thomson and Plumbe, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. C. L. Swaine and child, Mrs. H. Woods, Mrs. D. Pringle. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. E. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hirschorn, Mr. D. F. Mackenzie, Mr. P. Playfair, Col. Borradaile, Mr. J. L. Sidey. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Isaacs.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Lowe.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 23; from Naples, Feb. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. F. M. Marshall, Mrs. and Miss Swabey, Miss Harten, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowring, Mr. C. C. and Miss Bowring.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. D. Low, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nelson and two infants, Mr. Andrew Glen, Mr. H. J. Click, Mr. J. M. Atkinson, Miss Marsden.

For Naples: Mrs. and Miss Kays, Capt. Kays, Miss Froughton, Miss Florence, Miss Hardman, Miss Townsend, Mr, and Mrs. A. Bennett, Miss Donnell.

For Bombay: *From Naples*: Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Jan. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 3.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. T. Quin, Lieut. G. H. Boisragon, Mr. B. Von Bock, Mr. E. C. Buckland.

For Ismailia: Lord and Lady E. Churchill.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss C. B. Bethune, Mr. Learke, Mr. Hacking, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Tanner. *From Brindisi*: Rev. Gray Granville.

For Brindisi: Sir J. Campbell Ord and party.

For Malta: Mrs. Sheil.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Jan. 30; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tweedy and infant, Mr. M. Urquhart.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macduff.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Col. W. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bedington.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Duncombe.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Port Said: Dr. Carson and party.

For Bombay: Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Wilson. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Joy.

For Colombo: Capt. John Hope.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Macready.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 13; from Brindisi, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hunter, Major-General Sir John Macneill, V.C., Major and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bright, General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 20; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark. *From Naples*: Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mrs. and Miss Walker.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Feb. 21; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Spring.

For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Princess de Scey, Miss Molesworth.

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Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant, Miss J. MacCartie, Major and Mrs. O. V. Boddy and two children, Mrs. W. J. Pickance and infant, Mr. Edgar Adey, Mr. H. Callaway, Rev. E. S. Carr, Mr. G. E. Ricketts, Mr. T. Luke, Mr. R. Webb, Mr. W. Webb, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. R. Thirsk.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mytton, Miss M. H. Skelton, Miss Mabel Livesay, Mr. R. A. Simpson, Miss Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherall and two children, Miss Weatherall, Mr. W. T. Mehew.

For Naples: Miss Constance Martin, Mrs. G. S. Mackenzie.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth, three Misses Booth, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. W. T. Burrows, Miss Hay, Dr. H. M. Fernando.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Jan. 16.

or Colombo: Mr. C. M. Harbord.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mactaggart.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Madras: Mrs. Cardew.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Miss Alcock, Mrs. W. P. Newell, two children, Miss Jenkins.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. Bromley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Two Misses Conway-Gordon, Major and Mrs. Dacres Thomas, Col. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Edge, Miss Thomas.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. G. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Arnot and three children, Miss Chester, Surg.-Major J. T. B. Bookey, Lieut. J. Rutherford Clark, Lieut. W. G. Moon, Col. D. W. Inglis.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Devereux, Mr. W. Hickman, Mrs. Dempster and children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 13.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Col. J. M. and Mrs. Sym, Miss Sym.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Liverpool, Dec. 28.

For Madras: Miss Williams, Lieut. R. M. Bell, Mr. G. S. Nash, Miss Day, Mr. S. Smith.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. C. M. Miller, Mr. Keith Maclellan, Mr. Hill, Miss McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Souter, Mr. J. Rettie, Mr. G. Thompson, Miss McCutcheon, Mrs. R. A. McLintock, Mr. James Schone, Mr. Oswald Schone, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. Veitch, Mr. Stirling, Mr. W. Luge.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. M. Mason, Mr. R. W. Cole.

Per Austro-Hungarian s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Dec. 22.

Mr. and Miss Masters, Capt. and Mrs. MacKintosh, Mr. Carthew Yorstoun.

Per Austro-Hungarian s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Jan. 3.

Capt. Daniell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, at Bombay, Dec. 1.

From London: Rt. Hon. and Mrs. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Patry, Mr. G. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. Major, Rev. H. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mackenzie and infant, Major C. E. Yate, Lieut. F. H. Yate, Mr. R. Enthoven, Mr. R. C. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. James Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Jackson, Miss Pike, Miss Murphy, Miss Clark, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. F. W. Cowdery, Mr. Duncan Fry, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Blood, Rev. E. Hawker, Mr. W. H. Scriven, Mr. S. W. Anderson, Mr. S. H. Holloway, Mr. N. Outram, Mrs. Gray and child, Sir J. Corry, Bart., M.P., Mr. Durrant, Mr. F. Sessions, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. E. J. Drew, Mr. J. R. and Miss Ashworth, Rev. R. H. Stevenson, 2nd-Lieut. Somervell, Mr. J. McLean, Mr. E. D. Pettee, Miss Walthew, Miss Newton, Mr. and Miss Griffin, Mr. and Miss Barnett.

From Brindisi: Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Mr. C. H. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. St. Clair Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir J. S. Maxwell, Hon. H. D. Willoughby, Capt. and Mrs. Murdoch; Canon B. Wilberforce, Mrs. and Miss Wilberforce, Lord Radstock, Mr. T. Halliday, Mr. T. Henessy, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Manisty, Col. Shortland, Mr. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. G. Peppé, Rev. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. E. Cargill, Major and Mrs. F. Barrow, Mr. M. Hughes, Col. Waterhouse, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. R. M. Pearce, Mr. M. M. Macdonald, Rajah Shian Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Hollis, Mr. McLagan, Mr. D. B. Shuka, Mr. J. Horne, Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., Mr. Charriol, Miss Langworth, Mr. W. B. Charlesworth, Mr. H. C. Sen, Mr. A. C. Drew, Mr. J. McKie Mr. V. Meents, Rev. St. Cato, Mr. F. Davis, Mr. W. Tweedie, Mr. J. M. Young, Miss Baker, Mr. Satow, Mr. Yamozushi.

From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Saunders.

From Port Said: Mrs. Vickers, Mr. Woolenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Haddon.

From Ismailia: Mr. Bather.

From Aden: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Col. Greig, Col. Jopp, Col. Cavaye, Col. Merriman, Capt. Ferguson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. Tomlin, at Brindisi, Dec. 11.

From Bombay: Mr. Colin F. Campbell, Mrs. Nairne, Mr. C. A. and Miss Daniell, Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. J. Mudge, Col. C. Graham, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. G. Urquhart, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Col. M. Bowie, Mr. J. Walker, Dr. W. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. J. Clark, Lieut. E. Wilmot, Rev. W. Scott, Mrs. and two Misses Ezra, Mr. Leveray, Mrs. A. Begbie, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. Cushney, Rev. Sir J. and Lady Phillips, Col. and Mrs. H. Vibart, Capt. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Alcot, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Craig, Col. C. Palmer, Mr. Kellner, Col. McNaughton, Mr. C. Brown, Capt. H. B. Warden. *For London*: Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, Mrs. Childers and infant, Mr. A. P. Sellon, Col. E. Harvey, Mr. W. Drew, Mr. G. Barnett, Mr. Gabbert, Mr. and Mrs. Clubbe, Mr. Hendy, Miss Young, Miss Longford, Miss Marsh, Miss Thorogood, Miss C. Robinson, Rev Dr. Gleason, Mrs. Davies and infant, Mr. G. Wood, Mrs. Bulkley and infant, Mrs. Claude and family, Miss Miller, Miss B. Robinson, Miss Hawkins, Miss Patterson, Mrs. A. Lane, Mr. Lamborne, Sister Catherine, Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Mr. S. Everitt, Sister Caroline, Right Rev. Bishop of Mauritius and Mrs. Royston.

From Suez: *For London*: Mr. Graydon, Mr. Smithers, Mr. Mountain, Mr. Guiver.

From Ismailia: *For London*: Mr. Lemere, Mr. Ridley.

From Calcutta: Mr. Walsh.

From Port Said: Mr. Heap, Mr. Stella. *For London*: Mr. Sandilands.

From Aden: Mr. Barrett.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. C. Gadd, from Bombay, Dec. 6.

For London: Mr. R. W. P. Kirg, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. F. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Freund.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. C. Heriot, Rev. V. Kinsman, Mr. A. McNabb, Capt. G. P. M. Pritchard.

For Marseilles: Mr. De Zoete, Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, Mr. B. Gray.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. H. Macdonald.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, from Bombay, Dec. 13.

For London: Mrs. Rumsby.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Keir, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Windower.

For Suez: Miss Ashlin, Mrs. Irving.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. Worcester, from London, Dec. 19; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Miss Johns, Mr. Percy G. Scott, Mrs. Hilson, Mr. Trafford, Mr. J. Rice, Mr. T. W. Thomas, Rev. A. Crawshaw, Miss J. Rowntree, Mrs. C. Waddington, Mr. Creswell, Mr. Scott, Miss West, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Whitehead, Mr. Crisp, Rev. and Mrs. Aberley, Rev. — Uhl, Miss Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Archibald, Mr. H. E. Winter, Mr. Robbie, Mr. Coates, Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. J. Orton, Miss Clairs, Miss Dippie, Mrs. Levett. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. T. Salina. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. Scully, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Petrocochino, Mrs. B. Preston, Mr. J. Berry White, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Jessoe, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. P. Sanderson, Rev. Father James, Rev. Father Felice, Mr. C. E. Shaw, Rev. G. Sandberg, Mr. A. J. Faulding, Mr. de Courcy, Mr. and Miss Bradshaw, Lord and Lady Carberry, Hon. Miss Carberry, Hon. Mr. Carberry. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Singer.

For Gibraltar: Two Masters Forster, two Misses Forster, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Brockway and child, Gunner Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Willets, Private Johnston, Major Tulloch, Lieut. H. W. Briscoe, Master Buck, Miss Capel, Mr. and Mrs. F. Weldon, Private Holland, two Misses Tulloch, Rev. E. Gilliat, Mr. J. Crawhall, two Messrs. Williams, Masters H. and R. Neumegen, Major A. H. Hewat, Miss Swifte, Mr. Drake-Smith, Mr. Arbines, Mr. Ker, Sergt. Neill, Mr. T. R. Yates, Mr. Tussaud.

For Port Said: Mr. Speedie, Mr. R. E. R. Morse, Capt. F. J. Nason.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Farrer.

For Ismailia: Miss M. Broderick, Mrs. and Miss McNeale, Miss Ball, Mr. E. Hulton, Mrs. Andrews. *From Brindisi*: Miss Doulton, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Capt. Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Sir John Puleston, M.P., Miss Puleston, Lady Suffield and daughter.

For Brindisi: Miss Wigston.

For Malta: Mrs. Adams and child, Miss Bates, Mr. Carey, Mr. W. H. Williams.

For Aden: Mr. S. T. Rock.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, from Liverpool, Dec. 19.

For Bombay: Lieut. G. S. Hogge, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Leith Ross and two children, Surgeon-Major Sargent, Lieut. F. and Mrs. Whistler, Capt. Howes, Mr. Russell.

For Kurrachee: Major A. S. and Mrs. McRae, Capt. A. F. Hogge, two Misses Hogge, Capt. and Mrs. Worlledge, Miss Dolman, Capt. J. E. Dewar, Mr. E. Dumolo, Mrs. Hansen and child, Mr. A. E. Greaves, Fraulein Kaysing.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Karamania*, sailed Dec. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis Fray, Mr. Scott, Mr. Gristweit.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 98¾	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	950
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	950
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250 ...	125 ...	—
Albert	all ...	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100 ...	100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200 ...	nil. ...	265
Bellary	1,100 ...	nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125 ...	20 ...	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200 ...	16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880 ...	25 ...	425
Dhollera Ginning ...	all ...	12 ...	100
East India	1,000 ...	120 ...	1,120
Fort	8,500 ...	100 ...	1,460
French	all ...	60 ...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500 ...	— ...	—
Khangaum	450 ...	45 ...	360
Mercantile	125 ...	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400 ...	20 ...	425
Munmar M.	all ...	40 ...	210
New Berar	500 ...	35 ...	525
New Indian	125 ...	10 ...	90
Prince of Wales ...	400 ...	80 ...	340
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500 ...	— ...	—
Sassoon	500 ...	— ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000 ...	120 ...	1,150
Sind	750 ...	50 ...	470
Volkart	all ...	75 ...	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000 ...	90 ...	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing	500 ...	15 ...	200
Alliance Spinning ...	all ...	80 ...	555
Albert Edward Mills ...	500 ...	20 ...	375
Anglo-Indian	100 ...	8 ...	85
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500 ...	— ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000 ...	— ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000 ...	25 ...	730
Central India	500 ...	45 ...	1,160
Coorla Mills	1,000 ...	40 ...	520
D. Spinning	all ...	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000 ...	50 ...	900
Empress Co.	all ...	25 ...	660
Framjee Petit	1,000 ...	25 ...	545
Golam Baba	400 ...	— ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000 ...	20 ...	130
Hindustan	1,000 ...	35 ...	815
Hingunghat Mill ...	500 ...	— ...	—
Hydorabad Spinning..	1,000 ...	25 ...	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500 ...	25 ...	515
Indian Manufacturing	1,000 ...	50 ...	980
James Greaves	500 ...	25 ...	700
Jaffer Ali	500 ...	— ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000 ...	45 ...	910
Khandeish	1,000 ...	50 ...	615
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000 ...	25 ...	600
Leopold	100 ...	5 ...	104
Madras United ...	1,000 ...	100 ...	980
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000 ...	— ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all ...	50 ...	1,175
Mazagor.	250 ...	5 ...	120
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000 ...	75 ...	1,650
Naigam	100 ...	— ...	—
National	1,000 ...	— ...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000 ...	25 ...	710
Oriental	625 ...	15 ...	385
Parell	400 ...	— ...	—
People of India ...	250 ...	— ...	60
Prince of Wales ...	500 ...	— ...	—
Sassoon	1,000 ...	25 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000 ...	60 ...	1,300
Soonderdas	1,000 ...	30 ...	410
Southern India ...	500 ...	15 ...	150
Southern Mahratta ...	250 ...	12½ ...	290
Victoria Mills	1,000 ...	35 ...	475
Western India ...	1,000 ...	25 ...	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5 6	—	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	87
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,600
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrobee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	360
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,100	1,750
Treacher and Co.	90	1,280
Thacker and Co.	15	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—December 2.

P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 98	9 to	—
4 of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	102	8 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	8 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	103	0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	103	0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	8 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	12 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902)	99	12 to	100 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,005	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	130	to	—
Mussoorie	100	110	to	—
National of India	£12½	175	to	180
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	25	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills	£10	182	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	105	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,780	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s. 6d.	18½	to	18¾
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	80	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	380	to	390
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	66	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	90	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	175	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	106	to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	123	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	114	to	115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90	to	91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	73	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200	to	205
Gourepore	100	128	to	130
Great Eastern Hotel	100	80	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	123	to	124
India General Steam Navigation	100	91	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	73	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	150	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	101	to	102
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	194	to	196
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65	to	—
Riverside Press	100	79	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	90	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	84	to	85
Watson's Patent Press	100	105	to	106

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	60	to	62
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	42
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	52	to	—
Do. contributory	80	36	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	106	to	107
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32	to	33
Chota Nagpore	100	25	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Darjiling	100	130	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	53	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	93	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)	100	52	to	53
Eastern Cachar	100	30	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	30	to	37
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	25	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	47	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungoric (Assam)	100	80	to	—
Indian Terai	500	100	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100		per	
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66	to	68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	85	to	—
Do. contributory	200	65	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	105	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	10	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	32	to	33
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	50	to	—
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	103	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.		
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	33	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	61	to	62
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	72	to	73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	48	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103	to	105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	195	to	200
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—December 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...		100½	to	101½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931		107½	to	107
4 Do. October 10, 1888		—	to	—
4 India Enfaced Paper		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1885		—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1903		—	to	—
4½ Ceylon, 1882		105	to	107
4 Do. 1886-90		106	to	108
4½ Mauritius, 1881		104	to	106
6 Do. 1895-96		110	to	115
4 Do.		102	to	104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...		107	to	109

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	119	to	121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	134	to	137
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122	to	124
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103	to	106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	130	to	135

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	93	to	96
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½	to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	188	to	190
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24	to	24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	24½	to	24¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	28	to	29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	114	to	116
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174	to	176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	148	to	150
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	140	to	142
Do. do. 4¼ do.	100	133	to	135
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	109	to	111
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24	to	24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27½	to	28¾
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132	to	134
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	112	to	114
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	120	to	122
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	116	to	118

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	14	to	14½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15½	to	15¾
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	107	to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	105	to	107
Do. Exten., Austra & China	all	13¾	to	14
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102	to	104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	104	to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	100	to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	41	to	43

BANKS

Agra	all	8¾	to	9½
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	28	to	29
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	25	to	26
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	55½	to	56½

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

MILITARY.

Adam, Brig. Gen., F. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct.23, '89,Bo.
Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8,'89., M.
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Allenby, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 7 mos., fr. July 16, '88, M.
Anderson, Maj. J. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.
Arnot, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '89, Bo.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Atkins, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '89, B.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.
Babington, Lt.-Col. C. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L. Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Bance, Col. L. B., 1 yr. 35 dys., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.
Barker, Surg.-Maj. F. C., M.D., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, Bo.
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8,'89, B.
Battiscombe, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89. Bo.
Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '89, B.
Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '89, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Bennett, Bde.-Surg. J., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Berger, Lieut. E. L. C., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '89, Bo.
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Billings, Lieut. C. H., S.C., B.
Birch, Surj. Maj., E. A., M.D., 21 mos., fr. July 10,'88,B.
Birch, Col. V., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Bolleau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.
Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.
Bookey, Surg.-Maj. J. T. B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Borradaile, Lieut. H. B., S.C., B.
Boyd, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '88, Bo.
Brabazon, Surg. H. M., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, B.
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 9, '89, B.
Branson, Lieut.-Col. C. E. D., Inf., 14 m., fr. Dec. 29,'88, B.
Bredin, Col. A., S.C., M.
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Brown, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '89, Bo.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30,'88, B.
Brown, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '89, B.
Bruce, Lieut. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 22, '89, M.
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. A. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Jan. 10,'89, M.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.
Bunbury, Capt. W. E., S.C., till Feb. 1, '90, B.
urke, Surg. W. H., Bo.

Caldecott, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Cameron, Surj. Maj. L., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C. C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, M.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col J. E., S.C. 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.
Cautley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89. F.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Aug 7, '88, M.
Chapman, Capt. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, Bo.
Chatterjee, Surg. N., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 27, '88, M.
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.
Clarke, Col. H. M. S., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Aug. 27, '89.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, B.
Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.
Clifford, Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.
Colomb, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '88, Bo.
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.
Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 3, '89, B.
Conry, Surg.-Maj. W., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 30, '88, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 16, '89.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.
Craufurd, Lieut. J. A. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr 1, '89, Bo.
Crawford, Col. H. P. R. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 3, '89, M.
Crawford, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 14, '89, B.
Crommelin, Lieut. C. Y., S.C., B.
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 16, '89, B.
Crowdy, Col. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '89, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Daphtary, Surg.-Maj. G. R., M.D., B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Dealy, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
Deane, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo
Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., B.
Dobbs, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '89, M.
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.
Doveton, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10,'89, M.
Downing, Capt. J. G., S.C., 11 mos., fr. May 5, '89, M.
Doyle, Surj. F. J., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 1, '89, M.
Drew, Lieut. A. B. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '89, B.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C. 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.
Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '89, M.
Eardley-Wilmot, Col. R., Inf., 9 mos., B.
Elliot, Lt.-Col. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '89, B.
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
Evatt, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '88., B.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.

Fasken, Capt. C. G. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr Nov. 4, '88, M.
Fenwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.
ffrench, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '89, M.
Fisher, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, Bo.
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Foord, Col. A. W., S.C., 3 mos., fr. Oct. 1, '89, M.
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.
Fuller, Capt. H. S. A., S.C., 1 yr. 128 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Gambier, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.
Gastrell, Capt. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Georges, Capt. H. W. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., till June 25, '90, B.
Goldie, Lieut. Col. B. J., R.E., 14 ms., fr. April 30,'89,B.
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 19, '83, Bo.
Gough, Lieut. S. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 12, '89, B.
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Greenstreet, Maj. W. L., R.E., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '89, B.
Griffiths, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 11, '89, B.
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hammond, Col. F., C.B., S.C., B.
Hancock, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.
Hancock, Col. G. E., S.C., 7 mos. fr. May 31, '89, Bo.
Handcock, Maj. R. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89. Bo.
Hastings, Capt. E.S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 21, 88, M.
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Haughton, Capt. T. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept.25,'89, M.
Hay, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.
Hay, Maj. H., S.C., fr. July, '88, Bo.
Hayter, Col. C., C.B., S.C., M.
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 23, '89, Bo.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. W. G. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15,'88, Bo.
Herbert, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '89, B.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 4 yrs., fr. Mar. 19,'86, B.
Hickman, Capt. D. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Holmes, Col. A. L'E. H., S.C., 18 mos. fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. June 13, '89, M.
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.
Horsbrugh, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.
Horsford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., till Sept. 7, '90.
Hudson, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Humfrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '89, Bo.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. F. M., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, Bo.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hutchinson, Lieut. J. W. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89.
Hutchinson, Maj. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.

Jackson, Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '89, B.
James, 2nd Lt. M. G., S.C., Prob., B., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '89, B.
Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 6,'89, M.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. E. R., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 9, '88, B.
Johnson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar 9, '89, B.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B.
Jones, Maj. W. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '89, Bo.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '88, Bo.

Keary, Capt. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '89, M.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.

Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mo., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Lawford, Capt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '89 M.
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr. fr. May 18, '89, M.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C., M.
Lowry, Lieut. J. H., S.C., M.
Luard, Lieut. H. A., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., Bo.
Lumsden, Capt. H. R. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 6,'88, B.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. J. B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

Macartney, Lieut. H. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '89, B.
Macintyre, Lieut. D. C. F., S.C., 9 ms., fr. May 14, '89, B.
Mackenzie, Maj. T. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '83, Bo.
MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.
Maconchy, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '89, M.
Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, '89, B.
Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 24, '89, M.
Mainwaring, Capt. F. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '89, B.
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.
Mason, Capt. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '89, M.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 25, '88, Bo.
Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.
Matthew, Surg. Maj. R. G., 6 mos., B.
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '89, M.
McCarthy, Bde.-Surg. D. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., Bo.
Miller, Maj. J. F. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., fr. July 14, '88, B.
Molloy, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '89, B.
Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T., M.D., fr. May 25, 89, B.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.
Money, Maj. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.
Morton, Lieut. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '89, B.

Mosley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.
Mulvany, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 2 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87,

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '89,
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 2 '89, M.
Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 10, '89, B.
North, Col. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25 '89, Bo.

Orchard, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, M.

Palmer, Lieut. H. J. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Patterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.
Pearse, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '88, M.
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '89, B.
Philips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, Bo.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.
Philpotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 8 mos., fr. June 7, '89, B.
Picot, Capt. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apl. 12, '89, B.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Pollock, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 24, '89, B.
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.
Porter, Bde.-Surg. A., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, M.
Portman, Lieut.-Col. A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Prall, Surg. G. S., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.

Rainsford, Lieut. J. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 3,'89, M
Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '89, B.
Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '88, B.
Rawlinson, Maj. S. R., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 3, '88, B.
Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.
Richardson, Maj. G. L. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, B.
Ricketts, Col. M. P., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.
Robertson, Surg. R., M.
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '89, M.
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.
Rose, Maj. H. M., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.
Ryves, Col. H. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.

Sandbach, Capt. A. E., R.E., B.
Sandiland, Lt.-Col. A. N., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 1, '89, B.
Sangster, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '89, Bo.
Sartorius, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, Bo.
Schlesinger, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, B.
Sconce, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Scott, Col. Wm., S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, '89, Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Sexton, Lieut. J. J., O.S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 19,'89, Bo.
Shearer, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, B.
Sherard, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '89, M.
Simpson, Col. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '89, Bo.
Simpson, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89, M.
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.
Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.
Smith, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '89, B.
Smurthwaite, Lt. P. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '89, B.
Southey, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Spencer, Bde.-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B.
Spring, Col. F. W. M., R.A., 1 yr., Bo.
Stainforth, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 9 mos., fr. June 9, '89 M.
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, M.
Stevens, Col. H. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, M.
Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 29, '88, M.
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.
Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., till Mar. 15, '90, Bo.
Strettell, Lieut.-Col. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.
Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '89, M.
Swanston, Lieut. C. O., S.C., B.
Swinhoe, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.
Swinton-Skinner, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., fr. 1 yr., Sept. 18, '89, M.
Sykes, Surg. W. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.
Sym, Col. J. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.

Taylor, Capt. D. J. O., S.C., Bo
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, M.
Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. '89, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '89, B.
Taylor, Capr. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '89, Bo.
Thackwell, Capt. C. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.
Thomas, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., 9 mos., fr. May 24, '89, M.
Thomas, Maj. H. R. D., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 7, '89, B.
Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.
Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '89
Townshend, Lieut. C. V. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 9, '89, M.
Trotter, Lt.-Col. H., C.B., R.E., 1 yr., Nov. 1, '89, B.

Vanronen, Lieut. A. J. H., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.

Waldron, Capt. H. F. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, M.
Ward, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 14, '89, M.
Warden, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. July 1, '89, B.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., M.
Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 237 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.
Watling, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.
Watson, Col. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.
Webb, Surg. W. W., B.
Webster, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, Bo.
Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.
Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., Bo.
Welman, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '89, Bo.
Westmorland, Maj. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24,'89, B.
Wheatley, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., Oct. 21, '89, B.
Wheler, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.
Whittall, Lieut. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '89, B.
Whyte, Lieut. C. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.
Willock, Col. G. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.

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Williams, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '89, Bo.
Willoughby, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 30, '89, Bo.
Wilson, Col. W. H., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Wimble, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, '89, M.
Wolseley, Brig.-Gen. G. B., C.B., A.D.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Wood, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, Bo.
Woodhouse, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.
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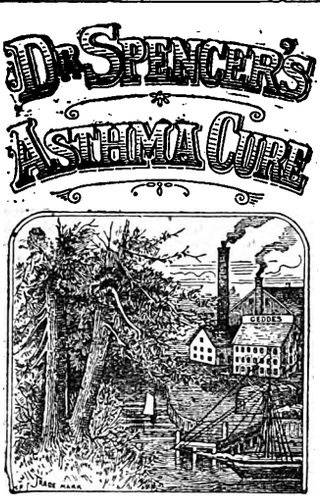
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The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1889.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 13th Dec.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 11th Dec.; and from Calcutta to the 11th Dec.

THE Leprosy Bill is not likely to be brought up for some time, as the authorities consulted have not all replied.

THE scheme for the administrative reorganisation in the N.W.P. and Oudh as submitted by the Local Government is now under consideration by the Government of India. The orders of the Secretary of State will be required before the proposed changes can be carried out.

FROM the revised itinerary of Prince Albert Victor his Royal Highness will reach Benares on the 14th Jan. There he will be received by Sir Auckland Colvin, and will be his guest for the next ten days at Benares, Lucknow and Agra, leaving the last-named station on the 24th. His Royal Highness has spent the greater portion of the past week shooting in Travancore.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, in the course of his winter tour, visited Agra last week and opened the "Stewart Tannery," projected by Pundit Mohun Krishna Dar, and named after Colonel Stewart, who superintended for a number of years the Government harness factory at Cawnpore.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT will perhaps shortly pay a visit to Lahore. Nothing, however, has yet been settled.

THE RIGHT HON. Mr. H. C. CHILDERS, M.P., has consented to speak at the meeting of the Bombay branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which is to be held in the Town Hall on Dec. 11. Lord Reay will preside on the occasion.

MR. ROBERT STEEL has declined reappointment to the Legislative Council, as he is obliged to leave for England in February. The vacant seat will be offered to Sir Alexander Wilson, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

IT is understood that the vacancy in the Calcutta High Court, caused by Mr. Justice Mitter's retirement, will, if possible, be filled by the appointment of a Mahomedan Judge. The three selections which are being publicly canvassed are Mr. Justice Mahmood, of the North-West High Court, Mr. Amir Ali, an ex-Magistrate of Calcutta, once member of the Bengal Council, and now a barrister of the Calcutta Court, and Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, a pleader of that court.

IT is reported that an attempt upon the life of Sir Asman Jah was made at Hyderabad recently. No particulars have transpired, except that the would be assassin is in custody, and that the whole matter is being investigated. It is added that the affair is discredited in official circles, and that the man who made it is a lunatic.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, will probably make a tour in the Bombay Presidency and Southern India towards the end of the current month. He proceeds home on furlough in March next.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN leaves Quetta about the 19th of December for a tour in the Zhob country.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACLEAN has left Teheran to resume the duties of the Mashad Agency.

MR. E. J. SINKINSON, Financial Secretary, will probably takes six weeks' leave in India shortly, Mr. Finlay acting for him.

MR. A. E. C. CASEY is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

ON the return from leave of Mr. W. Young, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, an Additional Judicial Commissionership will be again created, and Mr. J. Dyson, who has been officiating as Judicial Commissioner, will be appointed to the post.

MR. BROOKE, Deputy Director-General of Telegraph, succeeds Colonel Mallock in the Director-Generalship.

MR. G. HYNES, Postmaster-General of Burma, is about to take six months' furlough, when Mr. W. J. Ham, Assistant Director-General, officiates for him.

NEWS has just been received in Kashmir of Captain Younghusband's safe arrival at Gilgit after a most difficult and adventurous journey.

MR. NEY ELIAS, after settling the boundary of Eastern Karenni, returns northward, working across the Shan plateau to Khranlung.

MR. LYALL, Commissioner of Chittagong, is now in Calcutta conferring with the authorities regarding the Lushai Expedition. Good progress appears to be making with the arrangements for concentrating the troops at Lungleh, and the season is now healthy.

IT is probable that after all a column will be sent into the Northern Lushai country from the Cachar side; but Mr. Quinton's opinion is waited for before the question is decided.

ONE of the questions connected with Upper Burma which are likely to come up for disposal very shortly is the future organisation of the military police battalions. As hinted some months ago, local regiments may possibly be formed out of the material available as the force is reduced.

IT is intended to spend fifty lakhs annually for the next three years on railway extensions in Upper Burma.

THERE is a likelihood of the Sikkim-Tibet question being finally disposed of within the next few weeks. A basis of agreement between England and China seems possible once more, now that the Pekin Government have been placed in full possession of the facts concerning Tibetan intrigue and aggression in Sikkim.

MR. PYNE, Engineer to the Amir of Kabul, has arrived in Peshawar on three months' leave.

THE Comptrollership of Postal Accounts, which, as announced some days back, comes under the Comptroller-General from the 1st January, has been given to Mr. Sandell, Chief Superintendent of the Financial Department. It is the enormous growth of the monetary transactions of the Post Office that has caused the supervision of its accounts to be entrusted to a trained officer of the Finance Department.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR has been continuing his tour in the Southern Presidency, and has had some excellent sport.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS leaves Madras for Rangoon on the 16th Dec.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR will be the guest of the Nepal Government during his shooting trip in the Terai, the Durbar making all arrangements, both for sport and supply.

LORD REAY started, Dec. 4, on his last tour in Guzerat and Kattywar.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT is now on a tour of inspection in Gujerat and Kattywar.

THE MAHARAJAH OF ULWAR is dangerously ill, suffering from pneumonia. Three doctors are in attendance.

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NOTES.

THE telegrams from India are chiefly taken up with the "doings" of the fifth National Indian Congress, which commenced its sittings at Bombay on Thursday last, under the presidency of Sir William Wedderburn and the patronage of Mr. Bradlaugh. Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., and many European ladies and gentlemen attended also as guests, and, according to Reuter, "a new feature was the presence of a few lady delegates, elected by the Ladies' Association." This association is still under the shade of obscurity, and we are not informed whether any Native ladies are members of it. If so female education in India is progressing, but not quite in the direction in which its best advocates intended.

THE "doings" of the meeting have been confined to what our Trans-Atlantic friends call "orating." Sir William Wedderburn led the way by of course complimenting the body of delegates which had complimented him by electing him as their President, and he told them some things which were true but not new, and some which were new, but not true. He told them that British rule was now accepted as the national government by India and her people. This was true, but it was not new. British rule has not been accepted *now*, but for many years, as the national government by the people of India; it is only now that its justice and wisdom is being called into question by "irresponsible chatterers" of the kind presided over by himself. It was new, but not true, to say that the "acceptance" of British rule was the result of "Lord Ripon's just and sympathetic administration," but it is quite true and not new to say that mischievous Babaodom agitation was the result of that nobleman's foolish utterances when Viceroy of India.

IT was also true to say that the trade of Great Britain with India was small compared to her trade with Australia; but it was not true to say that the smallness of the trade with India was "owing to the poverty of the Indian ryot." If Sir William Wedderburn thinks that the delegates over whom he is presiding are particularly anxious about the welfare of the Indian ryot, he does not know his men. The Indian ryot is not of the class which can find funds to send "spouters" to Congress or to keep up a paid Parliamentary agitation establishment in London. His condition may be sad and sorrowful, but the tender mercies of the Congress delegates are not for him, unless —by making use of him as an object to attract English sympathy—delegate ends can be gained also.

BUT Sir William Wedderburn, not content with speechifying at the Congress meeting, has also contributed an article embodying similar views to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Indian National Congress, he tells the readers of that chaste and ever truthful journal, is "a great assembly drawn from all the provinces of India, making known to the people of England the grievances and needs and aspirations of the Indian people." This assertion is certainly not new—it has been the cry of the Congress-Wallahs themselves since they raised their standard of revolt against British administration in India—but it is assuredly not true. Who delegated the delegates?

THE *Globe* knows and tells the truth, which its Radical evening contemporary perverts or ignores. Here are facts and correct comments upon them :—

"Quite seasonably, the great Indian pantomime in which Baboos figure as patriots began on Boxing Day. The performance appears to have been given with all the old properties—Delegates—how elected and whom representing no man can say. But the real work of the Congress does not usually take place at the Assembly itself. The talk there is comparatively moderate, being mainly distinguished by irrepressible verbosity. Very different is the tone of the pamphlets and fly-sheets which, whether or not issued with the official sanction of the Congress, invariably appear simultaneously, and are distributed by the hundred thousand far and near. Their purpose is unquestionably to fill the Native mind with a sense of profound discontent by representing the British rule as tyrannical, unjust, and hateful altogether. As for the alleged representative character of the Congress, it would just as much represent the inhabitants of Saturn or Jupiter as those of Hindostan. The so-called 'public meetings,' at which the delegates are supposed to be elected, are hole-and-corner affairs of the true caucus type. All is cut and dried beforehand; the wire-pullers nominate those who seem most likely to render unquestioning obedience to their decrees, and election follows as a matter of course. It may be doubted whether one per cent. of the population attend these shams; the vast majority of the rural population have never even heard of their inestimable privilege of returning a representative to the 'National Council.' National it is not in any sense of the term."

AND "national" it never can be, as the same writer points out, until all the nations of India are blended into one. But when that happens—if it ever does—"it will not be the subtle Bengali, or the 'benighted' Madrassi, or the keen trader of Bombay who will take the lead." Certainly not; the Mahommedans of Northern India, the Punjabis, the Sikhs—in fact the "strong" men on whom England will have to depend upon on the day when danger threatens her Empire in India—will have something to say as regards "representation"—if this absurd coquetting with present self-appointed Congress Delegates of Lower India goes on and shows the Government of England to be weak and yielding. Other demands will be formulated of wider scope than any questions of extension of Legislative Councils, and then dangers will arise—not the least of which may be—a contest between the Moslem and the Hindu for the privilege of "representing" India. The carrying out of the policy of "*divide et impera*" so often recommended, will then be a difficult one for England.

AS it is, there are signs of mischief brewing. On the day following the first meeting of the Congress at Bombay, Reuter tells us that a meeting of Mahommedans was held in the same city under the presidency of the Kazi, the chief religious officer of their community, when a Resolution was passed declaring that the Mahommedans, as a community, were opposed to the Indian National Congress.

It is evident that the Mussulmans do not intend to allow the "mild Hindoos" to have it all their own way in telling the people of England how the people of India wish to be represented and ruled.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail* from Cuddalore that recruiting for French Colonial Army has been introduced in French India. Every family, residing in the French territory and enjoying right of voting, will on and from the 1st prox. be required to send a member for enlistment in the Colonial Army. Such recruits will be taken to some other Colony, say, Saigon, and be drilled there in the art of war. After three years' service they will be sent home and form a reserve, who will be called out in case of war. Thus in course of some years Pondicherry will be the home of several thousand soldiers.

THE OLDEST BARRISTER IN INDIA.—A contemporary writes:—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. George Garrow Taylor, the oldest Barrister-at-Law in India. Mr. Taylor was one of the most prominent and successful advocates in Bombay, and at one time held the post of Master-in-Equity of the High Court of Bombay. Mr. Taylor was very much advanced in years, and consequently suffered from general debility and other concomitant diseases consequent upon such a state of things. He was removed to Secunderabad from Chadarkhat where he had been living, in view to secure better medical attendance, and notwithstanding all that medical science and skill could do has been done, Mr. Taylor succumbed and passed away quietly. We believe he has left his widow and a family of grown-up members quite unprovided for. On the death of Mr. James Taylor in 1878 Mr. George Taylor was appointed Sheriff of Bombay. He was called to the bar in 1839.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 29.

The latest news from the Lushai expeditionary force reports that Hawsata's brothers have tendered their submission at Fort Lungleh. General Tregear has demanded the immediate surrender of the captives and loot and all the heads of British subjects which they took during the last raid. The final reply of the chiefs is expected shortly. These chiefs are Dohola and Vantura; both were concerned in Lieutenant Stewart's death. They profess willingness to give every assistance in clearing the jungle along the line of march. The route of the northern column is being explored by the frontier police under Mr. Daly. Much sickness prevails among the transport coolies at Lungleh, 120 out of 1,000 being on the sick list. The rain has stopped, but the road is very heavy for transport. The elephants have proved useless. The neighbouring chiefs continue to maintain friendly relations, and send in daily to the camp large supplies of vegetables.

The Calcutta season, which during the short time it lasts would probably compete on favourable terms with most of the leading capitals of Europe, is now in full swing. The past week has little to record, save public events almost entirely of a social character. Each separate day has been consecrated to Christmas holiday-making *in excelsis*, and, with the sole exception of the faint note of jangling discordance which has managed to penetrate, though with difficulty, even through the deadening atmosphere of profound public indifference, my record would be confined exclusively to races, balls, dinners, cricked matches, polo tournaments, and various other Christmas festivities too varied and numerous even to catalogue. The whole community, European and Native, has been *en fête*, and, despite all attempts to mar it by outside agitation, a universal spirit of good feeling and good fellowship has reigned supreme. On Thursday the Viceroy and his guests, including the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford and Lady Claud Hamilton, attended the races, driving up the course in Viceregal State. The principal event was the race for the Viceroy's Cup. The party were also present at the cricket match between the English Eleven and the Calcutta Cricket Club. This created a great amount of public interest, and finally ended in an easy victory for the English Eleven, the respective scores being—Calcutta, first innings, 249; second, 90; the English Eleven, first innings, 311; second, 29 for the loss of one wicket. The English Eleven play Bengal to-morrow.

The proprietor of a Native paper published at Lahore has been convicted of libelling the Rajah of Faridkote, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or be imprisoned for three months. A few more successful prosecutions of this character, and the insufferable persecution to which Natives of position and means are frequently subjected by vernacular papers would very speedily collapse, once it were clearly evidenced that systematised libel was unremunerative, and that the present system had ceased to exist.

A Native Judge was slippered at the railway station at Bangalore yesterday by another Native whom he had previously convicted. The man was sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Hindoo Congress, that Cave of Adullam for Government pensioners, unsuccessful pleaders, and impecunious graduates, opened its session at Bombay on Thursday. The whole proceedings, in spite of Mr. Bradlaugh's presence, have fallen flat, and, save locally, have attracted little or no public attention or interest. Though a few individual Parsees and Mahomedans attended both these influential communities have declared against the Congress. A convincing proof of the extraneous and factitious character of the movement lies in the fact that this year, as on the two former occasions, the principal wirepullers have been forced to whip up a languid, simulated zeal by capturing a European faddist equipped with political principles of so very plastic a character that they offer no bar to acting as president of a collection of agitators whose avowed object it is to preach the doctrine of political discontent, and to foment widespread agitation against the established policy of the British Government in India. Both the general secretary and the president are ex-Government officials, drawing from the Indian Government yearly pensions of £1,000. They are both faddists of a very pronounced type. The secretary at one time devoted all his energies to collecting Indian birds; he then became a rigid vegetarian, and subsequently for a time passed as a zealous disciple of the fantastic philosophy of Neo-Buddhism. Ultimately, having exhausted the restricted notoriety and small satisfaction to be derived from these various hobbies, he rose up in revolt upon his past life, and donned the mantle and adopted the rôle of the apostle of the new dispensation of Indian Socialism.

The president is essentially a man of half knowledge. He is possessed of a very ordinary range of intellect, but is constantly spurred into paradise by unlimited aspirations and imperfect conceptions. As he owed his most important promotion to Lord Reay, it is believed that one of the main reasons for his acting as president is the sympathy which is supposed to exist between them on this and other subjects. He delivered his inaugural speech on Thursday. There is little or nothing in it worthy of telegraphic record. He eulogised Lord Ripon as the greatest of Viceroys. This must have made even his audience smile, if they possessed the faintest sense of humour. He then proceeded to attack the existing system of administration, both military and civil. The chief counts in his indictment seemed to be that the army was spirited and well equipped, and, therefore, desired to be employed on active service, and that his own Civil servants were not anxious to have their salaries reduced. He did not explain why he never himself had volunteered to forego his own salary, nor did he even now offer to surrender any portion of his £1,000 pension. He wound up by pointing out that the India Office, all members of Parliament possessing Indian experience, and the London Press were generally opposed to the Congress movement.

On Friday the members discussed Mr. Bradlaugh's proposed Bill for the expansion of the Legislative Council. Yesterday they passed various *'ad captandum* resolutions in reference to the extension of the permament settlement throughout the whole of India, with the patent object of inducing the land-holding classes to join in the agitation, Native volunteering, military colleges, the reduction of the salt tax, income-tax relief, change of the House of Commons' rules relating to Indian debate, and repeal of the English duty on silver plate. All these resolutions were thrown in as make-weight and passed without any discussion. In the evening Mr. Bradlaugh was presented with addresses. In reply he said he was proud of the title of the member for India. He approved the Congress.

A sanitary board has been appointed for Bengal.

At the last primary scholarship examination in Bengal eight out of twenty scholarships were awarded to girls.

BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 28.

Prince Albert Victor reached Mandalay on the 24th, proceeding by rail to Tounghoo, and thence by the recently constructed railway line to Mandalay. On his arrival he was received by a deputation consisting largely of English and Burmese officials, who presented him with an address of welcome. They said such tranquillity prevailed in Burma as had not been known in the happiest days of the rule of Mindonemin, Thebaw's father. They added that the fact that the Prince had been able to reach Mandalay by rail was a clear sign of the conspicuous success which had attended the efforts for the pacification of the province. A prominent member of the deputation was Kinwoonmingyee, late Prime Minister of Thebaw. The Prince proceeded to Government House. His movements were watched with great interest by a vast crowd of Burmans. The usual sports and boat races took place. His Royal Highness left Mandalay yesterday morning in the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer *Beeloo*. He arrives at Thayetmyo this evening, and leaves to-morrow for Rangoon.

From the Chin field force it is reported that much fever already prevails amongst the troops, and a great number of the Punjabee coolies have been disabled by sickness. The roads are giving much trouble, and it has been found necessary to seek a new route, the water being insufficient on the route already selected. A detachment under Major Gordon Cumming, of the Cheshire Regiment, has destroyed three Chin villages without resistance. Major Raikes, the political officer with the force, has been invalided home to England. He was strongly opposed to invading the Tishon territory.

The Siam Boundary Commission have met Sawlawi, the chief of the Red Karens, at Lwekaw. They proceed with him to Sawlon.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS IN INDIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, DEC. 26.

The fifth National Indian Congress assembled here to-day amid much enthusiasm, in a fine hall especially constructed for the occasion. Two thousand delegates were present, and some three thousand visitors. A new feature was the presence of a few lady delegates, elected by the Ladies' Associations. Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., and many European ladies and gentlemen also attended the meeting as guests. Mr. Bradlaugh was received with prolonged cheering.

Sir William Wedderburn, who was elected President by a

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unanimous vote, said, on taking the chair, that he was proud to take part in a movement which was well calculated to promote the best interests of India and England. He had watched the movement from the beginning, and regarded it as the natural healthy fruit of education and free institutions. Lord Ripon's just and sympathetic administration had fulfilled the popular aspirations. Hence British rule was now accepted as the national government of India and her people. The chief defect was the want of Parliamentary control over Indian affairs. The Act of 1858 had diminished that control and taken away the opportunity for periodical inquiry into grievances. The Conservatives should join in establishing an impartial control in England and restoring periodical Parliamentary inquiry. The Indian trade with Great Britain was small owing to the poverty of the Indian ryot. The exports from England to Australia were eighteen pounds a head, but to India eighteenpence a head. Sir William Wedderburn appealed to the British commercial class to help to make the Indian people more prosperous. Trade would then advance by leaps and bounds.

In conclusion the President declared that the Indian Council required reconstruction, and added that the future success of the Congress was assured.

BOMBAY, DEC. 27.

At a meeting of Mohammedans held in this city under the presidency of the Kazi, the chief religious officer of the Mussulman community, a resolution was passed declaring that the Mohammedans as a community were opposed to the Indian National Congress.

The Native Indian Congress reassembled at one o'clock today. A committee was engaged up to that hour in considering the question of reconstructing the Imperial and local legislative councils, the President having suggested that a scheme be prepared upon the lines of which a Bill should be drawn up to be introduced in the House of Commons.

At the opening of the sitting Sir William Wedderburn explained that Mr. Bradlaugh desired to know the matured views of the delegates to the Congress upon the reconstruction scheme, and therefore they would discuss the draft suggestions prepared by the Committee. Mr. Eardley Norton moved, and the Hon. Pandit Ajudhya Nath seconded, a series of resolutions suggesting the formation of a special electorate of twelve for every million of the population, to select representatives on the Imperial Council at the rate of one for every five million inhabitants, and on the Provincial Councils at a similar rate, the minorities to be proportionately represented. Such elected members would form half the total number of the members of the Council, the remainder being half *ex-officio* and half nominated. The electoral qualifications will be settled later. After a full discussion all the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Bradlaugh was asked to draft a Bill on the lines indicated.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

The Indian National Congress held its third and last sitting yesterday, when various important resolutions were passed. Mr. Hume, the secretary of the Congress, affirmed the resolutions of previous Congresses, and notified that the resolution in reference to the Arms Act had been passed, placing all persons on the same level. A resolution was also passed heartily thanking Lord Reay for his administration as Governor of Bombay. The action of the London Agency and Committee of the Congress was confirmed, and the thanks of the Congress were voted to them. A deputation of four Anglo-Indians and six Native gentlemen was nominated, and empowered to press the views of the Congress upon the public in England. Two Mahomedan delegates, who objected to the proportion of representation on the Imperial Council, agreed to be the Congress, and announced that they must further consider the matter, and consult their co-religionists. They thought that the views of the majority must be right. Owing to the enormous dimensions of the present gathering, the number of delegates to future Congresses was limited to five per million of the population, giving a *maximum* of about 1,000 members. It was decided that the meeting of the Congress in 1890 should be held in the Bengal Presidency. On passing to the consideration of the financial resolution a sum of Rs.63,000 was subscribed on the spot. The Congress was then dissolved amid enthusiastic cheers for the Queen-Empress.

In the evening Mr. Bradlaugh attended a reception, at which some 6,000 persons were present, including the members of the Congress. Numerous addresses from all parts of India, many of them enclosed in handsome caskets of Native work, were presented to him, and the proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm. Mr. Bradlaugh expressed strong sympathy with the objects of the Congress, declaring that he was satisfied that the movement was loyal, constitutional, and moderate. He promised to introduce in the House of Commons the desired Bill for Council reform, and to use every endeavour to press it through Parliament.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

PROVINCIAL SHOWS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Each year the Government of India apportions a large sum of money from the Imperial grant for prizes to be awarded at the numerous Horse Fairs. This sum is further supplemented by grants from Provincial revenues and local assignments. The Imperial grant this year amounts to Rs. 20,000 for the Punjab and Upper India. The sum is considerable: but, when we find that it has to be distributed over twenty-one shows, it may well occur to one to ask what advantage the present system possesses and what benefits it commands? For example, what good is there in having *separate* shows at Lahore, Mooltan, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Gujerat, Jhang, &c.? All these places are grouped within a closely connected area. The sums given as prizes at each of these shows are necessarily too small to effectively serve the end they are intended to. We should very much like to hear the opinions of competent officers, both military and civil, on the subject of *Provincial* Horse Shows, or rather Agricultural Shows. We should imagine these would do far more good than the present isolated shows where local exhibitors get prizes for the best of very poor stock, and receive the poor incentive of very insignificant prizes. If a large sum of money was distributed in prizes at a Provincial Show, the various exhibitors would profit by learning what standard they should compete to. Prizes should be given through a gradation of half-a-dozen degrees of merit, so that many could benefit. District officers should be empowered to grant passes by railway to the seat of the show to exhibitors whose stock was worth bringing, and thus deserving men would not be deterred from attending on account of the expense. At such shows it would be possible to learn what advance is being made in the improvement of the breeds of horses, donkeys, mules, cattle, camels, &c. The breeders of one part of the country would be able to see whether they were more successful or otherwise than the breeders from other parts and would be stimulated to better efforts. The present shows are faulty from another cause—exhibitors at Jhang now go to Rawalpindi, thence to Amritsar, Lahore, &c.—whereas a Provincial show would save all this. We certainly would urge on Government the consideration of substituting one big show each cold weather in place of the several little ones held through several months.

THE KASHMIR ARMY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We have noted that a Kashmir contingent will not be present at the Muridki camp; and indeed, as time goos on, it appears almost doubtful to us whether the Kashmir forces will, even in two or three years' time, boast a body of two thousand men, adequately disciplined to be brigaded with British troops. If the two thousand men could be taken away to the middle of a desert, and there resolutely drilled and instructed, apart from degenerating influences, it would be another matter; but the Kashmir army includes, say, twenty-five thousand men, and while two thousand odd are expected to conform to rigid discipline, the remaining twenty-three thousand are at their backs in all the license of—we might almost say—ragamuffinism. The material of the troops is fine enough, but this is not enough. The material of the whole country, in men, money, and resource, is also fine enough; but mismanagement has reduced country and army alike to the lowest level of apparent worthlessness, and an extra rupee of pay, and the casual forty-eight hour visit of a British inspecting officer, will not evolve two thousand disciplined soldiers out of the army, any more than a rise in pay to the members of the old administration and occasional ceremonial visits from the British Resident could have reformed the State. The latter has been more or less thoroughly taken in hand, but until the administration of the whole Kashmir army, its finances, discipline, equipment, dress, pay, and even daily food are placed under some sort of control and management, we shall be sanguine if we hope, several years hence, to see a body of Kashmir troops, 2,500 strong, creditably manœuvring on a parade ground with British troops. The time when we might expect to see them, with equal credit, making an example of the invader at Khyber or Kandahar, would belong to another century than ours.

SAPPHIRE SYNDICATES.

(Ceylon Observer.)

The rush that was made some months ago in London fo shares in the Burma Ruby Mines Company, seems to have led to similar undertakings in Ceylon in connection with gemming operations for sapphires and cat's-eyes in that island. As it is more than probable that the syndicates forming in Colombo

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and elsewhere may eventuate in the establishing of gemming operations on a large and systematic scale, and as it is equally probable that whatever experience some of those concerned may have in prospecting and working gem lands, few, if any, amongst them may possess practical acquaintance with the capabilities and movements of the precious stone markets of Europe, a few words of caution may not be out of place at the present time.

To find and prepare valuable sapphires for market may not be very difficult, especially when the work is carried on by capitalists, but it is quite another affair to place those gems on the market judiciously and advantageously. When the greater navigator, Vasco de Gama, after one of his successful voyages to the east, showed a gem of great size and beauty to a Venetian jeweller, the latter was lost in admiration of the precious stone, and valued it at some fabulous price. But when the delighted owner took the jeweller to his house, and showed him a chest full of similar gems, the countenance of the latter immediately fell, and he declared that it would be difficult to sell them at any price!

The moral of this story should be taken to heart by the members of the budding Sapphire Syndicates, who may rest assured that their financial success will depend far more upon a careful study of the requirements of the precious stone market, and a determination to keep the market carefully fed, than by any abnormal output of precious stones, which without the exercise of discretion in realising may prove a source of actual loss. We ask them to consider what it is which commands such a high price for the Pigeon-blood Ruby when perfect in colour and quality, exceeding the diamond three or four times in price. It is its very great rarity. For every thousand rubies brought to the market only one is really of this quality. For a syndicate to propose to turn out a large yearly quantity of rubies based on the present prices would be absurd.

A few years ago an experience of this kind was gained in regard to sapphires. Excessive quantities had been sent to London from Cashmere and elsewhere, as well as from Ceylon: in a short time sapphires became a drug on the market. In the auction rooms hundreds of parcels brought no bid, and though a large portion of these were inferior, even the few fine stones were terribly depressed in value. Later on a similar over-supply of diamonds from the Cape produced great depression in the price of that stone, but by a wise decision on the part of the gem miners to limit the output, a better demand soon arose, and the market shortly recovered its tone. No market is so easily and so seriously affected by excessive supply as that for precious stones. The ultimate purchasers are so limited that the least excess in supply affects the price. If in one week a hundred carats of sapphires realised £3 a carat, a following parcel of a like extent and quality would not realize more than £1 10s., and so on with continued supplies.

We may mention in illustration the case of the Ceylon moonstone, now so popular. In former times this gem was sold by the carat. It was so rarely seen that many jewellers had no knowledge of it, and it was only in some collections that a specimen could be found. After the Colonial and Indian Exhibition it became very popular. Royalty patronised it, and being in demand enormous quantities came to England. The excessive supply brought down prices, until inferior lots were sold at so many for a penny.

There will always be an ebb and flow in the market for such articles. Fashion has most to do with it, and a gem being cheap and popular the sale will be large. But we would ask, how will syndicates be able to pay dividends when the very element of success, a large supply of the product, involves a serious fall in price without encouraging the demand.

There was recently a rumour of an order for a ton weight of moonstones having been sent to Ceylon. Should this be the case the markets in Europe and America will be demoralised, though it may possibly be intended to "corner" the gem, as wheat and other products are so manipulated, but it is undesirable to have precious stones delivered as they do our Wallsends.

Many years ago it was quite a regular thing to take into the market a parcel of stones and make a fair profit on the cost of the same in Ceylon; but of late years the case has been quite reversed—prices are often paid in Ceylon that are never realised in London or Paris. No doubt one reason is this: many mines in other countries are supplying European houses. Take, for instance, the new mines of Australia. Millions of carats are sent to Europe of mixed stones, consisting of rubies, spinels, garnets, &c. It is true the so-called rubies, at least, many of them, are not real corundum, but they have great brilliancy, are certainly much superior to the common garnet, and as these stones are all cut in the most approved "brilliant" fashion, they have a much better appearance than the Ceylon spinel, and are one-tenth the price. I have seen some very superior stones, fit for any jewellery, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. each, but the excessive supply ruins them. Even at those prices little sale is commanded.

One of the marked features of the more recent mines, in addition to the plentiful supply of precious stones, is the many very large specimens. Before the Cape was discovered as a diamond-producing country, it was very rare to see a diamond over 50 carats, but the frequent finds of stones two or three times that size has considerably affected the once profitable big gem. There have been large diamonds of great size, but indifferent in colour, finding great difficulty in realising £4 a carat, where once its size would have commanded ten times the amount. The same applies to cat's-eyes—several valuable and large cat's-eyes, formerly costing £7 to £10 a carat, in Ceylon—hard cash—are now being forwarded from one country to another at £4 and £5 a carat, half their original cost, and yet do not sell after five or six years of waiting. All this goes to prove that the demand for gems is very limited, the least excess of any kind overflows the market, and down drops the value one-half. If we take into consideration the very few who have means to purchase a gem of £1,000, and then further consider that out of those who can afford to buy such expensive gems there must be at least one-half who, having means, have not the taste to expend their money in that way, it would be readily understood how very limited is the demand and how quickly it can be over supplied.

THE NEW INDIAN ARMY LIST.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

A good deal has been written lately regarding the conversion of the Bengal Army List into the "Indian Army" List. Much has been said in its praise, and much in depreciation of the Lists of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. To our mind, however, the new List is still an incomplete one, and is not quite what its title professes it to be. It has been said, we will admit on a reasonable presumption, that no one will buy a copy of the Local Lists when all the information required regarding the three armies may be found under one cover. But this very reasonable presumption is based upon an erroneous idea that the new List is complete. We have had occasion to test the truth of this, requiring some ordinary information regarding *personnel* the of one of the local armies, which, though not of a variable nature, was not to be found in the new List, and we had to fall back on the local List. This circumstance induced us to compare the three Lists, and there we missed a good deal of information concerning the local armies that was *not* to be discovered in the "Indian Army" List, but which is in its place in the local Lists. One of these local Lists is as good a publication of its kind as we have seen. We refer to the Bombay Army List. The List is published monthly, corrected up to the last day of the month, and may be bought at Bombay very often on the 4th of the following month, though it does not reach out-stations till about the 5th or 6th. We believe that the work is done privately—being printed and published by the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, and compiled, by permission of Government, by a portion of the clerical establishment of the Adjutant-General, Poona—out of office hours—these compilers receiving a small remuneration from the Press for their trouble. The expenses of the publication are on a very low scale—so low, indeed, that it could hardly be expected that so correct and complete a List could be turned out for the money. It is a lesson, at any rate, to the Government of India, which spends thousands of rupees monthly over the Bengal Army List, or rather the "Indian Army" List as it is now called, and which probably costs still more. The Madras List, being a quarterly publication, is of course not so correct as the Bombay one, but it is perhaps as accurate as the other. No quarterly List can be generally correct for the ordinary purpose of finding out where an officer is, or even where regiments are in the relief season. The War Office long ago recognised this, and has, accordingly, its two Army Lists—one quarterly, and the other monthly. The War Office Quarterly List is, perhaps, as good as we have a right to expect, with the exception of its index which is faulty, but it cannot possibly be kept up to date, especially with regard to the movements of officers. Hence an abbreviated monthly List is a necessity. Of course, even monthly Lists cannot be absolutely correct, but they are much more correct than quarterly lists, and sufficient for ordinary purposes. If both a quarterly and a monthly List are necessary at Home, we think that they are also necessary in India. In no part of the British Empire are officers moved about so frequently—not to say unnecessarily—as they are in this country. A quarterly Indian Army List cannot, therefore, escape becoming very incorrect before it has lasted half its term of existence. Taking this into consideration, and also the difficulty there must always be found in any attempt at compiling at Simla information up to date monthly regarding the three presidencies, we think the best plan would be to have a Quarterly List for all India, and a monthly List for each presidency—or, when the four army corps system is introduced, a monthly List for each Army Corps. The Indian Quarterly List should

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contain information of a standing nature only, especially with regard to birth, war services, staff services, precedence or gradation Lists, and dates of all commissions and appointments. The monthly Lists could then confine themselves to the stations of officers, their movements, leave, special duties, temporary appointments, and other information of a variable nature. This is the plan adopted at Home, or nearly so, and we recommend its introduction in India. That it is a good one, is clearly demonstrated in India at the present time, for in Bengal and Madras we have two quarterly Lists—the information in which regarding officers' movements, is seldom correct after they are a month old; and in Bombay we have a List, which being corrected and published monthly, necessarily contains more certain information under all the heads which may be classed as variable. The monthly Lists need not be large ones, and if they are drawn up on the lines which govern the publication of the Home List, we are sure that the result will be satisfactory.

THE U.C.S. AGITATION.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The incident at the dinner to Mr. King at Bombay may, perhaps, lead to a direct solution of the doubts which have been in the air ever since the U.C.S. agitation took its present shape. These doubts have reference to the share which it is permissible for Goverment servants, whether "Uncovenanted" or not, to take in a combined agitation to protest against the way in which Government treats its Uncovenanted servants. When the agitation first commenced on its present lines we expressed a desire that this point might be cleared up; because at the time the prevalent doubts resulted in half-measures, sometimes of doubtful ingenuousness. Circulars, for instance, although marked "private" or "confidential," were sent to us for public comment and publication. Prominent members of the Uncovenanted Service who had hunted with the hounds so far as to attend quasi-public meetings and pass resolutions, endeavoured to run with the hare also, by writing to ask us that their names might not be published in connection therewith. Our entire sympathy with the Uncovenanted Service movement caused us to express regret that any doubt should exist with regard to its legality; but we pointed out that the inaction of the Government at the time, if continued after the agitation had entered upon this more active phase, might be accepted as a tacit admission that Government rules were not infringed thereby. Government has not stirred since; so we may conclude that the agitation is regarded by the authorities as permissible and legal.

As, however, the wave advances, its highwater mark touches new boundary-lines, at each of which the Government may be inclined to make a stand. One of these may be said to have been garrisoned, *suo motu*, by Mr. Justice Parsons at Bombay, at the dinner which was given to Mr. King there. But, so far as the expressions of opinion by those present, and especially by Mr. Parsons' colleagues, may be taken as a guide, his resistance to the advancing wave was rather of the character which children who man sand-castles on Brighton beach offer to the incoming tide. He threw his spadeful of sand, and retired—hastily. Although, however, his retreat was almost ridiculous, and although the expression to which he objected, as reported by telegraph, appears little else than a commonplace of political argument in such controversies, it is possible that Mr. Parsons was representing a principle which is worth upholding, and that Mr. King's speech may be taken as an example of the thin end of the wedge, which ought to be excluded at all hazards, lest the whole width of an attitude of uncompromising hostility to Government be forced upon Government servants. Mr. King did not say that the Government of India was dishonest; but he appears to have said that there was little difference between a plea put forward by the Government and an admission of unavoidable dishonesty. Whether an action which cannot be helped can be called dishonest is an ethical quibble into which we need not enter. It is sufficient to note that Mr. King's expression is one from which successive orators might, by dexterously insensible gradations, arrive at the bald statement: "Government is a thief." Now, no assemblage of Government servants would claim the right to tacitly acquiesce in public, much less to applaud, such a sentiment; but where, then, are they to draw the line? and where will the Government draw the line? Our telegram shows where Mr. Parsons drew it; and it also shows that those present thought him foolish for doing so. But the gradations might be made so fine that no hair-splitting could indicate the point where constitutional protest ended, and the "abuse of Government," objected to by Mr. Parsons, began. It is the revival of the same doubt to which we have referred above, only a little further on and in an accentuated form. Government has tacitly acquiesced in public agitation by its servants; and has now to make up its mind whether the ordinary language of such agitations is to be allowed. If the Government remains silent Mr. Parsons' protest may be regarded by the public in the sense in which those present at Mr. King's dinner accepted it—as being altogether uncalled for. Government may, at any rate, be credited with the confidence that a body of gentlemen, such as compose the Indian services, will not transgress the bounds of propriety in their arguments; and their non-official advocates, after the warning conveyed in Mr. Parsons' outburst, may be trusted to realise the difficulties of the position of their audiences. At Home Mr. King may luxuriate in the wide limits of "parliamentary" language; but for his audiences in India a stricter selection of epithets may be necessary. On this understanding there should be no reason whatever to apprehend Government action.

Nevertheless, the somewhat ambiguous position of the U.C.S. agitation will continue to necessitate caution; and any natural development of the processes, by which the claims of Government servants to better treatment have been advocated hitherto, may bring their advocates in contact with rocks ahead. A day or two ago, for instance, we commented upon the new field for agitation which was opened up in India by Lord Cross's statement that he would consider the opinions of the Supreme and Local Governments in India on the subject. Obviously, then, the best way is to impress Lord Cross is to impress the Local Governments and the Government of India. Equally obviously the best way to effect this is to approach the different Governments with petition or deputations. Nothing is simpler, and the Punjab Association has, we believe, already proposed to the Calcutta Association that something like this should be done. Unfortunately, however, nothing is more likely than that persons who object to things "on principle" may rise up, like Mr. Parsons at the banquet, and refuse to allow public servants to continue to petition and deputate contrary to the rules of the service. The frame of mind which would dictate this attitude is not foreign to our Secretariats as a rule; and it is through Secretariats that Governments must be approached. Nevertheless, our advice to the Uncovenanted Services would be to keep pegging away. Sufficient unto the day are the obstructions thereof. When the agitation first commenced, the fear that individuals might suffer for the part they took in it kept many away, and caused more to be but half-hearted in the cause. The danger proving visionary, courage has been infused into all ranks; and the Government, not having made a stand at the outset, as was expected, has now the choice, either to give way altogether and allow the agitation to be carried to its logical conclusion, or to take up a position less tenable than that which was abandoned at first without resistance. In any case there must be an artificiality about any objections now raised to the progress of the agitation, which cannot fail to encourage its advocates, and would probably influence public opinion at home, in believing that the case against compliance with the U.C.S. demands is equally unreal; as, of course, it is.

COMPLIMENTARY.

(Bengal Times.)

Some few days ago, referring to High Court changes, a Calcutta paper—*Indian Planters' Gazette*—remarked:—

"Should the Honourable Mr. Justice Norris vacate the Original Bench, the Native section of the community will rejoice muchly, for this learned judge has too much of the honest straightforward 'facts-is-facts' Englishman in his character to please their sensitive disappreciation of the strict rules of veracity. Perhaps his successor will make greater allowances for the national failure."

Nobody acquainted with life in India can doubt that this paragraph was indicted with a strict adhesion to fact and a fair insight into Native character generally. Far from acquiescing in its fidelity to ordinary experience, *Reis and Rayyet* attempts to refute it thus:—

"And this from a parvenu nation of pedlars and hucksters among whom adulteration has been raised to a science and falsehood to a fine art, to the most ancient race who have civilised the world, who did not know what chicane, guile, or evasion was, until the stranger came and set up shop and school on their shores, whose literature and annals are full of the most sublime lessons of fidelity, whose everyday life at this moment, even in this degenerate age, under abnormal conditions, exhibits the most heroic examples of honour and truth!"

Before we venture to meet so ungrateful and unjustifiable an imputation upon a nationality but for whose existence the *Reis and Rayyet* editor would now be performing menial offices under a Mussulman taskmaster, instead of fulminating tirades against benefactors who have shielded his ancestors from every conceivable outrage that can be offered to enslaved humanity, let us see what that hero Dhulip Singh—himself a Native of India, hence supposed to be an unprejudiced witness—has to say of Bengalees. Writing from Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, in 1861, upon revisiting India, he expresses himself thus:—

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"Now I must tell you that India is a beastly place. I heartily repent having come out, for I cannot get a moment's peace with people following me, and all my old servants bother the life out of me with questions. The heat is something dreadful, and what will it be in another month? I hate the Natives, they are such liars, flatterers, and extremely deceitful! I would give anything to be back in dear England among my friends."

Seeing then what opinion was held of Natives of India, by one who, from earliest infancy was reared among them, it might have been wise in our contemporary to have left Englishmen alone, but as he has thought fit to attack all classes of our countrymen with rancour born of revenge, jealousy, and pettymindedness stimulated by a love of misrepresentation, we will tell him some home truths. Firstly, we are not a nation of pedlars or hucksters, and never have been. Napoleon, in his pride of conquest, styled us a nation of shopkeepers, and he discovered at Waterloo that this much despised people could and did defeat, in open battle, the flower of Europe's chivalry, as they had done on many previous occasions, and finally dictated a policy to Europe. England was and is even now, queen paramount afloat, as a result of her shopkeeping! If we admit that adulteration has been raised to a science we do so in the full consciousness that England has been far oustripped by America, by France and Germany, by Turkey, and lastly by Bengal, where not an ounce of unadultered flour, ghee, butter, milk and some other staples are procurable in their pure state. As regards falsehood, we may say that we have not yet transformed it into a fine art, nor is there much prospect that we shall ever do so. Did we attempt it, India would eclipse and distance us, since it is tolerably well admitted that, in presence of a Bengalee, Ananias, and Sapphira would blush at their own insignificance. And let our contemporary not forget that, by his own admission, an Englishman, when perverting the truth, does so as a matter of art, whereas his own countrymen feel that falsehood is second nature with them. Indeed, many a Bengalee has admitted to us that life without it would be savourless. Then, again, Bengalees are not the most ancient civilisers of humanity—a fact that a very superficial knowledge of history will demonstrate. That they did not what chicane, guile, or even evasion meant till Englishmen landed on their shores, may be easily refuted by historical research. We have read of long periods in their ancient records, during which drunkenness, debauchery, and every sensual vice that debases humanity were practised habitually by high and low, rich and poor, literate and illiterate, till the land groaned under a weight of corruption. Nor can we allow that their literature, taken as such, as an outgrowth of national culture, is not deformed by a viciousness and profligacy that puts to shame every other known literature, while at this moment, Bengalee immorality is such that, narrowing our remarks, we have medical authority for asserting that, not a Native family out of six can be found in East Bengal—and this proportion presupposes a liberal margin—in which at least one member will not be found exhibiting in his own person traces of a lasciviousness too revolting to be shaped into language. We advance it honestly, and as a result of not inconsiderable study and observation that, the mental attitude of Bengalees is simply putrid, as compared with the mental freshness, manly vigour and healthiness of Englishmen generally. Our contemporary has reckoned without his host, in his sweeping denunciation of a nation to which his own people owe a debt of gratitude which they can never repay. If he will but look to defects patent in Bengalees, he will, it is hoped, if only for decency's sake, refrain from carping at motes in others, and overlooking beams in his own.

BENGAL.

(*Dec.* 11.)

THE Calcutta Art Exhibition will be opened about the 20th January.

MR. A. E. C. CASEY has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

MR. H. B. TURNER, of Messrs. Turner, Morrisson, and Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the next year.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter has sent in the resignation of his appointment as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

MR. JUSTICE GOOROO DASS BANERJEE has been nominated by the Viceroy to the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, vacant by the resignation of Sir Comer Petheram.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COLLETT, who has just returned from England, will consult with the Bengal authorities regarding the precautionary measures necessary on the Cachar frontier against the Lushais before proceeding to take up his command in Assam.

THE building of the main portion of the new Dufferin Zenana Hospital, Calcutta, will be begun immediately. The estimated cost is nearly Rs. 42,000 for a building of two stories, but a third story must be added before the main hospital can be said to be complete. At present a sum of Rs. 43,000 is available, but at least Rs. 50,000 more are required on account of necessary buildings, &c., exclusive of a third story. The site has already cost Rs. 55,000 and it is hoped that the sum required to perfect the scheme will be raised during the present cold season. Rai Ketter Chunder Banerjee Bahadur, now engaged in constructing the Eden Hospital, has engaged to build the new hospital within six months.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO PRINCE VICTOR.—The following the text of the address that the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta will present to the Prince:—"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Corporation of Calcutta, most respectfully bid your Royal Highness welcome to our city. Scion of a Monarchy, the most ancient in Europe, heir to an Empire surpassing that of the Cæsars, how can we find words worthy to commemorate your advent to the metropolis of Her Majesty's Eastern possessions? India, the classic land of the Mahabharatta Kingdom, of illustrious Akbar, studded with peerless monuments of bygone glories, seems to us, who have the honour to represent the capital, a land so rich in boundless plains, so unrivalled in lofty mountains, so populous with teeming millions, so engrossing in its new life and nascent interests, that we can hardly realise that it is but an appanage to the crown of Her Majesty, on whose dominions it is justly said the sun never sets, and whose banner your Royal Highness has seen floating proudly over every quarter of the habitable globe and the countless isles of the ocean. Yet, glorious as is that crown, and world-wide as is the power behind it, it is at once the noblest and truest tribute we can say of it, that its mighty material force is overshadowed by the love and reverence on which the throne reposes. In no part of the Empire have these guarantees for the stability of Her Majesty's dynasty developed more rapidly than in Hindustan, especially since the ever memorable year when, assuming direct rule over us, Her Majesty addressed us these heartfelt and stirring words which are still ringing in our ears. Loyalty to the person of the Sovereign is the plant that thrives in the fertile soil of India. The Queen's name is cherished and beloved in every household. In her the people of India realise their ideal of a monarch, wife, mother, and widow. Our one regret is that it has not been possible for her, in her own gracious person, to visit her Indian Empire; but she is known to us through her sons, and now also in the person of her grandson. Our two next Sovereigns will have seen with their own eyes the length and breadth of this noble Continent, and we venture to hope that their visits, which have undoubtedly knit the people of India more closely to the throne in willing allegiance, will also have won them a secure and prominent place in the affections of their future rulers. Not in Calcutta alone, but throughout Hindustan, all the varied races and creeds unite in praying the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to preserve the lives of your Royal father and yourself, that you may in the fulness of time succeed to the splendid inheritance, and also so to dispose and guide your actions that you may transmit, undimmed, to those who follow after you the priceless heirloom of the honour, esteem, and love of the nations united under your sway."

MADRAS.

(*Dec.* 11.)

THE PRINCE IN MADRAS.—A writer in a Madras paper says—"In harmony with that slip-shod fashion into which she has glided of late years Madras gave Prince Albert Victor but a graceless and a second-class greeting. A hurried address from the Municipal Commissioners, a strip of red carpet, a tinsel welcome over Government House gates, the Dignity Ball antedated and made to do double service, Colonel Weldon in uniform, and a covey of tame snipe at Chingleput—these sum up the delirious festivities of the Presidency City. The Hon. Mr. Price, Chief Secretary, certainly carried out the snipe-shooting arrangements with complete perfection. He had patrolled the ground for weeks before, and was personally acquainted with each snipe. He will be made a K.C.I.E. The Prince was very much struck with the physique and intelligence of the Municipal Commissioners. On dismounting from his carriage at the railway station he inspected their ranks, and as he walked through the Grenadier battalion of the nominated Commissioners he complimented the President on their aspect of complete self-surrender and well-trained obedience. Colonel Moore blushed."

A FATAL JEST.—A telegram from Madras, dated the 6th inst., to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, says:—"A shocking accident is reported to have occurred at Cochin. Mr. Klein, the local manager of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, went for a walk with an assistant after dinner. In the night they called at the house of another assistant, Mr. Stadelmann. They knocked at his door, and then for a joke hid amongst

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some trees. Mr. Stadelmann went out with a revolver and challenged them several times. On getting no reply he fired, intending to fire over their heads; but the bullet hit Mr. Klein in the neck. He died in an hour, but absolved Mr. Stadelmann from blame. The latter had no idea who the visitors were."

A Governor's Christmas Tour.—"One of Them" writes to the *Madras Mail* regarding Lord Connemara's approaching tour:—"It is not without some regret that the announcement of the Governor's approaching visit to the Godavery has been received by the officials in that district. Pleased as all people are to welcome his Excellency when he comes amongst them, and grateful as all must be for the lively appreciation which he thereby shows for the welfare of the district most distant as well as the most near to Madras, the fact that he intends to pay a visit to us during the Christmas holidays converts the pleasure into something akin to a hardship. The Northern Circars are so cut off from the rest of Madras that it is only during the ten days of the Christmas holidays that we can get away to Madras or other centres of amusement. Plans for Christmas relaxation are made by us months beforehand, and it is a time when official formality is in abeyance, and the departmental lion lies down with the departmental lamb. Red tape and routine are forgotten, and everybody is determined to enjoy himself. The Governor will be avowedly on duty bent when he visits the Godavery, and even if he were not a certain amount of ceremony must always be connected with a gubernatorial visit, and this cannot fail to influence the celebration of Christmas. We have no desire to seem churlish or inhospitable to a Governor who himself is so exactly the opposite, but we cannot help hoping that he will postpone his visit until after our hard-earned holidays are over, and we have resumed our usual functions and habits."

Madras Cricketers Disappointed.—It has turned out, as the *Madras Mail* expressed a fear that it would, that the English cricket team is not to visit Madras at all. This can only be attributable to the selfishness of those Calcutta gentlemen in whose hands the arrangements for Mr. Vernon's team had been left. It does seem hard that these gentlemen should have had it all their own way. Naturally the English team were prevented from making their own arrangements by the slowness of communication between England and India; but why a committee formed of representatives from the whole of India was not chosen to make up the programme of the tour it is difficult to say. There is no doubt that if such had been the case the whole tour would have been much more satisfactorily arranged, and we should not have seen the unique spectacle of the Allahabad paper coolly picking out on its own responsibility the team that was to represent India in the match of "All India" against Mr. Vernon's team. The team that would have represented Madras was to have been composed as follows:—Messrs. R. J. H. Arbuthnot, H. G. Wedderburn, Major Harris, Lieutenant Faunce, Lieutenant Dewing, Lieutenant Rowe, Lieutenant Tancock, Mr. H. C. King, Captain Fowle, Mr. A. R. Wilson, and Mr. D. J. McFarlan. With such a team Madras might well have hoped to have at least done better than Ceylon. We trust that it is not yet too late to remove the wrong that has been done to Madras by the fortuitous possession of the powers of arrangement having been centred in Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

(*Dec.* 13.)

Captain H. M. Abad acts as Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Dr. A. D. Pollen, Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang received the letters-patent appointing him a Judge of the High Court on Monday last.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine returned to Bombay from Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer on Tuesday night. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, also returned to Bombay from Aden by the same steamer.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Bechurdas Veharidas, who came to Bombay to attend the Legislative Council, left for Neriad on Wednesday night.

The services of Surgeon A. F. Ferguson, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service, have been replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, Physician European General Hospital, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from Jan. 3, 1890.

Lieutenant W. H. Errington, 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps

The English postal authorities have not yet fixed a date for the commencement of the new Saturday mail departure from Bombay. The arrangement involves a good deal of communication both with the Australian Governments and the P. and O. Company.

Our readers will be glad to hear that General Budgen is progressing very favourably. Though the injury to the knee is unquestionably severe, there has been, we understand, next to no constitutional disturbance, and there is every prospect of a satisfactory result. Surgeon-Major Banks has charge of the case, and with Dr. Wellington Gray in consultation, it will be seen that the General could not possibly be in better hands.

We are very glad indeed to hear that Mr. John Marshall has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay during the ensuing year. We congratulate Mr. Marshall heartily—and we also congratulate the Government. The appointment will be popular at once with Europeans and natives, for Mr. Marshall is one of the most popular as well as one of the most industrious and deserving of our citizens. He is generally known throughout India as the energetic Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Locally, however, he is perhaps best appreciated as a veteran expert in everything connected with cotton, and as the founder and pioneer of our new and important flour-milling industry.

The following appointments in the Grant Medical College have been made:—Surgeon L. F. Childe, M.B., to be Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, and Curator, Pathological Museum, vice Surgeon-Major G. Waters, transferred. Brigade-Surgeon D. E. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S., to be substantive *pro tem.* Professor of Hygiene, vice Surgeon-Major G. Waters, transferred. Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., to be Professor of Hygiene, with effect from the date on which Brigade-Surgeon D. E. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S., ceases to act as First Physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and to be substantive *pro tem.* Professor of Hygiene. For purpose of precedence in the College, Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., remains senior to Surgeon L. F. Childe, M.B.

The Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. H. F. Silcock as the British representative in connection with the demarcation of the Bombay line between his Highness the Nizam's Dominions and the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Silcock will work in the fields conjointly with a representative nominated by the Nizam's Government, and separate reports of their labours will be forwarded to their respective heads of Government. Mr. Silcock is now busily engaged in scrutinising the records at the Secretariat, with the view of ascertaining the extent of the delimitation as proposed by both Governments. The local Government specially selected Mr. Silcock to carry out this duty, as his qualifications in that line could not have suggested itself to the Government to hit upon a better selection.

The following has appeared in the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay:—His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has learnt with the deepest regret of the untimely death of Colonel A. R. Heyland, Commandant, 1st Bombay Lancers. This officer, but recently promoted for good service in Burma, received the wound which caused his death while gallantly endeavouring to capture a Sowar who had already shot down two Native officers of the regiment, one of whom, Russeldar-Major Daulat Sing, also lately decorated for his bravery, has succumbed to his wounds. In Colonel Heyland the army has lost a chivalrous gentleman and a keen soldier, who had ever the good of the service and the welfare of his men at heart, and who was one of the best cavalry leaders in the service. His Royal Highness feels sure that the detestation universally felt at the dastardly act of one misguided man is shared by all ranks of the 1st Lancers, and that the whole Bombay Army unites with the Commander-in-Chief in lamenting the loss to the service of two such distinguished officers.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Dec.* 13.)

The services of Mr. J. H. Budden, of the North-West Provinces Educational Department, tutor to the minor Nawab of Rampore, which were at first temporarily placed at the disposal of the Rampore State, have now been extended for the entire period of the minority of the Nawab.

The Engineer-in-Chief's office for the newly sanctioned "Frontier Railway Survey" has been opened at Rawalpindi from 2nd December, 1889. Mr. Ramsay, the Engineer-in-Chief, is still at Calcutta, and will reach Rawalpindi on or about the 16th inst.

A public dinner will be given to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., should he pay a visit to Lahore.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF INDIA.*

The sumptuous volume, which is the first of an intended series, is very appropriately dedicated "by permission" to the "Queen Empress of India." The work contemplated by Mr. Sobraji Jehangir is an ambitious one—but he deserves success, and we join in the hope which Sir George Birdwood expresses in his preface, that it will also receive the patronage of the Government as an act of official sympathy with the objects of the author. "The gradual establishment," writes Sir George, "of amicable personal relations on terms of equality between Englishmen and the natives of India must in turn lead to a yet firmer administration of the Imperial Government, involving the increased efficiency of the public services, and the conferring of greater material benefits, and larger political privileges on the people themselves. In its own way such a work as the present is calculated to contribute to this most devoutly to be desired consummation; and it is chiefly in the hope that it will do good by promoting mutual forbearance, respect, and trustfulness between the widely different races, and intricately-mixed classes and communities of the Indian Empire that I have consented to link my name with an undertaking upon which my friend Mr. Sorabji Jehangir has expended no inconsiderable amount of time and attention, and has so far carried through with conspicuous tact, discretion, and impartiality. I sincerely commend his volume to the notice of English readers, and I trust it will also receive the patronage of Government, and that not alone on its intrinsic merits, although these, as is obvious, are substantial, but as an act of official sympathy with the objects of the author, which would be warmly reciprocated throughout India. Such official amenities have fallen into almost complete disusage since the Empire founded by the great Company was, in 1858, sequestrated to the Crown; but the little expenditure they necessitate would be well and widely incurred; for of no people in the world is it truer—nor, indeed, so true—as of the simple, patient, and confiding people of India 'the blameless (easterly) Æthiopians' of Homer, that—in the words I have had before my eyes from the beginning—'grace begets grace.'"

So far well; but to make a perfect work of this kind the expenditure would be anything but "little." It should, however, have been commenced by somebody long ago—say from the time of the first Viceroy, Lord Canning. Now, it must be an imperfect and therefore unsatisfactory series. It is true that Mr. Sorabji Jehangir's intention was to present portraits of the living only; but already several of his subjects have died before the book is in the hands of the public. This is a difficulty which he will have further to contend with as he proceeds. But his idea is a good one, only, as we have said, it should have been present to some official mind long ago, and have been carried out under official auspices. Why should there not have been by this time a portrait gallery in the India Office of the distinguished men, European and Native, who have done good service to England in building up her great Eastern Empire? Even if the series went back no further than to Lord Canning's Viceroyalty the possession of so valuable a record—limned by the art "which baffles Time's tyrannic claim to quench it," would have been something for Englishmen to be grateful for. As it is, we have nothing to say but in praise of Mr. Jehangir's attempt to supply the deficiency now. He is most modest in appraising his own labours, but which have nevertheless been no light ones. The Biographical Notices which accompany the several portraits are very well done; and the portraits themselves—photographs prepared for printing by Messrs. Vincent Brooks, Day and Son—exhibit great care and artistic skill. The likenesses of the Nizam, Lord Northbrook, the Gaekwar of Baroda, Lord Ripon, and the late Sir Salar Jung are specially excellent. The value of the work is much enhanced by the very charming Preface by Sir George Birdwood, written with much grace and graphic power. His own portrait should have found a place in this volume; but, as according to Mr. Sorabji Jehangir's principle of selection, only the faces of a new generation were to appear, Sir George found it impossible to allow himself to be separated from the old familiar faces of the generation he knew in the Western Presidency, and who are now departed, so with much pathos he writes that he had no heart to appear in the volume himself, for "in truth, although time has been said to be the physician of every pain, it has never yet softened the sorrow of my long years of separation from my 'Old Bombay' *settia* friends." Sir George points out one defect in the present volume which no doubt the author will rectify in future ones—namely, "the absence from it of any representative of the noble womanhood of India." Mr. Sorabji Jehangir is fortunate in having so kind and sympathetic a mentor. We commend this book highly to all who take an interest in our great Indian Empire. It is the promise of a work which will have wide and certain influence for good, and we hope that the enterprising author will be liberally supported and encouraged in his self-imposed task.

So far as the "getting up" of the book itself, it reflects the highest credit on artists, printers and publishers.

* "The Representative Men of India. A Collection of Memoirs, with Portraits of Indian Princes, Nobles, Statesmen, Philanthropists, Officials, and Eminent Citizens." By Sorabji Jehangir, Chief Magistrate of Baroda, in the Service of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, G.C.S.I. With an Introduction by Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D., LL.D. (W. H. Allen and Co.).

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.*

It is not easy to review a work the publication of which is at intervals extending over a long period of years; and the difficulty is considerably enhanced in the case of a dictionary, the value of which cannot, in the nature of things, be judged save by the test of actual experience. We are tempted to make these remarks consequent on the appearance of Part V. of the colossal "Historical Dictionary of the English Language," prepared under the direction of Mr. Murray, "with the assistance of many scholars and men of science."

There is really nothing more to be said in regard to this gigantic work, save that as time goes on it becomes more than ever apparent that the case in point is an illustration of the classical quotation, "Vita brevis, ars longa est." For all practical purposes of life the compilation is too exhaustive in its scope. Taking the present rate of progress, it will be at least thirty years before the dictionary is complete; and were it not that the expenditure is of necessity spread over a long period of years the cost would be prohibitive. But, it may be argued, this criticism is really high praise, because a work of this nature is not required for everyday life, but for purposes of scholarship and the settlement of vexed questions of literary propriety and such-like. Well, so be it; we have no intention of hostile criticism. In fact, the work, if sound—as is doubtless the case—must be a law alike to itself and to those who consult it; and we bow the head in submission to its edicts.

* "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles." Edited by James A. H. Murray. Part V. Cart—Clivy. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

A LITTLE BROWN PEBBLE.†

It is seldom that scientific subjects are treated in a popular and entertaining style; but "A Little Brown Pebble," by S. L. Pumphrey, is certainly an exception to the rule. From first to last interest never flags, and there are few Christmas tales more suitable as a gift than this simple and unpretentious little volume.

† "A Little Brown Pebble." By S. L. Pumphrey. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

A LITTLE PRIMROSE KNIGHT.‡

Lavish praise is as easy to dole out as it is valueless when received. Yet, withal, we venture to lay our tribute of admiration at the foot of one of the most charming sketches which it has been our privilege to read for many a year. "The Little Primrose Knight" is an exquisitely conceived story, as fascinating and replete with interest as it is stirring and sweet. The characters are drawn with the hand of a practised writer for children; and well would it be if all "Primrose Dames" could in like manner aid the good cause by a *brochure* which appeals to any and every member of the most successful patriotic institution in the British Empire.

‡ "A Little Primrose Knight." By a Primrose Dame. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

THE importation of Australian horses into Calcutta this season promises to be less than last year's, when the normal quantity was swollen by the large arrivals from New Zealand. That country appears at present to have no surplus to send. Approximately the total importations of 1888 were about 3,800; those of this season will probably not exceed 2,500.

AN extraordinary attempt to murder was brought to the notice of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on Dec. 10th. A Punjabi, condemned to transportation for life, managed to make good his escape from Perak Jail, and returned to India. He was arrested at Ajmere, where Mr. Rawlins, the Jailor of Perak prison, identified him, and took him in charge. On his way to Calcutta in the train he picked up a bayonet and made a murderous assault on Mr. Rawlins, wounding him seriously on the chest and arm. He was, however, secured, and is now incarcerated in the Presidency Jail, pending despatch of a vessel to Singapore.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1889.

INDIAN INVESTMENTS.

III.—DISTRUSTFUL FRIENDS.

THE letter in our last week's issue, bearing the well known initials "W. M. W.," came too late to hand for editorial notice, our leader having gone to press before our correspondent's letter was read. On the subject about which we are endeavouring to create some interest amongst British capitalists, large and small, "W. M. W." is one of the best-informed of Anglo-Indians. He has the pen not only of a ready writer, but he has a thorough knowledge of India—is a past master in matters of finance, and one whose judgment has been ripened by years of actual experience in the East and at home. We were fully confident that we should have found him a strong advocate on our side; we regret to discover in him another of those "friends of India." who distrust the possibility of doing anything to aid satisfactorily the cause for which we are striving. He thinks evidently that we are piping to those who will not dance; to those whose ears are as deaf as those of the deaf adder to the voice of the charmer—charm he never so wisely. If this be so, wisdom certainly is not justified of her Anglo-Indian children. Our friend certainly wishes us well, and is glad to see what we are doing to get at "a wider circle of investors—that crowd of Mr. Giffen's clients who are constantly pressing forward to swell the income-tax returns," but he does not think we shall succeed. And he gives the following reason for the *unfaith* that is in him:—

"From my own recent experience the prospects of trying to do people good, in spite of themselves, is not encouraging. Only a few weeks ago, just as the silvertide was turning, I took some pains to set out the facts and inducements in favour of Indian investments in a communication addressed to one of the best of investors' advisers. Week by week he performs this duty with evident care, and to the level best of his British lights; but, somehow, though he suggests investments from Egypt to Mexico, from American rails to China Government Stocks—silver countries all—he always shuns Indian rupee stocks and shares. Though my memorandum was adapted to open up what to his clients would be an extremely new and wider field, under British authority and security, he has not ventured to press on my counsel, even for what it might be worth, to his friends, who are continuously craving for more than the four and five per cent. that he offers them."

We did not know that our friend had been in this financial field before us, and we regret that he did not honour us with a copy of that communication which he addressed to "one of the best of investors' advisers" setting out the "facts and inducements in favour of Indian investments.' It, we may assure him, would have had our strongest support; but as it is "never too late to mend" we may be pardoned by him for hinting that we are ready to receive it now, and to give it all that careful attention which coming from such a source, we are certain it deserves. But we regret, also, to hear that he has become so disheartened as to seemingly retire from the good field he had entered upon, simply because the adviser to whom he sent his memorandum "has not ventured to press his advice upon his friends," who are continuously craving for more than the four or five per cent. that he offers them. We can tell him, from similar experience, that that best of investors' advisers is not the only unbelieving broker or banker in London in the matter of Indian Securities. It has been our unfortunate fate to come across several "investors' advisers" who, possessed of wide and long experience of Indian investments from actual knowledge, and admitting the truth of the arguments we advanced, still held to the opinion that it would be useless for them to try to turn their clients' attention to such investments as we suggested, and which, "W. M. W." rightly conjectures chiefly referred to the silver securities, the enfaced rupee Government paper, Indian banks, and joint stock companies' shares. We were told that the attempt would be loss of time, and loss of time means loss of money to broker or banker in England. If we wrote in terms "more forcible than polite" of the foolish-

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ness of the British investor, we may say here that that otherwise confiding creature is not the only person here who dislikes "bother." His business "adviser" very often dislikes it too. He will not take the trouble to point out advantages which may require a little parading of facts and figures which may further have to be supported by a few arguments drawn from experience; he finds his client already "sweet" on some out-of-the-way investment which he has just read of in rosy-tinted prospectus language, and he lets him follow the bent of his own sweet will—unless he knows the scheme to be a swindle. Even then he will suggest a change to any other. investment rather than to an Indian one.

These "distrustful friends" of India are, we are sorry to say, too many; but we hope that "W. M. W." will not, because of his one disappointment, lose heart and give up the fight, or join their ranks. We invite him rather to range himself upon our side, and with his able pen and great knowledge and experience of all Indian monetary questions, help us not only to turn that "jibbing and obstinate *colt*" (he might use a shorter but less polite monosyllable), the British investor, from barren fields to pastures new and profitable, but also to induce his "best advisers" to lead him there.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 7.)

CASEY, Mr. A. E. C., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Oct. 3.

PATTEW—The services of Mr. G. A. Pattew, assistant superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be senior chaplain, from Oct. 30.

MEADE, Captain M. J., Bengal S.C., political agent of the third class, is, on return from furlough, posted as political agent in Bhopawar, from the date of assuming charge.

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., officiating additional political agent of the 1st class, and political agent in Jhallawar, reverts to officiating political agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as first assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India, from the date of assuming charge.

TUCKER, Mr. A. L. P., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is, on return from privilege leave, posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India,

RAMSAY, Captain H. L., Bengal Staff Corps, political agent of the 3rd class, and British joint-commissioner at Leh, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Nov. 12, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieut. G. P., Bombay Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as assistant political agent at Thal-Chotiali.

MACDONALD, Lieut. F. W. P., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Beluchistan, Lieut. Macdonald was employed as assistant to the Governor-General's agent, and to general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dacoiti, in Rajputana, from Nov. 28, and until the date of relinquishing charge.

NEWMARCH, Mr. A., is appointed a probationer in Class VII. of the enrolled list of the Finance Department, and is attached to the office of the Accountant-General, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

SINKINSON, Mr. E. J., secretary to the Government of India in the department of Finance and Commerce, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, from Dec. 9.

FINLAY, Mr. J. F., deputy secretary to the Government of India in the department of Finance and Commerce, is appointed to officiate as secretary during Mr. Sinkinson's absence on privilege leave.

MILITARY.

LUCAS, Major H. C. E., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, is appointed to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

REILLY, Major B. L. P., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, is appointed to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

WESTROPP, Captain G. R. C., Bombay Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, is appointed to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

PALIN, Lieut. G. W., Bombay Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, is appointed to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. R. W., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from Oct. 4, vice Colonel J. M. Boyd, who has been permitted to reside out of India.

BATES, Lieut. W. N. R., Madras Staff Corps, 30th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, from Nov. 22.

PRETYMAN, Colonel G. T., R.A., is appointed to command a district of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, vice Colonel R. M. Rogers, C.B., V.C., who has vacated, dated Nov. 21.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

SMITHETT, Lieut. A. C. H., 1st Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, April 7th, 1888.

FENNICK, Lieut. F., Royal North Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry; May 3, 1888.

HALLOWES, Lieut. F. W., Border Regiment, wing officer 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry; Sept. 20, 1888.

BARTON, Second Lieut. T. S., 6th Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from May 8, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India. Second Lieut. Barton will rank as lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from May 8, 1888, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted to the Madras Stafi Corps from the dates of their arrival in India:—

WHITEHEAD, Second Lieut. J. H., Wiltshire Regiment.

GRAY, Second Lieut. F. W. B., Royal Berkshire Regiment.

WARWICK, Second Lieut. C. S., Devonshire Regiment.

STAUNTON, Second Lieut. W. B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

SWINEY, Colonel J., Madras Staff Gorps, is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the death of Major-General C. T. Heathcote, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, on the Bombay Staff Corps, on Aug. 31.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

JAMIESON, Lieut.-Colonel L. F., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, Dec. 2.

ANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. L., Madras General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army, Dec. 4.

MITCHELL, Captain St. J. F., to be major in the army, Dec. 1.

CORFIELD, Lieutenant C. J., to be captain in the army, Dec. 4.

ELDERTON, Lieutenant A., to be captain in the army, Dec. 4.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

GOLDNEY, Major F. C. N., Bengal Staff Corps, Nov. 11.

WALKER, Deputy Surgeon-General W., M.D., Oct. 31.

KEEFER, Surgeon-Major W. N., Dec. 18.

RODEN, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporarily transferred to Beluchistan, reported his arrival at Quetta on Nov. 26, and is posted to the Loralai division.

POWLETT, Colonel P. W., Bengal Staff Corps, resumed charge of the Western Rajputana States agency from Major W. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, on Nov. 19.

BELL, Surgeon G. J. H., Medical Board, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed charge of his duties as officiating civil surgeon of Bikaneer on Nov. 17.

FURLOUGHS.

MORTON, Lieut. W. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W. Department, Burma (m.c.), for one year.

TONNOCHY, Capt. V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant, Shan States Levy, Burma, for one year; pension service, 17th year, commenced Aug. 9.

ROW, Lieut. G. R., Bengal Staff Corps, 44th (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced Jan. 22.

CAZALET, Capt. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate for one year, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the day of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India; pension service, 16th year, commenced Feb. 26.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

GOLDIE, Lieut.-Col. B. J., R.E. (m. c.), for six months.

WORLLEDGE, Capt. J. P., Bengal Staff Corps (p. a.), till Jan. 20, 1890.

LUMSDEN, Capt. H. R. W., Bengal Staff Corps (m. c.), for six months.

CUPPAGE, Lieut. W. A., Bengal Staff Corps, for one year, from Nov. 6, on p.a., in extension.

BOWER, Lieut. H., Bengal Staff Corps, leave extended to Oct. 1, 1890, in extension.

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BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Nov. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H-E.'s Personal Staff :—

HOLLAND, Lieut. P., wing officer 15th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, extra aide-de-camp, to be fourth aide-de-camp, dated Oct. 21.

CUNNINGHAM, Major J. T., R.I., is directed to proceed from Darjeeling to Roorkee, and join No. 11 Battery, Western Division, into which he has been promoted.

LAMBERT, Lieut. E. P., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Burhanpur, and join "N" Battery, en route to Mhow, to which he has been appointed.

MAUDE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Captain R. J. Maude, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is substituted for that of Captain F. S. W. Raikes in the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depôt.

HUDDRA—GARLAND—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Captain A. K. Huddra, 1st Battalion Leicester Regiment, is substituted for that of Captain V. J. Garland in the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depots.

PEARCE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. F. B. Pearce, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depots.

TURNER, Major S. C., R.E., is transferred from the West of India Coast Defences Command to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

HAGGIT, Lieut. E. D., R.E., is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the head-quarters of the inspector-general of Military Works.

STOKES-ROBERTS—Order confirmed, dated Nov. 12, transferring Lieut. R. R. S. Stokes-Roberts, R.E., from the Jhansi to the Barilly division, Military Works.

(*Dec. 4.*)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GRAVES, Major B. B., wing commander 4th Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd in command 5th Bengal Light Infantry, vice Home, appointed commandant 40th Bengal Infantry.

FISHE, Major A., 2nd in command, to be commandant 8th Bengal Infantry, vice Walter, retired, dated Oct. 3.

GASTRELL, Capt. G. D. C., wing officer (wing commander), to be 2nd in command 8th Bengal Infantry, vice Fishe, dated Oct. 3.

MANSEL, Captain W. G., wing officer (wing commander, sub pro tem., 7th Bengal Infantry), to be wing commander 8th Bengal Infantry from date of joining, vice Gastrell.

LITTLE, Lieut. W. R., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant 21st Punjab Infantry, vice Carpendale, vacated on promotion to captain, dated May 11.

MONTAGU, Lieut. A. H., wing officer, to be quartermaster 21st Punjab Infantry, vice Little, dated May 11.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. H. T., King's Own, Scottish Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 25th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 5.

WILSON, Second Lieut. J. A., Seaforth Highlanders, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 1.

BARRETT, Capt. A. L., D.S.O., 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, to officiate as district staff officer, 2nd class, Assam District, from Nov. 1, vice Captain Gwatkin, appointed staff officer to the Chittagong column of the Chin-Lushai Expedition.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain :—

BICKFORD, Capt. E., R.A.
JENNINGS, Lieut. H. A. K., R.A.
BELL, Lieut. C. T., R.A.
GILES, Lieut. F. H. S., R.A.
OLDFIELD, Lieut. C. G., R.A.
STANTON, Lieut. F. W. S., R.A.

SWETTENHAM—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. G. K. Swettenham, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been removed.

FURLOUGHS.

STOPFORD, Capt. J. M., 28th Field Battery Royal Artillery, for six months, on m.c.

WOOD, Lieut. P. R., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

SPEARMAN, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CONGDON, Lieut. A. E. O., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

LE MARCHANT, Lieut. O. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BAKER, 2nd Lieut. A. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for twelve months, on m.c.

DRAGE, Veterinary Surg. F. B., for six months, on m.c.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 4.)

HARRIS, Mr. E. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in the district of Mozufferpore.

GROWSE, Mr. E. F., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Shahabad, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Monghyr.

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Godda sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. R. Hand.

STEWART, Mr. E., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani sub-division of that district.

MAUDE, Mr. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore sub-division of that district.

M'BLAINE—The services of Mr. F. M'Blane, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Durbhunga.

HILL, Surgeon-Major H. W., civil surgeon of Manbhum, is appointed to be registering officer for the district of Manbhum.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 5.)

MONRO, Mr. A. V., assistant conservator of forests, Direction division, is appointed to hold charge of the Hazara division, from Nov. 11, vice Mr. A. E. Wild.

MCDONELL, Mr. J. C., deputy conservator of forests, is, on return from furlough, posted to Jhelum, and assumed charge of the Jhelum Forest division on Nov. 13, relieving Mr. J. E. Barrett, assistant conservator of forests, transferred.

WOOD, Lieut.-Col. H. M. M., officiating divisional judge, Amritsar, is transferred in the same capacity to Lahore, where he resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 26, relieving Mr. A. W. Mackie, C.S. who returns to Bengal.

WARLOW, Rev. E. J., who has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Dagshai.

MACAUSLAND, Capt. R. C. S., cantonment magistrate, Rawalpindi, was recalled from the privilege leave of absence granted to him, and resumed charge of his duties on Oct. 14, relieving Lieut. G. C. Beadon.

BURLTON, Col. H. M. B.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Col. H. M. B. Burlton, cantonment magistrate, Lieut. R. F. H. Anderson, officiating cantonment magistrate, 1st class, reverted to the 2nd class, from Oct. 15.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A.—On being relieved of the duties of divisional judge, Mooltan, Mr. J. A. Anderson resumed charge of the duties of divisional judge, Rawalpindi, on Nov. 30.

STEEDMAN, Mr. E. B.—On return from furlough, on medical certificate, Mr. E. B. Steedman, director of land records and agriculture, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Mooltan district, of which he assumed charge on Dec. 2, relieving Mr. G. L. Smith, deputy commissioner, transferred.

DALLAS, Lieut. C. M., magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Thall Sub-Division of the Kohat District.

LEARMONTH, Mr. A. C. L., executive engineer, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, from Nov. 22, vice Mr. E. E. Oliver, transferred to the 3rd Circle.

SMITHE, Mr. E. D., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to Joint-Secretary's Office, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. Tickell, and assume charge of that office on Nov. 12.

SMITH, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, on return, is posted to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 7.)

CRADOCK, Mr. H. E., district superintendent of police, North-West Provinces and Oudh, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

LUMSDEN, Mr. J. J. E., commissioner, Benares Division, is appointed to be a member of the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, vice Mr. C. A. Daniell, retired from the service.

FASKEN, Surgeon-Major W. A. D., on return from leave, is posted to the civil medical charge of the Farukhabad district.

MACONAGHEY, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, second class, having returned from deputation duty, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Fyzabad district on Nov. 4.

HOLLINGBERY, Mr. R., deputy collector, is transferred from Agra to Kumaon.

ALPIN, Surgeon W. G. P., M.D., temporary civil surgeon, second class, is transferred from Fyzabad to Pilibhit.

CONDUITT, Mr. H. W., on return from furlough, took over charge of his duties as assistant secretary to Government, P.W. Department, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Mr. J. F. Deatker, on Nov. 30.

WOOD, Mr. W. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Jhansi district as district engineer.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 7.)

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, second class, is appointed to officiate in the first class, from the date of his return to duty.

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NEILL, Mr. J. W., C.S., assumed charge of the office of judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, from Mr. F. Venning, C.S.

ROBARTS, Rev. A. G. A., of the Beugal Ecclesiastical Establishment, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him, and resumed charge of the chaplaincy of Nagpur from Rev. W. A. Hamilton on the 2nd inst.

BARCLAY, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, Burhanpur, to be a justice of the peace in the Central Provinces.

HANKIN, Mr. A. C., district superintendent of police, is placed on special duty in the office of the inspector-general of police as personal assistant.

McGUIRE, Mr. J. D., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B division, on special duty in the office of the inspector-general of police, is posted to Nagpur for duty at headquarters.

LIMA, Mr. E., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B division, is appointed city superintendent, Nagpur.

BAGLEY, Mr. W., officiating extra assistant commissioner in the Bhandara district, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

FULLER, Mr. J. B., C.S., officiating junior secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties from Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., on the 4th inst.

SANDERS, Mr. A. L., C.S., under secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is temporarily appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Belaghat, vice Mr. Drysdale, deputed on special duty.

CHIRNSIDE, Mr. J. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, and officiating manager of the Wardha Coal State Railway, is granted furlough for six months.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

MOORE, Mr. E. A., Bengal Civil Service, who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the headquarters of the Myingyan district.

PRITCHARD, Captain A. B., assistant commissioner, on his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Kyaukpadaung sub division, Myingyan district.

The following transfers are ordered :—

RUPLEY, Mr. F, extra assistant commissioner, from Myedu to the charge of the Myadaung sub-division, Katha district.

KENNY, Mr. R. J. S., Myook, from Tigyaing to the charge of the Tantabin sub-division, Shwebo district.

MERRIFIELD, Mr. J. H., extra assistant commissioner, is placed in charge of the Maliwun township, Mergui district.

TILLY, Mr. G., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police in the Sittang sub-division, Shwegyin district.

GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., C.S., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, as a temporary measure, to be an additional sessions judge, to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Sessions of the Irrawaddy division, from the date on which he relinquishes the charge of the charge of commissionership of the Irrawaddy division.

MOORE, Mr. E. A., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Myingyan district.

PENNELL, Mr. A. P., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Akyab district.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 3.)

HAZLETT, Surgeon-Major H. J., is re-appointed surgeon 4th district, Madras, from date of relief at Poona by Brigade-Surgeon Fox.

LINDSAY, Mr. L, J., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Meredith, from Aug. 22.

WEST, Mr. A. C. S., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, during the absence of Mr. Scott, on leave, from Oct. 23.

HASTED, Mr. J. E. H., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, during the employment of Mr. Stoddard on other duty.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. C. G. W., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, during the employment of Mr. Prendergast on other duty.

CARR, Mr. F. E. C., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Fawcett.

The above three appointments to have effect from Dec. 3.

MACARTNEY, Mr. W., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, during the absence of Mr. Robinson, on leave, from Oct. 23.

WILKENSON, Mr. H. F., assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore District, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Malabar District (Palghat), during the employment of Mr. West on other duty, from Sept. 16.

GIBSON, Rev, E., chaplain of Vellore, is granted furlough for two years, without medical certificate.

VINCENT—The services of Mr. C. Vincent, executive engineer, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

WOODHOUSE, Mr. J., late conductor, Ordnance Department, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Secunderabad, vice Lieut.-Colonel Haleman, deceased.

HAZLETT—The services of Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett, Indian Medical Cervice, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Department.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 12.)

LOCHEE, Rev. A. C., M.A., having completed ten yeare' service, is promoted to the grade of senior chaplain, with effect from Nov. 28.

ASHBY, Captain J. S., fifth assistant political resident, Aden, has been granted furlough from one year, with effect from Oct. 18.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. McN., C.S., on his return to duty, to act as collector and district magistrate, Panch Mahals, district registrar, Panch Mahals, and political agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals district.

WOODWARD, Mr. H., C.S., on relief by Mr. J. McN. Campbell, C.S., to be first assistant collector and magistrate, Ahmednagar district.

GIBB, Mr. M. C., B.S., to be assistant collector and magistrate, Khandesh.

JOPP, Mr. C. H., Civil Service, is appointed, on being relieved by Mr. G. McCorkell, to act as assistant judge in the Sholapur district for the Bijapur collectorate.

MEREWETHER, Lieut. H. D., assistant political superintendent and ex-officio assistant superintendent of police, Palanpur, and at present acting fifth assistant political resident, Aden, has passed the political departmental examination.

MILITARY.

MURPHY, Surgeon-Major P., M.D., Indian Medical Staff, civil surgeon, Nasik, for twelve months, on private affairs.

LLOYD JONES, Second Lieut. F. L., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Nov. 24.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. J. C., Staff Corps.

JONES, Lieut. G. G. J. S., Dec. 4.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel W., Staff Corps.

YATE, Major C. E., C.S.I., C.M.G., Staff Corps.

HOGGE, Lieut. G. S., Staff Corps.

MONTEITH, Major E. V. P., Staff Corps.

CARTHEW-YORSTOUN, Lieut. M. E., Staff Corps.

HAY, Major H., S.C., has leave for six months, in extension, from Dec. 16, on m.c.

LUCAS, Major H. C. E., Bombay S.C., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

REILLY, Major B. L. P., Bombay S.C., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

WESTROPP, Captain G. R. C., Bombay S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

PALIN, Lieut. G. W., Bombay S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. R. W., Bombay S.C., to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from Oct. 4 vice Colonel J. M. Boyd, who has been permitted to reside out of India.

BANKS, Surgeon-Major S. O'B., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., to be brigade-surgeon, with effect from Nov. 19, vice Brigade-Surgeon E. H. R. Langley, retired.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Dec. 6.)

ELLIOT, Major E. L. E., D.S.O., 2nd in command 1st Bombay Cavalry Lancers, to be commandant, vice Colonel Heyland, deceased.

HAY, Major H., 2nd squadron commander 1st Bombay Cavalry Lancers, to be 2nd in commaud.

THOMAS, Major H. R. D., squadron officer 4th Cavalry (Poona Horse), to be 2nd squadron commander 1st Bombay Cavalry Lancers.

JONES, Major W. H. D., 2nd in command 7th Cavalry (Belooch Horse), to be 2nd in command 2nd Bombay Cavalry Lancers, vice Colonel J. Philips, vacated on attaing fifty-two years of age.

The following sub pro tem. promotions are made in the 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse), vice Major Daniell, seconded, and Major Abbott, transferred to the 7th Cavalry :—

FRANCIS, Captain G. F., 2nd squadron commander, to be 2nd in command.

PEIRSE, Captain E. B., 3rd squadron commander, to be 2nd squadron commander.

SHERARD, Lieut. R. W., 4th squadron commander, to be 3rd squadron commander.

OWEN, Lieut. E. O., squadron officer, to be 4th squadron commander (provisionally).

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ABBOTT, Major F., second squadron commander 6th Cavalry, second in command, sub pro tem., 5th Cavalry, to be second in command 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), vice Major Jones, transferred to the 2nd Lancers.

ERRINGTON, Lieut. W. H., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), and will be graded below Lieut. Houghton and above Lieut. Cunningham.

HARRISON, Lieut. T. A., wing officer, to be quartermaster 25th Bombay Light Infantry (3rd Battalion The Bombay Rifle Regiment).

LLOYD-JONES, Second Lieut. F. L. O., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 18th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 24.

THOMPSON, Lieut. W. A. M., 55th Field Battery, has been appointed to D Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and is to be sent home to Aldershot to join the battery for duty.

CAMERON, Lieut. E. C., No. 13 Battery, Western Division, is appointed to N Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, vice A. S. Tyndale-Biscoe, promoted.

GUYON, Major G. F., Royal Fusilers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been posted as second in command.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. W. Iles, R.A.; Major F. C. Burton, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Cowan, S.C.; Lieut. C. S. Williams, S.C.; Lieut. H. J. Jones, S.C.; Captain E. J. F. Wood, S.C.; Lieut. C. D. Scott, R.A.; Colonel C. H. Palmer, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Captain E. C. M. Lushington, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. F. Walters, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Drew.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel J. H. Crowdy, R.E., three months; Capt A. Daniell, S.C., two months; Lieut. C. R. A. Bond, S.C., three months; Lieut. G. H. Boisragon, S.C., sixteen days.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. St. G. Thomas, S.C., three months; Capt. H. L. Hutchins, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—C. H. Brereton, three months' m.c. and three months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; A. H. Unwin (Cov.), one month's m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon J. Shearer.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. E. Brett, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. B. E. Radcliffe, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. F. Millard.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

HAINES—Dec. 22, at Sheerness, the wife of Haylmer Haines, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

O'DWYER—Dec. 24, at Cowper House, Harpenden, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon T. F. O'Dwyer, M.D., Medical Staff, of a daughter.

STRANGE—Dec. 25, at 30, Trafalgar-place, Devonport, the wife of Capt. R. G. Strange, Royal Artillery, of a son.

WILLIAMS—Dec. 24, at Kirkby-hall, Hinckley, the wife of Captain G. Stanley Williams, of a son.

WITHERS—Dec. 25, at 28, Church-row, Hampstead, the wife of Alfred Withers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUTCHINSON—PHILIPPS—Oct. 28, at Los Angeles, California, B. C. Hutchinson, youngest son of the Rev. B. Hutchinson, Vicar of St. Michael's, St. Albau's, to Jennie, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Philipps, Vicar of Wiston, Pembrokeshire, South Wales.

KEMP—WHEELER—Dec. 21, at Summertown Church, Oxford, George Lajus Kemp, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., elder son of the Hon. G. T. R. Kemp, M.D., Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, to Matilda Carolin Wheeler, second daughter of A. Wheeler, Esq., Sunnymeade House, near Oxford.

SHERLOCK—PLATTS—Dec. 11, at Oxford, at the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Henry A. G. Sherlock, Association Members' Institution of Civil Engineers, second son of the late James Sherlock, M.D., of Powick, Worcester, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of John T. Platts, M.A., Teacher of Persian at the University of Oxford, and late H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, India.

SWEETNAM—HARBORD—Dec. 14, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. L. Sweetnam, Staff-Surgeon Rayal Navy, to Rosalie Harriet, widow of the Rev. C. H. Harbord, R.N., and daughter of the late Major-General R. R. Ricketts, H.M.'s Indian Army.

DEATHS.

GREY—Dec. 8, at 70, Cloudesley-road, Major Basil Grey, late 47th Regiment, son of the late Captain French Grey, of Ceylon, aged 80.

HAGGARD—Dec. 9, at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, Ella, the wife of Wm. Haggard, and elder daughter of the late Bazett Doveton, Bombay Civil Service, aged 70.

LOCH—Dec. 14, at Rose Bank, Lugwardine, Hereford, Charles Ansell Lushington, eldest son of W. W. Loch, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged 12.

MARTER—Dec. 7, at 7, Carlton-road, St. John's, S.E., Mary, daughter of the late William Marter, H.E.I.C.S., of Knockholt.

MATTHEWS—Dec. 11, at 23, Nottingham-place, W., Emma, the wife of Major A. H. O. Matthews, late E.I.C.S.

MALTBY—Dec. 4, at Brighton, Edward Maltby, late Madras Civil Service, aged 78.

NIXON—Dec. 18, at Elstree, Herts, Hugh, son of Lieut.-Colonel Nixon, Royal Engineers, aged 1.

PIFFARD—Oct. 29, at New Westminster, British Columbia, of typhoid fever, Lawrence, Grahame W. Piffard, son of the late Charles Piffard, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta, aged 24.

SMITH—Dec. 6, at Wimbledon, Alan George Leslie, infant son of Gilbert Leslie Smith, Bengal Civil Service.

STOKER—Dec. 7, at Laurel-hill, Kingstown, county Dublin, Thomas Gordon Stoker, Budderpore, Cachar, second son of William Beauchamp Stoker, Barrister-at-Law, Dublin, Dublin, aged 44.

STREET—Dec. 5, at Uplands, Maybury-heath, Woking, General John Alfred Street, C.B., Colonel 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, aged 67. R.I.P.

TREBY—Dec. 11, at Goodamoor, Plympton, Helen, the wife of Major-General P. W. Phillipps Treby, aged 62.

WILLIAMS—Nov. 27, at sea, off Malta, Colonel Ben. Williams, C.B., Director Army Remount Operations for India.

WRIGHT—Dec. 11, at Whitchurch, Oxon., George Hustwait Wright, C.E., late of Cairo, and Jabulpur, India, aged 55.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BEDDY—Dec. 4, at Meerut, the wife of Captain F. Beddy, 5th R.I Lancers, of a daughter.

CAHUSAC—Dec. 1, at Poona, the wife of Captain W. F. Cahusac, 26th Bombay Infantry, of a son.

CROW—Nov. 29, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of W. A. Crow, A.V.D., of a daughter.

FLEMING—Nov. 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of J. G. Fleming, Subordinate Medical Service, Bengal, of a daughter.

HANKIN—Dec. 4, at Allahabad, the wife of W. E. Hankin (C.P.), of a son.

KENNEDY—Dec. 6, at Dalhousie-square, Calcutta, the wife of R. Kennedy, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, of a son.

WILKIE—Dec. 1, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major D. Wilkie, I.M.S., of a daughter.

WILSON—Dec. 3, at Jullundur Cantonment, the wife of Sergeant C. Wilson, Officers' Mess, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LACEY—TAYLOR—Nov. 23, at the Baptist Chapel, Calcutta, Rev. R. L. Lacey, youngest son of the late W. C. Lacey, of Berhampore, Ganjam, to Miss M. Travers Taylor, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Taylor, Norwich, England.

SAVAGE—OLDHAM—Nov. 21, at Dhurmsala, William H. Savage, Lieut. 3rd Goorkhas Regiment, son of the late Captain G. W. Savage, 37th North Hampshire Regiment, to Rosa Edith, eldest daughter of Brigade-Surgeon C. F. Oldham, Indian Army.

STUART—MARSHALL—Dec. 26, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, David Arthur, son of David Arthur Stuart, Esq., late of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire to Edith Mary Isabel, eldest daughter of Fredk. Marshall, Esq., of Highgate.

TROLLOPE—PRESTAGE—Nov. 30, at Jellaphar, A. G. Trollope, 2nd Lieut., The Suffs, to Anna Georgina, youngest daughter of F. Prestage, Esq., The Dingle, Darjeeling.

VINCENT—MADDEN—Nov. 25, at Camp Ahmedabad, William Torrens Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel H. T. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, to Lilian Kate Wolferston, second daughter of Colonel J. M. Madden, Bombay Army.

VOSE—DEATKER—Dec. 4, at the Methodist Church, Allahabad, James De Pennington Vose, to Gertrude Elsie, eldest daughter of Mr. J. F. Deatker, Registrar, P.W.D., Secretariat, North-West Provinces and Oudh.

WILKINSON—LAWDER—Dec. 17, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Charles Ernest Orde Wilkinson, eldest son of the Rev. F. Paget Wilkinson, Vicar of Guyton X.I. Towns Shropshire to Edith Mary, daughter of Lieut.-General E. J. Lawder, 36, Campden-hill-gardens. (By telegram.)

WILLIS—SKINNER—Dec. 7, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Richard A. Willis, Conductor, Bombay Commissariat Department, to Mrs. Letitia J. Skinner, widow of the late Conductor George Skinner.

DEATHS.

BRAGANZA—Dec. 7, at Rajkote, Kattywar, Louisa Bessie, the wife of Surgeon M. B. Braganza, I.M.S., aged 28.

BURTON—Dec. 1, at Jullundur, C. M. Burton, E.A.C., and Justice of the Peace.

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COOKSON—Dec. 5, at Kohat, Alice Adèle, infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Cookson, R.A.
DE BUDE—Dec. 2, at Longwood Cottage, Simla, Margaret Eliza, widow of the late Major Henry De Bude, of Bengal Engineers.
HICKMAN—Nov. 27, at Murree, Mary, the wife of Major S. C. Hickman, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 24.
WALLER—Nov. 26, at Calcutta, Anthea Mary, infant daughter of Robt. R. Waller.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE-SURGEON CHURCHILL has received for the new Officers' Ward in his hospital at Rawalpindi, direct from Her Majesty, a picture of herself with her autograph beneath.

AN infantry subaltern from the Native Army will probably be added to the staff of the Gilgit Agency, instead of an artillery officer, as was at first arranged. This change is considered desirable, as the garrison furnished by the Kashmir Durbar will include two regiments of picked infantry armed with Sniders.

AN acknowledgment by the Secretary of State of the ability and energy with which General Sir G. White conducted the operations in Upper Burma, and the excellent services rendered by the officers and men under him, has been received in the usual course by the Government of India.

ANOTHER case of stealing arms has reached the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Rawalpindi, where five carbines were stolen from the King's Dragoon Guards barracks on the night of Nov. 30. Only a few days before two rifles were stolen from the Sussex Regiment, and one from the Seaforth Highlanders.

THE 5th Lancers, since they went to Meerut, have only lost a non-commissioned officer and a private from typhoid or enteric fever. The regiment has much improved in health since they arrived in Meerut, and from all accounts they like the station very much. Till recently they remained under canvas, but as it was getting too cold for the men they all returned to barracks. They are likely to give a "house warming" shortly.

PRIZES of plate won by soldiers in Her Majesty's possessions abroad for skill at arms are exempted from Customs' duties.

ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED mules for field service have been despatched to Chittagong.

THE story of the mutiny in the 4th Madras Pioneers has been brought to a close with the Commander-in-Chief's confirmation of the sentences passed by the Court-Martial.

OFFICERS commanding regiments are authorised to expend the Commandant's allowance of ammunition in any field practice or practices which they may consider will afford the most practical instruction.

THE Government of India has recently sanctioned the issue of boots to followers under special circumstances, as, for instance, a campaign in mountainous countries where the wear and tear of shoes is excessive, or when for other reasons it is expedient that they should be issued.

LAST year the Government sanctioned a proposal to admit to Durbars all Native officers, whether serving or pensioned. Since then several Native officers, on retirement, have applied to retain their Government uniform, which ordinarily they would have to relinquish, in order that they may be able to attend Durbars, but Government has refused to entertain such applications.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The Home authorities have not yet replied to the despatch of the Government of India regarding colonels' appointments and the qualifying service necessary in connection with them, but we have good reason to believe that the view held in this country—that the service will suffer if only lieutenant-colonels of three years' standing are to be eligible for the higher posts on the Staff—is gaining favour at the India Office and the Horse Guards. In the Staff Corps we now have majors commanding regiments, and officers of this standing are surely fit to be assistant adjutant-generals. In England, where the duties of Staff Officers are comparatively light, men past their prime may discharge them satisfactorily enough; but in India we want the pick of the service on the Staff, for upon their intelligence and energy the good administration of the army must mainly depend. If lieutenant-colonels of three years in the ranks are to be solely drawn upon, we shall soon have no one under twenty-five years' service in posts which have hitherto been held by majors or senior captains—a change which is certainly not desirable in peace time, and one which may bring deplorable consequences during a hard campaign. Promotion by selection from among officers who have shown special aptitude for the work of their profession, and have not exhausted either their enthusiasm or their vigour, is what is required for an army serving in a tropical climate.

PRESENTATION OF VICTORIA CROSS TO SURGEON CRIMMIN.

A full dress parade of all troops in garrison was held at Poona, Dec. 6, to witness the presentation to Surgeon Crimmin, Indian Medical Service, of the Victoria Cross. The ceremony was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, among whom were the Duchess of Connaught and Mr. Childers. The troops were drawn up facing the west front line. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by his staff, and Sir John Sterling Maxwell, Hon. E. Willoughby, and Lieutenant Milner, Scots Guards, rode up at a quarter past eight, and the troops formed three sides of a square, the Infantry being the base, the Cavalry and Artillery the wings. Surgeon Crimmin was then led up by Surgeon-General Webb, Indian Medical service, followed by all the doctors in garrison to the Duke of Connaught, who pinned the Cross on his breast. After doing so H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught said:—"Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer on you the Order of the Victoria Cross. I have the great pleasure in carrying out her Majesty's commands. I most heartily congratulate you, Surgeon Crimmin, on the great honour that has been conferred on you, and on the great bravery displayed by you in devotion to your duty, when serving with the 27th Beloochis at the action near Lwekaw, in Eastern Karenni. This is the first time I have had the pleasure of presenting a Victoria Cross, and I need not say how greatly this is enhanced by giving it to an officer of the Bombay Army, who has so nobly carried out his arduous duties in the field, risking his life in attending the wounded under a heavy fire. May you live long to wear this much-coveted distinction, and to set an example of bravery and devotion to all who have the honour of serving the Queen and their country." The troops were then re-formed into line, and marched past, Surgeon Crimmin occupying a place by the side of the Duke at the saluting base.

SPORT IN MYSORE.

(Correspondent of the Times of India.)

MADRAS, DEC. 12.

Lord Claud Hamilton arrived in Madras this morning from Mysore, and in an interview informed me that the accounts published in the Indian newspapers, as to his shikar experiences in Mysore, were largely exaggerated. The following is Lord Claud's own tale of what happened:—A large party, including the Maharaja of Caton, Mr. Woodville, special correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. Meiklejohn, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Vinicum Davy, Dr. Benson Charringtou, Mr. Sheshadri Iyer Dewan, and myself started from Mysore on Monday morning after a tigress, which had been some days previously enclosed in a palisading made of ropes, bushes, trees, &c., about twenty miles from Mysore in a south-westerly direction with the Nilgiri range, on the left circumference of the area, about 450 yards. Mr. Basappaji Urs, the Maharajah's brother, directed all the shooting operations, assisted by 500 beaters. For six hours on Monday every attempt was made with guns, rockets, drums, and musical instruments to move the tigress, but it was quite unsuccessful. The jungle being very thick the beaters were frightened to enter the enclosure, not knowing where the beast lay concealed. Not seeing the tigress that day we went out again on Tuesday to the enclosure, near which Mr. Basappaji Urs had his own tent pitched, where he stayed during the night keeping watch. Before we arrived at the enclosure beaters had cut down a portion of the edge, thus slightly narrowing the enclosure, so as to give them a better opportunity of looking round for the tigress. Beating commenced about noon, and was continued some hours, but with the same result as the previous day. On Wednesday morning a comparatively large opening was made into the enclosure, the members of the party, armed with rifles, being ranged at short intervals all round. The Maharajah and myself took a position on the platform erected on the trees at the farthest inner side of this opening, the Maharajah having kindly made this arrangement to enable me to have the first shot, the rest of the party taking up seats on other trees not far away. After beating had been going on for about an hour and a-half the tigress was moved from her lair, and passed close beneath the tree on which Mr. Meiklejohn was seated. The latter observed the brute, but did not fire, according to an arrangement previously made. The tigress then dodged about. After a further delay of half an hour she bounded out from the dense *nullah*, giving a dreadful roar. Surveying the place for a minute or two she rushed towards the spot where the Maharajah and myself were seated at full galop. Much excitement, of course, prevailed, but owing to my hat being accidentally knocked over my face I was unable to get a shot. The Maharajah then fired, but missed, as did Mr. Woodville, who fired immediately after. Mr. Vinicum Davy, however, took the next shot, and, taking splendid aim, sent

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a bullet through the tigress's head, killing her on the spot, the place where she fell being within a few paces of where we were seated. The brute was nearly full grown, measuring nearly nine feet from nose to tip of tail. Another tiger is reported to be in a neighbouring *nullah*. The Maharajah has gone in pursuit of it. On being examined, the tigress, which was heavy, was found to contain in the inside two cubs, which would probably have been born in about two days. While the party was proceeding to the jungles on Tuesday morning much amusement was occasioned by an incident in which Mr. Woodville played the principal part. The party, including the Maharajah and Lord Claud Hamilton, were proceeding on elephants, when suddenly Mr. Woodville, who was riding a horse in the rear, was seen in a great state of excitement, and he jumped from his horse into a bush and was next observed rolling on the ground with a dagger in his mouth and a large piece of a huge snake's tail clutched in his hands. He, it appeared, had tried to pull the snake from its hole, but the tail broke off, sending him sprawling on the ground. It was subsequently ascertained that it was a rock snake, ten feet long.

HARMFUL KINDNESS?

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Medical men, when they speak on behalf of the sick under their charge, have an authority greater than excellencies; and we, therefore, publish in another column a letter which strongly urges medical officers in charge of military hospitals to combine and respectfully represent that the visits of commanders-in-chief and others to military hospitals should be discontinued. Our correspondent contends that these visits do more harm than good; because, while they may raise the spirits of convalescents, and so hasten complete recovery, they over-excite patients whose condition is critical, with occasionally serious results. We must confess that our opinion does not at once coincide with this. One of the most pleasing lights in which great personages, from Her Majesty downwards, have appeared to those into whose hearts their kindness has won a way, has always been the dim light of the hospital ward. The subject is one that painters and poets of all ages have loved to dwell upon; and many an old pensioner almost counts his proud and hale old life from that day when Royalty came to his bedside and spoke a few cheering words to him. To say then, as our medical correspondent says, that such visits generally do more harm than good, is to shatter a valued illusion. We will not, however, part with it on the authority of one doctor; and if—as it is the privilege of doctors to disagree—the profession are not at one on this subject, we shall continue to believe that the kindness of heart which dictates the Commander-in-Chief's hospital visits has its full reward in the cheery gratitude and consequently increased chance of recovery of the sick. At the same time, arrangements might, if necessary, be made, where any patients are known to be in so critical a state that the excitement would do serious harm, for keeping them out of harm's way. As, moreover, our correspondent notes, as a factor in his complaint, the jingling spurs, &c., of the Commander-in-Chief's following, no one would, we feel sure, if medical opinion should, upon inquiry, recommend it, be more ready to leave his ceremonial surroundings at the door of the hospital. The sick, we are equally sure, would not less appreciate the kindness of the action, if the Commander-in-Chief came to them alone—except for the doctor—just as their own friends would come.

A DELEGATION of tea-planters has interviewed the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the subject of the extinction of the green tea trade through Afghanistan, owing to the Amir's crushing taxes. The deputation was composed of Mr. Leslie Rogers, representing the planters of Dehra; Mr. Dogson, president of the Kangra Planters' Association, representing Kangra and Kulu; and Mr. Bellairs, representing the planters of Kumaon.

Two cadet regiments of boys between the ages of eight and ten have been raised in Kabul. The boys are of mixed nationality, Afghan, Kabuli, Kohistan, Kazilbash and Tajaki. When they reach the age of fourteen, they are to be employed as the bodyguard of the Governor of Kabul. They attend school, and are drilled and disciplined by experienced officers. Every Friday they parade before the Governor, and are then dismissed for a holiday. The boys get Rs. 4, 5, or 6 per mensem. The plan, with modifications, is one which has been recommended more than once for adoption in India, especially with the boys of our Goorkhas. It would encourage the military spirit of the Native troops if the men could see their sons so early in life making a living and starting to follow in their father's footsteps.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

BI-METALLISM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Mr. Robert Giffen, in England, and Mr. O'Conor, in India, are excellent authorities on commercial affairs; but Mr. Giffen in his letter to-day in the *Times* appears to have gone to extremes in his advocacy of gold.

The simple question is between creditors and debtors. The men of London are creditors all over the world, and are determined not to be paid in silver.

Mr. Giffen notices that six hundred millions sterling of banking liabilities at call can be demanded in gold. If creditors have strong reasons for applying the screw, universal bankruptcy in every country nf the world might be feared.

What is the grievance to be remedied? For sixteen years Prince Bismarck and his coadjutors have been raising the price of gold, which has imposed an intolerable tax on India, China, and other silver countries. In fact, the greatest fear of rebellion in India at present is from agitators who declare that we are pauperising India for the purpose of enriching London bankers. In B.C. 146—2,036 years ago—the Roman bankers ruined the prosperity of Corinth and Carthage. *Ego, Romanus sum* in banking matters is an unpleasant tradition; Rome itself was, consequently, cursed with civil war.

Festina lente. To remedy the real grievance of our Indian subjects, and of our hard-working Scotch, Irish, and English servants in India, we should first extend the legal tender of silver in England from £2 to £3. If we find that this succeeds in raising the value of the rupee, we can allow debtors to pay up to £4 in silver; and, lastly, if we raise the limit to £5, poor debtors will be enabled to pay their debts in paper and silver, and will have no longer to go down on their knees in search of gold.

Mr. Giffen himself writes regarding the gold which is current in England:—

"It is used as a superior sort of small change for which gold is absolutely necessary, so long as there is no paper of lower denomination than £5."

Instead of introducing £2 bank notes, why should we not raise silver to £5 tenders? Will so moderate a measure alarm millionaires?—Your obedient servant, T.

Dec. 26.

CEYLON TEA.

Tea growing in Ceylon has been making rapid strides of late years, and the prosperity of our possession is acknowledged to be largely due to this cause. At the present time there are about 200,000 acres under tea cultivation, of which 180,000 acres are already in bearing. These teas are becoming very popular in the United Kingdom, and the Home consumption is assuming very large proportions, and now amounts to over 25,350,000 lbs. per annum, against only 3,218,000 in 1885. From a very interesting circular on the tea trade of Ceylon, just issued by Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, we learn that the amount of duty paid by Great Britain in 1880, when the industry first commenced, was only £2,871, whereas last year it reached £464,664. One of the most striking features of the present season is the displacement of China tea by Ceylon. Last year the consumption of the former in Great Britain was 43 per cent. of the whole, and Ceylon 10 per cent.; from the beginning of the present year to the end of October the percentage of China teas was 34, and Ceylon 16, while from the beginning of June last the displacement has been still more marked, namely, 32 and 19 respectively; that is to say, for every 32lbs. of China tea consumed in this country 19lbs. of Ceylon have been used. It is not in this country alone where the demand is increasing, for Australia took 1,134,156 lbs. in the year 1888-89, against only 479,626 lbs. in 1887-88, while the exports to America have been nearly doubled. Owing to the efforts which are now being made to open new markets a further expansion must be looked for in the near future.

THERE is some prospect of a direct mail service between Aden and Karachi being established by the British India Steam Navigation Company. Another and most important project to Karachi has been brought forward this time by a syndicate of her merchants, who offered to construct a line of railway from Delhi to Karachi without a guarantee. This would furnish a very satisfactory proof of the practicability of the Bikanir Desert, about which Mr. Horace Bell who lately surveyed the country, held such forlorn views, and Mr. Croudace who is now resurveying is so hopeful that it is highly probable.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pendlebury, Miss Ausar, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. T. W. Greenfield, Rev. Henry and Mrs. Rice, Lieut. C. L. Gregory, Miss Boothby. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smyth, Mr. J. Norbury, Mr. F. Mangles, Mr. Starwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Kennison, Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. G. M. Morgan, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. J. L. Power, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. H. D. Robinsoc, Brig.-Gen. Knowles. *From Port Said:* Mr. Agelasto.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. H. Jackson, three Misses Pontifex, Miss Caddick, Miss Hawksley, Miss Thiedmann, Rev. Bradley Abbot and two ladies, Major Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leatham, Lieut. H. G. Lyons, Mr. P. Young and friend, Mrs. Pauncefote, Mr. A. Higgins, Mrs. Paston Cooper. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. G. W. Harris. *From Brindisi:* Miss Cane, two Misses Whidborne, Dr. Eder, Mr. Friend, Lord and Lady Bruce.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. P. Urquhart, Mrs. Richardson and child, Major B. L. Eman, Mr. and Mrs. Frowd, Sergt. Wilson, Miss Macrae, Miss Robertson.

For Brindisi: Major and Miss Gordon, Rev. A. and Mrs. Nairne, Miss Nairne, Mr. F. Rodney Carter.

For Gibraltar: Rev. H. and Mrs. Bull. Mr. Summerfield.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. H. Cumming and infant, Mrs. Evans Gordon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fry and family, Lieut. J. M. Graham. *From Ismailia:* Sir W. Lewis and party.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell, Mr. Hillward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mr. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Holmwood, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hawes, Mr. Chambers, Mr. H. R. James, Mr. H. B. Lowndes. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Messerey.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Fairley, Mr. and Miss Woodroffe, Mr. Swinburne.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. W. Champion.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. W. Douglas. *From Naples:* Mr. Baker and family.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Batten, Lieut. P. Greig, Mr. Winterbotham, Lieut. H. de L. Walters.

For Colombo: Sir W. H. Gregory.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Fryer, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. Whiting.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 20.

For Ismailia: Rev. and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfalt. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.

For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley, Countess Waldegrave and son, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Booth, Miss W. Cunliffe, Mr. Yorke, Lieut. W. P. Denisdale, Mr. T. Muir. *From Venice:* Mr. Thos. Gardner and son, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Perkins, Lady Scott and two daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Green, Mr. C. M. Fletcher, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. G. Cash. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel, Mr. and Lady Winifred Biddulph, Mr. Weston and party, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phipps, Baron and Baroness Brantsen, Miss Brantsen.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gittens. *From Brindisi:* Lieut. Crommelin, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Davis, Brigadier-General Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Orlebar, Mr. Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Owen.

For Colombo: Mr. D. Sellar. *From Brindisi:* Sir Greville and Lady Smith and party.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. Hilder.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith.

For Malta: Lieut. B. O. Roe, Lieut. E. W. Keily, Lieut. C. Fulcher, Major-General and Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Head, Miss M. Barnard.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. R. P. Lomas. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. G. Ainslie, M.P., Mrs. Ainslie, Mr. and two Misses Miller, Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake.

For Bombay: Mr. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two infants, Misses Thomson and Plumbe, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. C. L. Swaine and child, Mrs. H. Woods, Mrs. D. Pringle. *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. E. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hirschorn, Mr. D. F. Mackenzie, Mr. P. Playfair, Col. Borradaile, Mr. J. L. Sidey. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Isaacs.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Lowe.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 23; from Naples, Feb. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. F. M. Marshall, Mrs. and Miss Swabey, Miss Harten, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowring, Mr. C. C. and Miss Bowring.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. D. Low, Mr. and Mrs. R E. Nelson and two infants, Mr. Andrew Glen, Mr. H. J. Click, Mr. J. M. Atkinson, Miss Marsden.

For Naples: Mrs. and Miss Kays, Capt. Kays, Miss Froughton, Miss Florence, Miss Hardman, Miss Townsend, Mr, and Mrs. A. Bennett, Miss Donnell.

For Bombay: *From Naples:* Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Jan. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 3.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Lieut. T. Quin, Lieut. G. H. Boisragon, Mr. B. Von Bock, Mr. E. C. Buckland.

For Ismailia: Lord and Lady E. Churchill.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss C. B. Bethune, Mr. Learke, Mr. Hacking, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Tanner. *From Brindisi:* Rev. Gray Granville.

For Brindisi: Sir J. Campbell Ord and party.

For Malta: Mrs. Sheil.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Jan. 30; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tweedy and infant, Mr. M. Urquhart.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macduff.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. W. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bedington.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Duncombe.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Port Said: Dr. Carson and party.

For Bombay: Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Wilson. *From Ismailia:* Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Joy.

For Colombo: Capt. John Hope.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Macready.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 13; from Brindisi, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hunter, Major-General Sir John Macneill, V.C., Major and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bright, General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 20; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark. *From Naples:* Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mrs. and Miss Walker.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Feb. 21; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Spring.

For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi:* Princess de Scey, Miss Molesworth.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant, Miss J. MacCartie, Major and Mrs. O. V. Boddy and two children, Mrs. W. J. Pickance and infant, Mr. Edgar Adey, Mr. H. Callaway, Rev. E. S. Carr, Mr. G. E. Ricketts, Mr. T. Luke, Mr. R. Webb, Mr. W. Webb, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. R. Thirsk.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mytton, Miss M. H. Skelton, Miss Mabel Livesay, Mr. R. A. Simpson, Miss Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherall and two children, Miss Weatherall, Mr. W. T. Mehew.

For Naples: Miss Constance Martin, Mrs. G. S. Mackenzie.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth, three Misses Booth, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. W. T. Burrows, Miss Hay, Dr. H. M. Fernando.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Jan. 16.

or Colombo: Mr. C. M. Harbord.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mactaggart.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Madras: Mrs. Cardew.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. Bromley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Two Misses Conway-Gordon, Major and Mrs. Dacres Thomas, Col. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Edge, Miss Thomas.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. G. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Arnot and three children, Miss Chester, Surg.-Major J. T. B. Bookey, Lieut. J. Rutherford Clark, Lieut. W. G. Moon, Col. D. W. Inglis.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Devereux, Mr. W. Hickman, Mrs. Dempster and children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 13.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Col. J. M. and Mrs. Sym, Miss Sym.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. M. Mason, Mr. R. W. Cole.

Per Austro-Hungarian s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Jan. 3.

Capt. Daniell, Mr. F. Prestage.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. P. W. Case, at Bombay, Dec. 11.

From London: Lady Thompson and infant, Lady Metcalfe, Mrs. Glendenning and infant, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Long, Mr. Bibby, Capt. E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Rev. Mr. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Lightowder, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Teir Broche and two infants, Miss H. Latham, Miss Rose, Miss Munro, Mrs. Whyte, Mr. J. P. Bedford, Capt. Clothier, Mr. W. A. Backhouse, Mr. D. Ross, Mr. Rutter.

From Marseilles: Mr. C. B. Oldfield, Mr. F. Peacock, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton and child, Mr. Elliott, Rev. G. B. Watson, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mr. J. S. E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. A. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. R. King and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Evers, Rev. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. J. B. Reynolds, Mr. A. T. A. Shaw, Mr. H. W. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Apperly, Mr. R. A. Oldham, Mr. J. M. L. Wilson, Mrs. F. W. Dillon, Mr. G. C. Burton, Mr. Edwards, Mr. MacLean, Mr. J. E. Howard, Dr. G. Voelcher, Mr. Rose, Mr. F. W. Shaw.

From Brindisi: Mr. V. Hughe, Mr. Ball, Mr. Verschoyle, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. Harvey James, Mr. Kulerkampff, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. E. M. Cohen.

From Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pestana, Mr. B. A. P. Garcia.

From Malta: Mr. G. T. Schilling.

From Port Said: Mr. L. R. Blomfield, Mr. G. R. Blomfield.

From Ismailia: Dr. and Mrs. Hally.

From Aden: Hospital Assistant Ezekiel, wife and two children, Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. I. Reeves, from Bombay, Dec. 13.

For London: Mrs. Rumsby, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hanna, Mrs. Dales, Mr. and Mrs. J. Solomon.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Keir, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Windower, Surgeon-Major Medows, Major and Mrs J. C. F. Gordon, Mr. J. Pendlebury, Mr. Geo. Cotton, Lieut. C. Archer, Mr. J. D. Dunn.

For Suez: Miss Ashlin, Mrs. Irving.

For Aden: Col. C. Cowie, Major Patterson, Deputy Surg.-General Gates, Mr. Edward Roberts.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 6.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Kidder, Miss E. Brook, Mrs. Hext and two infants. *From Venice:* Dr. Keatinge, two Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two ladies, Mr. C. Mundsley, Mr. A. and Miss Mundsley, Capt. and Mrs. Kendall, Mr. and two Misses Fawns, Count and Countess Einseidel. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Shaw Stewart, Lord Bath, Lady Alice Shaw Stewart, Lady C. Thynne, Dr. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. and Miss Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Chase, Miss Howes, Rev. Dr. T. Tattle-Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. F. O. Dame, Mr. M. Dame, Mr. and Mrs. Stock, Mrs. Dawe and son, Mr. J. C. Edwardes-Moss, M.P.

For Bombay: Mr. Winter. *From Brindisi:* Lieut.-Colonel Walter Scott, Commander Sayce, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. J. E. B. Baillie, Lieut. H. D. Watson, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Brinckman, Mrs. Terry.

For Ismailia: Dr. Bonar.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) *From Venice:* Mr. G. A. Ruppell.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. Crabbie.

For Gibraltar: Miss McGluckin.

For Malta: Mrs. Dooling and two infants, Mr. Stephens.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 26; from Naples, Jan. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. J. Geddes, Mr. Nickelson, Mr. C. W. Nobbs, Mr. S. H. Nosworthy, Mr. A. B. Hawkins. *From Naples:* Mrs. Coulter.

For Bombay: Mr. J. E. Murray. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. J. M. da Silva. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. J. Macpherson.

For Naples: Mr. F. A. Maberley, Miss Aline Pierre, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Cochrane.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow and infants, Capt. Cockings, Col. C. H. Hignett.

For Colombo: Major H. C. Sutleffe. *From Naples:* Mr. Alston, Mr. Wallace.

For Malta: Mr. Newton and friend.

For Ismailia: Mrs. de Castleberg, Mrs. M. Ingram, Mr. and Lady M. Wood.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, sailed Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Miss Alcock, Mrs. W. P. Newell, two children, Miss Jenkins.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Liverpool, Dec. 28.

For Madras: Miss Williams, Lieut. R. M. Bell, Mr. G. S. Nash, Miss Day, Mr. S. Smith.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. C. M. Miller, Mr. Keith Maclellan, Mr. Hill, Miss McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Souter, Mr. J. Rettie, Mr. G. Thompson, Miss McCutcheon, Mrs. R. A. McLintock, Mr. James Schone, Mr. Oswald Schone, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. Veitch, Mr. Stirling, Mr. W. Luge.

THE *Rangoon Times* states that the tribute demanded from the Tashons was merely nominal, consisting only of an annual presentation of two elephants' tusks and seven pieces of silk.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1889.					1890.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	2 Jan.
					1890.	
Serapis ...	—	—	—	31 Dec.	2 Jan.	14 Jan.
	1890.					
Euphrates..	1 Jan.	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
		1890.			
Malabar	—	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
	1890.				
Crocodile	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

A TIGER SHOT SWIMMING.

A friend furnishes the *Statesman* with the following account of an adventure with a tiger:—

It was 8.30 A.M., on the 14th instant, whilst the little steamer *Seal* was going ahead 10 knots along the Bhola river, the call of *bagh! bagh!* from the man on the look-out startled us. The order "stop her" was immediately given, and the vessel came to a stand-still. We then observed on the left bank, about 300 yards ahead, a tiger quietly strolling down to the water's edge from the dense forest above; he gazed at the steamer, but apparently quite unconcerned proceeded calmly into the water. After swimming about for awhile, he evidently made up his mind to try his luck in some other forest for game, and struck out manfully for the opposite shore. The river here is a quarter of a mile broad, and we all were in a state of intense excitement lest the tiger should turn back again. Not a whisper was heard as the vessel drifted quietly with the tide. The brute was now some hundred yards from the bank when I gave the order "Full speed ahead." H. held the rifle and I undertook the steering. Seconds passed like hours, but really only two and a-half minutes elapsed from the start, when we brought up in midstream, the tiger swimming gallantly along some 20 yards off our port bow. H. fired, but missed. The second shot, however, took effect in the neck, evidently a very nasty wound, as he made a big bound and the water became discoloured with blood. The brute then steered for the paddle-wheel, giving us an angry growl as he passed out of sight: in a moment he had clambered up on to paddlebox chair; but fortunately the iron door was fastened. We had no means of getting at him, and the lascar crew, huddled together on the hencoop armed with poles, were in a great state of alarm. Our dangerous friend and unwelcome passenger refused to budge, so the order was given to go slowly ahead. This not only puzzled him, but as he lay with his body right across the axle of the paddle wheel the friction became at last unbearable and he tumbled into the water. However, he was up again in a moment. This was not to be tolerated, so the order was issued "Full speed ahead," and almost at once he was seen on the starboard quarter making for the bank: how he got on that side it is impossible to say. The cry "he'll escape" rang out, and this seemed very probable, as we had to turn three-quarters of a circle to again place ourselves between him and the shore. However, the poor brute was now much exhausted through loss of blood, and made but slow progress; so, soon once more he lay off our port beam, and I sent a shell into his head which ended the career of poor "stripes."

MR. T. D. LITTLE, M.I.C.E., AND RAO BAHADUR KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN NULKAR, C.I.E., have been appointed additional members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the place of Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, respectively.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 98¾	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct. ...	945
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr.ct. ...	950
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	265
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	100
Colaba	1,880	...	23	...	423
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,600	...	130	...	1,120
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,475
French	all	...	60	...	535
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	20	...	422½
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	210
New Berar	500	...	35	...	520
New Indian	125	...	10	...	90
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	80	...	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,150
Sind	750	...	50	...	465
Volkart...	all	...	75	...	655

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing	500	...	15	...	300
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	80	...	570
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	360
Anglo-Indian	100	...	3	...	85
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	710
Central India	500	...	45	...	980
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	515
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	950
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	690
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	545
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	127
Hindustan	1,000	...	35	...	760
Hinguughat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	25	...	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	25	...	520
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	925
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	700
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	910
Khandeish	1,000	...	50	...	580
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	25	...	610
Leopold	100	...	5	...	100
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	925
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,170
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	120
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,625
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	710
Oriental	625	...	15	...	385
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,300
Soondercas	1,000	...	30	...	400
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	150
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	290
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	387
Western India ...	1,000	...	25	...	510

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	87
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,460
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrobee Landing and Shipping...	300	75
Kemp & Co.	175	360
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Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	21
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Thacker and Co.	15	130

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Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—December 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 98	9 to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	0 to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102	8 to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102	8 to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	103	0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	103	0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	8 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	12 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902)	99	12 to	100 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	120	to	—
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,005	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	142	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	180	to	—
Mussoorie	100	110	to	—
National of India...	£12½	175	to	180
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	25	to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.	
Asiatic Jute	—	Liquidation.	
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	182	to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	106	to —
Bengal Coal	100	1,780	to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	17s.6d.	13½	to 13½
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4	to —
Bengal Mills	£10	160	to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	80	to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	380	to 390
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	66	to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	90	to —
Burrakur Coal	100	175	to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	106	to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	124	to 125
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	115	to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90	to 91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	138	to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70	to —
Equitable Coal	250	165	to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	73	to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	200	to 205
Gourepore	100	130	to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	81	to —
Howrah Docking	500	100	to —
Howrah Mills	100	123	to 124
India General Steam Navigation	100	90	to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	150	to —
Landing and Shipping	100	77	to 78
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	230	to —
Murree Brewery	100	150	to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	144	to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	101	to 102
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	193	to 200
Ramkistopore Press	100	40	to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65	to —
Riverside Press	100	79	to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245	to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	90	to 91
Strand Bank Press	100	84	to 85
Watson's Patent Press	100	104	to 105

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	60	to	62
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	42
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	85	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	52	to	—
Do. contributory	80	36	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	100	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	106	to	107
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	32	to	33
Chota Nagpore	100	25	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Darjiling	100	130	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	53	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	100	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	45
Durrung (Assam)	100	52	to	53
Eastern Cachar	100	30	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	30	to	37
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	63	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	200	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	25	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	47	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	80	to	—
Indian Terai	500	100	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100		per	
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	66	to	68
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	85	to	—
Do. contributory	200	65	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	200	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	43	to	—
Longview (Darjiling)	100	54	to	55
Loobah	100	105	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	6
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	6	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	10	to	—
Moran (Assam	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
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Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
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Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	103	to	105
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	195	to	200
Upper Assam	£10	25	to	—

LONDON.—December 30.

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		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100⅛	to	101⅛
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107½	to	107
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	—	to	—
4	India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1893	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	105	to	107
4	Do. 1886-90	106	to	108
4½	Mauritius, 1881	104	to	106
6	Do. 1895-96	110	to	115
4	Do.	102	to	104
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Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	114	to	116
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Do. do. 4½ do.	100	133	to	135
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Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	109	to	111
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24	to	24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27½	to	28½
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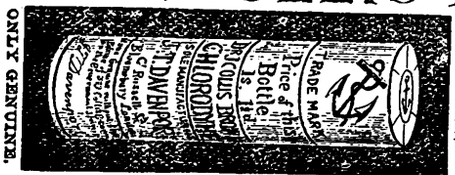
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"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—*The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.*

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And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

TO

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

LONDON, MARCH 11, 1889.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

POWDER, SPUR, AND SPEAR.*

Mr. Moray Brown is already known to sporting readers by his work "Shikar Sketches, with Notes on Indian Field Sports." The present volume consists of a series of stories, which the author says were not written with any view of imparting instruction, but merely to while away an idle hour, and in the hope that their perusal might afford some little amusement to the reader. This they certainly will do; for Mr. Brown writes as he rides or shoots—easily and without pretence. Sporting literature is not generally the highest form of the literary art, and Mr. Brown's style may be, here and there, a little rough, like the four-year-old he tells of, who "went forty miles an hour at the fence" with Mr. Brown on his back; or like the Chaudkee-Kopra pig he mentions, who "had, to a certain extent, been 'educated.'" But Mr. Brown carries his readers dashingly along, whether they follow him after the wild boars of the Deccan or "badgering" man-eating tigers in "the open." It will perhaps, however, be somewhat startling to the stay-at-home reader to learn that all the stories told in this volume "are, with one exception, strictly true. That exception is the story entitled 'The Biter Bit,' and even that has a substratum of truth, as far as the plot is concerned." If this be so, and we have Mr. Brown's assurance for it, all we can say is, that the story, with only the substratum of truth in it, reads very tamely after some of the others, which are "facts." Mr. Brown's experiences of the latter are, in many ways, remarkable. For instance, it is nothing new to hear of panthers being shot in the "open," or in the "jungle," but we fancy that it is something new to learn that they climb up trees and go to sleep on the branches. Perhaps this is a peculiarity of the panthers of Dharwar, where the following incident occurred:—

"We had gone, I suppose, some three hundred yards when I happened to look up at a bare tree we were just going to pass under. A something caught my eye, and on looking closer there I spotted my friend extended flat along a branch some twenty to twenty-five feet up, with his head resting between his paws in the fork where the branch grew out of the main stem. I couldn't well miss the brute, and aiming at his head, fired. There was no roar for fuss of any kind; the spotted head merely sank down between the paws, and there the panther stuck. I gave him another shot to make sure, but though dead enough he didn't drop, for death had been so instantaneous that the body stuck in the fork of the tree."

"Now, I believe," adds the narrator of the above, "that panthers often do lie up in trees." Whether panthers lie so or not the "fact" is worth preserving by sporting readers.

"Anecdotes and conversation about tigers and shikar are very charming and interesting." We agree with the writer, especially after reading the story of a Native, who, being suddenly seized by the right arm by a tiger, "had the presence of mind to tear off his pugree with his left arm and stuff it into the tiger's mouth, who then relinquished his hold and went into the jungle shaking and tearing the pugree."

This anecdote, perhaps, "takes the cake," and with it we allow the author to bid us good-bye in his own words. "There, kind reader, I have now related a few incidents which may give you some slight idea of the sport we used to enjoy in those bygone days. I have given the descriptions such as they were written at the time in my diary, the poor and feeble efforts of an ensign's pen, so do not be too critical, I pray thee!"

Certainly not. On the contrary, we think that no sportsman's library will be complete without this work, which is very well illustrated by Messrs. Giles and Giberne, the drawings of the latter deserving special commendation.

* "Powder, Spur, and Spear: a Sporting Medley." By J. Moray Brown, late 79th Cameron Highlanders. With numerous Illustrations by G. D. Giles and Edgar Giberne. (Chapman and Hall.)

"THE BULBUL AND THE BLACK SNAKE."*

This is a very unsatisfactory book. Under the form of a novel it is evidently the writer's own story of a wrong which he considers was done to him many years ago in India, and which still remains unredressed. The doers of the wrong are stated to have been officials of that country, members of the Civil Service chiefly, who are described as unjust, insolent, tyrannical and corrupt. The hero of Mr. Jackson's narrative, who, by his author's description of him, was a hot-headed, unreasonable and unamiable individual, finds on his landing at Calcutta, and reporting himself at the Secretariat there, that "out of sixteen permanent and officiating heads of departments of all sorts, only four actually conducted themselves according to the usual habits of English gentlemen of good family. Four more might possibly have done so had they not been suffering under indisposition of various sorts, causing irritability or apathy; the remaining eight had evidently studied the arts of frigid insolence and rudeness, carried them out systematically, and were markedly proud of it."

But this is not all. The names of some of these objectionable civilians are given, and old Anglo-Indians who read this book will have little difficulty in guessing, for instance, who are meant by Moult-triste, Collector of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs; by Captain Warbler, Paymaster, &c., of Cadets, Fort William; or by Brawford, Collector of Customs, the "rather fat middle-aged man" of "domineering insolence." But the author's venom is more intensely thrown at "The Great Black Snake," who is represented under the name of Mountgummles, Governor of the Punjab. There is no difficulty in recognising the real name meant, but there may be some difficulty in recognising in the following description the man:—

"He seemed to be a coarse, bullying Puritan, full of cant, hypocrisy, and psalm-singing, a leader of prayer-meetings, much in the style of the Salvationists of the present day. Some people described him as very Pecksniffian, but perhaps that was only while on tours and official visits; others described him as very bland, and even oily in manner—this, apparently, in opposition to his real character, was perhaps adopted as a mere mode for inducing belief in his mildness and consideration. His chief weakness was a desire to be considered energetic, and in all harm or mischievous savagedom he certainly was so; though all the good done in his Province was done by others, he took care to claim credit for it."

These extracts will be sufficient to give the reader an idea of the temper in which this book has been written, and it is not a temper with which many will sympathise. The story of the wrong done is the story of an officer who was tried and convicted on the charge of having caused the death of one of his servants whom he had ordered to be flogged for robbing him. The man did not die for a considerable time after the flogging, and it is argued that therefore the flogging was not the cause of death. The authorities who took up the case, and the Court-martial which tried the officer, were of a different opinion. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* The story resembles very much a story which is possibly on the records of the India-office to-day; and as the author of the book under notice says in his

* "The Bulbul and the Black Snake." By Louis D'Aguilar Jackson. 2 vols. (Spencer Blackett.)

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preface that what he narrates is not to be taken as imaginative—every detail being fact—it may be accepted that Mr. Jackson has published this work to get at the public ear regarding his own complaint against the Indian officials in question. We doubt if he will gain much redress by his method of asking for it. But there is no doubt that he writes under a strong sense of indignation, and he shows that he can wield his pen with considerable vigour and literary skill. But we would prefer to read him on a less personal topic.

FIFTY YEARS OF A SHOWMAN'S LIFE.*

It was only after years of interrogation as to the reason why he did not write an account of his life and travels that at length Mr. Hare, as he tells his readers, undertook the task. He confesses that it was not an easy task, for, as he modestly puts it, "the culture of the human mind was not very extravagantly forced upon me, and when I left home with the intention of seeing the world I had, as it were, everything to learn. In fact, the whole course of my life has been guided by the event of circumstances. However, with much persuasion I took up my pen and commenced writing my history, but soon felt as if my poor illiterate brain was not equal to the task and laid it aside; but after a brief space of time I recommenced it, and began to feel more confidence in myself, and after many interruptions, caused by my business and with much labour, I at last got it completed."

There was little necessity for this apologetic tone towards an "indulgent public," for Mr. Hare has given to that public a very amusing and interesting volume, full of adventure and good stories, told in an original and lively way. Under such circumstances literary style and finish may be dispensed with. Mr. Hare professes only to give the story of his life in his own way, and it is a pleasant enough way, although sometimes the reader may be inclined to ask himself the question, whether the author means him to believe all he tells him, or is now and then "taking a rise" out of him. Whatever may have been the educational shortcomings of Mr. Van Hare in the early years of his life he had evidently learnt something by the time he was eight years old, when he attended the York Fortnight Fair to sell a heifer for his father. He thus records the incident:—

My first customer says,—
"Now, my little man, what do you want for your heifer?"
I said "Fifteen guineas, sir."
"Is she with calf?"
I said "No?"
"Ha! if she had been with calf I would have bought her."
Second customer comes.
"What's the price of her?"
"Sixteen guineas," says I.
"Is she with calf?" said he.
"Yes," says I.
"If she had not been with calf," says he, "I would have bought her."

I began to be down upon my luck and sore in temper, when up comes number three customer.

"Now, my brave fellow," says he, "what are you asking for your heifer?"

"Oh!" says I, "you may have her for seventeen pounds, as I want to go to my breakfast."

"Is she with calf?" says he.

"How do you want her?" says I. "You can have her which way you like."

Mr. Van Hare mentions casually in his preface that there was no School Board in his youthful days from which he might have benefited; but, judging from the above story, it does not seem probable that that educational institution could have greatly advanced "self-taught" cattle-salesmen, aged eight years.

Mr. Hare, after relating the heifer incident, says:—"When I got on to nine years of age I began to feel my feet;" and he gives a very frank account of how he continued to educate himself, learning much of horses, something of cards, and a good deal of miscellaneous matters. Tired of a rural life, he went at the age of eighteen to try his fortunes in America, but did not remain long there. After a little experience as ringmaster in a circus in Canada he returned to England, where, coming in for a legacy of £3,000, he set up for a time as a seed merchant, but gambling in scrip during the railway mania he lost this, and became a potato merchant, then a speculator in hams, and then—for a time—a clerk in the Audit Office, Somerset House. The work at that temple of industry has never been considered excessive; it certainly was not so in Mr. Van Hare's time. "We did not do overmuch; we got to the office generally at about ten minutes past 10 A.M.; we had a long chat telling each other's over-night's frolics, looking over the *Times*, &c., while at half-past eleven we began to prepare for work, which preparation generally took some considerable time; we went on till about half-past twelve, when it was then getting on to lunch time, and we began to prepare. Eat and chat till about 2 P.M. A little more work; about 3.30 P.M. begin to prepare for leaving; wash, brush-up, and say where we are going to spend the evening; listening for four o'clock—it strikes; out of the office we go before it has finished striking. The same routine day after day."

But this was not the kind of life to suit a restless nature longing for novelty and adventure. Mr. Van Hare made up his mind to go into the show business again, and did so thoroughly. He records adventures in this line many and curious. Sometimes he made a good deal of money, and often lost a good deal, but failure never disheartened him, or damped his enterprise. As a change from the show business, he tried his hand for awhile at gorilla hunting in Africa, visited the Fan country, where he was honoured by a State reception by the King and his two Queens, "who appeared in their original covering—that is, as naked as any of their tribe." The King presented him to his Royal Majesty Injidigadaya, the King of the Cannibals, who appears to have been a very amiable person, as may be judged from the following:—

"The cannibal King being wishful to show the usual generosity of all African tribes, he sent me a young woman for a wife, to cook and attend upon me, and do anything I required; but his generosity knew no bounds, for having sent me the cook, he naturally thought I must have something for her to cook, so he sent me a fine young slave as fat as a capon to kill when I required him. I should find him young and tender." Although his Majesty had sent the slave bound and pinioned, "as if he was meant to be roasted whole like a fowl," he accepted Mr. Van Hare's excuses for not eating him, the King of the Fans explaining that Mr. H. did not need either the cook or the slave, as he was well supplied with everything.

"The King replied, 'That was well. But he thought that white man was very fond of slave to eat. What for they come across the big water to buy them but to eat? If I did not want them I could send them back. But he thought if I did not want a cook I might keep her for my wife. It was good.' And that ended the palaver on the subject."

The cook backed up her Sovereign in his suggestion, and told Mr. Hare that she thought he had better keep her, for she was sure she could make him "very comfortable." But the King of the Cannibals had a higher honour in store for his illustrious visitor. This was nothing less than the offer to him of his marriageable daughter who had just made her entry into society. "That staggered me completely," says Mr. Hare. "I did not know how to answer, for it was a very delicate affair. If I answered abruptly 'No,' it might be taken as an insult, and I might be kept a prisoner, or, perhaps, eaten." The Princess was not without accomplishments. She could dance the cancan," but on her *début* she had had her teeth filed—"sharpened," in fact, like other cannibal adults—to facilitate the mastication of human flesh. She had fallen in love with Mr. Van Hare, but it is awkward to have a wife who can eat you as well as love you. Mr. Hare's position was indeed a delicate one. "I became," he writes, "the admiration of all beholders; but I was no happier, for I was playing a very high game, and felt most anxious to get out of the country as soon as convenient." This he managed at length to do by the tact with which he worked upon the cupidity of the King, who allowed him to go, under the belief that he would return after settling his private affairs in England to develop the trade of the cannibal country. But the parting was a sad business. The cannibals had taken a great liking to Mr. Van Hare, and were very much disappointed at his going to leave them:—

"I could not reciprocate their feelings, but told them I should come back amongst them the following year, when I should be happy to see them all again. The King tried to persuade me to remain with him, and said he would find plenty of hunting, which he thought I must be very fond of, having come so far across the big water, he did not know where, on purpose to hunt; the white men must be an extraordinary tribe. I told him when I came back I would stay and live with him; the Princess fretted very much, and I presented her Royal Highness with the very last pocket-handkerchief I had left to dry up her tears and make herself happy till my return. I distributed numerous little presents to all from whom I had received any kindness. After much shaking of hands, &c., I took leave of his Majesty and his two queens, and mustered up courage to kiss the Princess, and she, poor, dear creature, cried as if her heart would break. I put on a little hypocrisy, and struggled hard to shed a tear, but it was no use, and what was more unfortunate, I had not a handkerchief to pretend to dry away my tears."

We must here also part with Mr. Van Hare, but we may safely commend his book to all readers who are interested in truthful records of adventures modestly told.

* "Fifty Years of a Showman's Life; or, the Life and Travels of Van Hare." By Himself. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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INDIAN LIFE, RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL.*

Professor Campbell Oman writes well and sensibly. And he has made good use of those powers and habits of observation which, of course, should belong to a professor of natural science. Having seen a great deal of India, from the mountains to the plains, and having resided in each of the Provinces of Northern India, from Assam to the Punjab, he has done his best, as he says in his modest preface, to understand the character and intellectual condition of the people. The result has been the production of a very interesting work, notwithstanding that there is a little "padding" in it, or, rather, a repetition of some things of fact and fancy which will not strike all Anglo-Indian readers as new. But these need not be held to be blemishes in a book containing so much that is new to the general reader, and which should be instructive to those who really care to learn a little about the inner life of the peoples of India. Professor Oman did not find throughout the districts he sojourned in that the multitudes of India were absorbed in the contemplation of the political questions brought forward by the National Congress, and on the immediate solution of which, according to Messrs. Hume, Bradlaugh, and others, the very life and well-being of India depends. He did not find amongst the villages and towns with which he was familiar those aspirations for representative government which the literature of the Congress has told the people of England are being fondly cherished in every Native bosom. The 250,000 millions of India know little of what their representatives in Congress have been doing for them; and it is to be feared that they are ignorant of even the name of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and, consequently, have not been moved, as Mr. Gladstone declares they are, by the insult offered to him by Lord Salisbury. Deplorable as this state of things must be to the "agitating" friends of India, it has not yet had a very disastrous effect upon the humble Natives themselves. Mr. Oman found them to be still a "simple folk," clinging to old homely ways, to old virtues, perhaps to old vices too, and to old traditions and superstitions. Some very charming reading will be found by those who choose to follow Professor Oman in his wanderings amongst the people in their everyday life of toil and holiday, of fatalism, and even fanaticism. They will not discover the India of the travelling M.P. or of the Congress agitator, but they will find an India that is still o d, strange, and full of marvel—the same India of song and story as told centuries ago.

Professor Oman has given to his readers a very delightful book.

A NINE MEN'S MORRICE.†

This is merely a reproduction of tales which have already appeared in type, and which having "done duty" might have been allowed to remain where they were first placed. The author, however, is evidently of a different opinion, for he has gathered his stray brain offsprings together, and with a dedication of the volume to Lord Lytton, he offers them again for public favour. The stories are smart, crisp, and cynical; and one or two of them we can well imagine must have charmed the charming cynic to whom they are now dedicated when they first appeared. But that was very long ago. The spiritualists and students of Psychical Research are made much fun of, but the "excellent fooling" has been done over and over again, and the laugh now comes late. But Mr. Pollock writes well, and the stories are undoubtedly clever.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.‡

We confess to a feeling of disappointment from the perusal of this book. We expected to have found in it some glimpses of the life of the gifted authoress which had hitherto not been shown to the world, but our expectations have been sadly marred. The book is mere padding, composed of details concerning the family of the Barretts, which were at the disposal of any bookmaker, and commonplace criticisms of Mr. Ingram himself on Mrs. Browning's poetry. If it be true, as has been rumoured, that the book has been published without the sanction or assistance of Mr. Browning, and rather against his wish than otherwise, criticism might be more severe. A really authentic life of the departed singer—one of the most gifted amongst poets—would be a delight to all scholars—but for this we have still to wait.

* "Indian Life, Religious and Social." By John Campbell Oman, Professor of Natural Science in the Government College, Lahore. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

† "A Nine Men's Morrice. Stories Collected and Re-collected." By Walter Herries Pollock. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

‡ "Elizabeth Barrett Browning." By John H. Ingram. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS ACT.*

Mr. Griffiths has already given some valuable contributions to legal literature in his "Institutes of Equity," "The Law relating to Joint Stock Companies," &c.; and his treatise on "The legal principles of Sanitation and the legal methods of enforcing them" may be read to advantage by those interested in sanitary questions outside of the legal profession. The present work is one intended to smooth the difficulties of Indian law students in mastering comprehensively the rules laid down in the Indian Easements Act of 1882, the framer of which is highly praised by Mr. Griffiths for the care and completeness of his work; but, as he says:—"The very perfection of the Act as a work of art increases the student's difficulty in understanding it without explanation, and the practitioner's danger in relying upon its general words without considering the various cases whose principles have been abstracted and consolidated in the rules."

Mr. Griffiths has come forward to supply the wants of both of these classes by adding Commentaries to such Rules as seem to require elucidation. He has done his work thoroughly and exhaustively, and cites numerous cases which will help student and practitioner considerably.

The current number of the *National Review* (W. H. Allen and Co.) is well varied in its contents, and is certainly not so heavy as some of its immediate predecessors were. But we fear that it will take many more arguments than those brought forward in the present number to convince a Philistine generation that Scotland is really at heart Tory in its politics, and that "Scotch Conservatism" is "not an exotic but a plant of native growth, only awaiting a spell of favourable weather to spread and flourish." This paper on "Scotch Conservatism," although the place of honour is assigned to it, will possibly be quickly passed over for others of lighter calibre, such as Captain Verner's personal reminiscences of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, and Mr. A. G. Broadley's capital article on the "Negro Tenants of the Southern States," which is amusing and instructive. Some Elegant verses in English and Latin, with the easily recognised initials "H. C. R.," touch (with scorn) the classic origin of Monte Carlo as compared with its present existence; and Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., contributes a dialogue for and against Bi-metallism, from which, for the benefit of our Anglo-Indian readers, we extract the following:—

"C.—What about India? You can hardly deny that the fall in the exchange is a great loss to India.

"A.—I do not believe that the exchange, *i.e.*, the ratio silver bears to gold, would be permanently affected by the option of bi-metallism, and I do deny that the fall in the exchange is a great loss to India.

"C.—What do you mean? I thought that the fact was notorious. I know a friend of mine who holds rupee paper has lost heavily, and others have great difficulty in making both ends meet while their families are at home. Besides, look at the Government finances.

"A.—All true as Gospel; but, with the utmost respect and sympathy for your friends and the Indian Government, they are not the people of India. The Indian Government does suffer because they have to pay heavy charges in gold, and receive their revenue in silver. The Indian official who has to maintain his children in England suffers from the same cause, because he is paid his salary in rupees and they have to pay their expenses in sovereigns. So does the man who lives in England and has money invested in India, and receives his interest in silver. If he lives in India and spends his income there he does not suffer. The rupee buys as much in India as it ever did.

'The export trade from India to this country is encouraged by the fall in the exchange. India produces more wheat now than she ever did or could have done, profitably, if silver had not fallen in value; and you must remember that increased production means increased wealth to the producing country. Of course there are other causes concurrently at work, but the fall in silver is a potent one. The English merchant still manages to make a profit out of the shipments to India. Trade is barter, and he sends out cotton goods, and gets wheat and other produce home, the balance only being settled by shipment of bullion. Bi-metallism would derange this natural course of trade for the benefit of a class. In these democratic days we have to consider the masses, even though they be dark—I must not say black.

"C.—Nevertheless, there is one class I do wish to benefit, and that is the British farmer; and, if the present system of currency encourages the import of wheat from India, I am very much tempted to go in for a change; for if we can reduce

* "Commentaries on the Indian Easements Act, No. 5 of 1882. By William Griffiths, Esq., B.A., sometime Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law. (Madras: Higginbotham and Co.)

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the import of foreign wheat we must give the farmers a better chance."

We do not appear get much "forrader" in the question even with the assistance of Mr. Brodie Hoare.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Review* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for March is an excellent number, whether one judges from the variety of the contents or the quality of the articles. The editor contributes another of his very interesting historic sketches from the Russian, the subject of the present sketch being the celebrated Paskiévitch, whose warlike countenance is given as the frontispiece to the memoir. Admiral Winnington Ingram continues his "Ride in Asia Minor," Major Lawson, R.E., gives his experiences of the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, and there are other papers (all well illustrated) which will be interesting to Service readers. To Anglo-Indians of the military branch, the most attractive paper, however, will be that which deals with the important question of "Our Indian Horse Supply," which is discussed by W. A. Kerr, V.C., late Southern Mahratta Horse, with much thoroughness, thought, and knowledge. It is an article which ought to attract the attention of the authorities, and would well repay circulation in a separate form.

Colburn's United Service Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) does not belie it well-won prestige in its March issue, for it gives its readers some excellent papers. The "Arming of Field Artillery," by Captain R. J. Johnson, contains opinions which possibly may give rise to some discussion, as also the anonymous paper on "The Increasing Dearth of Volunteer Officers." And Colonel Parnell's able article on "Military Officers and the Press" may not be accepted by all without some demur. But friendly discussions on questions affecting the interests of the Service do good to the Services in general, and, we might add, to the magazine in particular. "H. G. K." always writes well, and it is pleasant to meet him on whatever literary path he saunters; but, if it be not "flat blasphemy," may we ask what concern has Mrs. Siddons and Lady Macbeth between the covers of a Service magazine?

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT
TO
ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

LONDON, JUNE 24, 1889.

Sir Lepel Griffin on "The Native Princes of India and their Relations with the British Government."

THE following is the full text of the Paper on the above subject read by Sir LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., at the Meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday Evening, June 18. The Right Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B., in the chair.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

When I was requested by the Council of this great Institute to read a paper before them, I was in some doubt as to what subject to select, for my official experience has mostly been drawn from regions remote from those which are ordinarily associated with Colonial interests. Yet the distinction between Colonies and dependencies of the British Crown is but a superficial one. Many of the Colonies, like Canada and the Cape, have been founded and established after much hard fighting, in precisely the same manner as the Indian Empire was formed; and if it be objected that India is not a Colony, in the sense of being a permanent home of the English race, I would reply that a wise statesmanship might make our position far more secure in India by giving it less the character of a military occupation, and attracting, as I will show to be feasible, a large resident population of English colonists. It is not inappropriate to remark that this very day on which I speak to you, on which seventy-four years ago Waterloo was fought, was the last scene of a tragedy in which India and the Colonies had been for many years intimately and equally interested. It marked the downfall of the Indian ambitions of France, as distinctly as it sounded the knell of her Colonial Empire, and the surrender of both East and West into the victorious hands of England.

When I consented to read a paper on the Native princes of India and their relations with the British Government, the subject seemed to me so familiar as to require little consideration; but when I came to place my ideas on paper, I found that it covered so large an area, and the amount of information at my disposal was so great, that I recognised that I could only, in the short space of time at your and my disposal, give you, who, I presume, are mostly unacquainted with India, a few leading ideas on the position and character of the Native princes. I have, perhaps, as intimate a knowledge of them as any Englishman can hope to obtain. Many years ago I was employed by the Government of the day to write the histories of the Punjab Rajas and chiefs, which occupation, extending over several years, brought me into the closest association with every prince and noble in Northern India. Subsequently, as Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, I had for many years the control of the political relations of the Government with these princes. Since then, my official relations have been with the chiefs of the South, in Central India—Rajputs, Mahrattas, and Mahammadans, and if I have not been connected with the great Mahammadan State of Hyderabad, it is merely that I was compelled, for private reasons, to decline Lord Dufferin's kind invitation to take up that most important and interesting appointment. Under the orders of the Government, I have placed on their throne many of the most distinguished Indian princes, both in Northern and Central India; from the Amir of Afghanistan and the Maharajas Sindhia and Holkar, down to Rajput princelets, whose pride makes them consider themselves the equals of the mightiest rulers.

Those who would obtain a clear and comprehensive survey of the Native States, with their history and statistics, will find it in the admirable work of my distinguished friend, Colonel Malleson. But my aim to-night is more general than statistical. I would first observe that the Indian princes are an enduring record of the generosity and wise policy which have dictated English administration in the East. Some of them were our friends and allies in our wars; others are the representatives of the foes whom we overcame, and whose possessions and rank were confirmed to them under more favourable conditions and better guarantees for permanence than they enjoyed previous to their fortunate conflict with ourselves.

The popular idea of Native India is a collection of States of enormous antiquity, the chiefs of which are fretting under unsympathetic English domination and are eager to reconquer the independence which they had enjoyed from immemorial ages. Nothing can be further from the truth. In India of to-day, the more important States politically, such as Hyderabad, Baroda, Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore, the powerful Sikh States on the Sutlej, and Kashmir, are more modern than the British power. They all rose on the ruins of the great Moghul empire, which has disappeared like a dream, leaving no disappointed and ambitious heirs to renew the struggle for the crown. There are, it is true, many ancient principalities in Hindostan, but in these no danger to English supremacy is to be found. The unquiet spirits, the seditious intriguers, the turbulent adventurers are to be found in the new and modern principalities which have no traditions of loyalty, which were born amidst rapine and blood, and are jealous of the British power as a successful rival who snatched from them the prize of empire which they flattered themselves they had themselves won. Northern India was at one time probably covered, from the Himalayas to the Nerbudda, by Rajput principalities. The Rajputs, you must understand, are a noble race and caste, from which ancient India was accustomed to draw her military and ruling class. As successive waves of invasion poured through the Khyber passes on the Punjab and the North-West Provinces of India, the Rajput princes were driven by the advancing tide to the right hand and to the left, where they are still to be found in two well-recognised groups; one inhabiting a large portion of Central India and Rajputana, the other driven into the quiet Himalayan valleys, where, undisturbed by war or revolution, they have peacefully ruled a docile people for thousands of years.

Many of the Rajput dynasties were old at the time when the Greeks were launching their swift ships for Troy. I remember, in the beautiful Chamba Valley, in the heart of the Himalayas, when examining, in one of the temples, the family records, the high priest unrolled before me a scroll which contained the names of the house of Chamba from its foundation, and it extended across the temple, down the steps, and across the courtyard, and I counted 673 rulers in direct line of this ancient house. Even if we allow only ten years to each reign, this record, true or apocryphal, would take us, according to orthodox chronology, into the Garden of Eden with Adam and Eve, who were undoubtedly Rajputs. In any case, many of these families trace their origin and derive their names from the moon and the sun, and it is impossible to claim a more illustrious ancestry.

Most of the Rajput Himalayan States are politically insignificant, but they are all well disposed and interesting to an extreme degree. In Rajputana and Central India the ancient Rajput principalities are far more powerful and important, and several of them, such as Udipur, Jeypore, Jodhpur, and Rewa, take a very high rank in the social and political hierarchy. All, I may say, without exception, are sincerely attached to the British Government. No shadow of disloyalty attaches at this moment, to my knowledge, to a single Rajpu State. We save those in the Himalayas from being overrun and crushed by the Sikhs and the Ghurkhas;

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in Rajputana we rescued them from destruction at the hands of the Mahrattas, who were resistlessly sweeping over the peninsula, leaving ruin behind them.

Another important group of princes comprises the Sikh States on the Sutlej, as Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Kaparthalla, and Faridkhot. With these the British Government is on the best of terms. We have never had any quarrel with them, but, on the contrary, from the early days of the century, protected them consistently against the ambition of the powerful Sikh monarchy founded by Ranjit Singh at Lahore. All these States, now rich and independent, are perfectly aware that they only exist through the generous protection, through the greater part of the century, of the British Government. In the first Sikh war, when their fidelity was exposed to an extreme trial, only one, Nabha, wavered, and was punished by a large confiscation of territory. Since that time, Nabha, with the other States, has amply proved its devotion, and it is not too much to say that the loyalty, gallantry, and steadiness of the Sikh chiefs in the Mutiny, ensured the capture of Delhi and the retention of the Punjab in English hands. They have stood by us in good report and evil report; their contingents fought and served side by side with British regiments in the last Afghan campaign, and I am perfectly convinced that, should the time come when England has, on the north-west frontier, to fight against a more formidable foe than she has yet met in India, the Sikh States will eagerly send to the front thousands of magnificent soldiers, who I believe, after having seen both, to be superior in intelligence and physique to the European troops who would be brought against them.

The third important group of princes are the Mahratta confederacy, now represented by the great States of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda. The two former of these have been under my political charge for many years, and, if time permit, I may again refer to them. The Mahrattas were a wild, predatory race who rose to power in the last century, when the Mahammadan Empire was falling to pieces, and their chiefs, men of low caste, who had, in troublous times, developed some military genius, were probably no better or worse than other brigand leaders who have founded families in Europe or Asia. Their ravages, followed by those of the savage Pindaris, who were their allies, and who followed on their tracks, as the jackal follows the lion, left Central India and a large part of Rajputana a desert; and fifty years of peace, under the firm rule of England have not sufficed to restore its prosperity. My intimate knowledge of the Mahratta States does not lead me to the belief that, till within the last two years, when a change of rulers in Indore and Gwalior has allowed the more direct interference of the British Government, much improvement of their methods has taken place since the time when they triumphantly pillaged India. In no part of the continent, except perhaps Kashmir, has the peasant been more ruthlessly oppressed and overtaxed than under the administration of the late Maharajas Sindhia and Holkar.

The last group of Native States sufficiently important to demand consideration is the Mahammadan, of which may be taken as examples the premier State in India, Hyderabad in the Deccan; Bahawalpur in the Punjab, and Bhopal in Central India. There is no reason to doubt the loyalty of any of these princes, the most important of whom was merely a lieutenant-Governor of the Moghul Empire, and exercised no independent authority whatever until the downfall of that dynasty. At the same time, the natural intelligence of the Mahammadans, and the living force of the creed of Islam, and their dominant position in so many parts of the world, cause in Mahammadan states and cities a far larger amount of excitement and political intrigue than elsewhere. This need be no subject of disquietude to a courageous and wise Government, who not only recognises a traitor when it sees him, but is not afraid to punish him. The only danger to the permanence of British rule in India is the foolish and cowardly tolerance of treason.

One of the chief causes of the troubles of Hyderabad, financial scandals connected with which have lately attracted much interest in this country, is due to the fact that our treaties with that state do not prohibit, as elsewhere, the employment of Europeans; the result is, that it is overrun with European adventurers of an especially bad type, whose intrigues it is difficult to counteract, and who have no other thought than of the spoil which they can extort from the Nizam and his ministers. The shameless manner in which Hyderabad and its mining concessions were thrown into the English money market the year before last will be fresh in your memmory, and a careful study of that case would somewhat enlighten students as to Oriental and European methods of financial operations; but it would not tell them the whole story, nor reveal the absolute and normal corruption of officials in a Native State where honesty is practically unknown; and if a person innocent of Oriental intrigue were to believe that the Minister, Abdul Huq, who was convicted of corruption in the matter of the mining concession, and who was made the scapegoat for other more important personages, was the most guilty, he would be much mistaken. The chief culprit stood much nearer the throne of the Nizam.

The most interesting of all the Indian principalities, from the point of view of the Royal Colonial Institute, is Kashmir, for here alone, within the temperate zone of the Himalayas, is an extensive region, fertile in soil and salubrious in climate, where Englishmen might settle in such large numbers as to found a military and industrial colony of the utmost importance to the Empire. It is true that there are other petty States among the lower Himalayas and on their southern slopes where a suitable climate for Europeans exists, but in none of them is there sufficient land for occupation or profitable cultivation. In Kashmir alone, the garden of Asia, a beautiful valley, many thousand feet above the sea level, abounding with lakes, rivers, and streams, and surrounded on all sides by lofty and snow-covered mountains, there lies a veritable paradise, which is not more beautiful in the glowing descriptions of poets than it is in reality. Kashmir is one of the few places in the world which justify the praises which have been lavished upon them. All fruits and grains of temperate climates grow in its rich soil, and for some of the most valuable productions, such as wine, silk, tea, cinchona, and hops, it is peculiarly suited. Its inhabitants are intelligent and industrious workmen, and their skill in the manufacture of carpets, shawls, silver, and lacquer work is well known to the western world.

The practical question regarding Kashmir is whether it is possible to so encourage English immigration as to establish an English colony so numerous as to largely add to our defensive strength. I believe that such a measure, which would do more to secure the north-west frontier than any possible series of fortifications in Afghanistan and Biluchistan, is perfectly practicable, and only requires to be taken up by the Home and Indian Governments with vigour and determination to be successful. The Government has, it appears to me, during the last thirty years since the great Indian Mutiny, been strangely unmindful of its duty of encouraging the British colonisation of the mountain districts of India. The old East India Company, in the true spirit of monopolists, discouraged English settlement, and the most respectable colonist was liable to be deported as an adventurer. Then came the Mutiny, which was to India what the Revolution was to France, and, in spite of the unfortunate incidents that accompanied it, proved the most fortunate thing for India and its Government. It was a shock which woke the country from the sleep of ages, and placed it within the family circle of civilised nations. The policy of the Government has necessarily changed, and English settlement and English capital are recognised as valuable, and, indeed, essential to the development of the country; but the old tradition of timidity and apathy hangs heavy over the Government, and the European merchant and capitalist, who alone are able to renovate the country and fill its exhausted treasuries, are still regarded with ill-concealed dislike and suspicion. When the Government has realised that the true barrier of India against Russian aggression is in a colony of three millions of Englishmen, liable to military duty, and settled in Kashmir and on the slopes of the Himalayas, we shall see them encourage English immigration to Kashmir with as much zeal as is now shown in excluding visitors from this Himalayan paradise. There are no difficulties of any importance; the chief of such as exist are a fear lest a quasi-British occupation of Kashmir might shake the steadiness and rouse the alarm of the princes of India; and, secondly, the supposed difficulty of providing for the existing occupiers of the land. With regard to the latter point, it is sufficient to say that the matter would speedily right itself if Europeans were freely permitted to purchase land, and the Kashmir Government was directed to sell it under the arbitration and assessment of a board composed of English and Kashmir officials, the arrangements would be simple.

The peasants have no rights in the soil, but are mere tenants at will, and every acre of the land belongs to the Maharaja; and the people, when employed by English landholders, would be infinitely happier and more prosperous than at present, while the soil, properly cultivated and with capital expended on it, would produce threefold its present crops. As to the opposition of the Maharaja, the Government need have no concern. He is little more than an imbecile; a slave to the vilest passions, and entirely in the hands of the most degraded of his servants, who practise on his superstitious fears. He was never fit to ascend the throne, and his conduct there has been so contemptible that he has been practically set aside, and affairs are conducted by a council, which is dominated by the British Resident. I knew the father of the present Maharaja well, and he had often spoken to me of the hopeless and degraded character of his son, and how he foresaw that the kingdom which had been won by the grandfather would be lost by the grandson; for Cashmir, as a Dogra Rajput kingdom, is of yesterday, and its first Maharaja, Gulab Singh, was a man

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who had risen from a menial office about the person of the great Sikh Maharaja Ranjit Singh. When the first Sikh War arrived, it found Gulab Singh a titular Raja and, administering the Cashmir province for the Sikhs. The Governor-General of those days sold the province to Gulab Singh as a reward for abstaining from joining the Sikh army at Sobraon. Gulab Singh kept his word; abandoned his masters, who were crushed on the Sutlej, and paid us the million which was asked as the price of the province by robbing the Sikh treasury in the Lahore Fort. Maharaja Gulab Singh was an unscrupulous blood-thirsty tyrant, but he kept his word to us, and maintained his friendship during his lifetime, and helped us materially during the Mutiny. His son, the second Maharaja, was, in outward bearing, the most picturesque and noble specimen of a Rajput prince to be seen in India; exceedingly handsome and splendidly dressed, his manners had a distinction which is rarely seen in Europe; but he was a bad and careless ruler, and his people were ground down by exactions as cruel as those which the Jews endured from the Egyptians in Egypt, or which are practised in twenty Native states to-day. The third Maharaja is a drunken debauchee, and the line which was founded in treachery and blood may well die out after as infamous a record as that of the Borgias in Italy. There have been many persons with no exact knowledge of the history of the time, who have blamed the Government for not holding Cashmir at the close of the first Sikh War. This was impossible: the Punjab was not annexed till three years later, and the Government had no reason to confiscate an outlying province in no way attached to their own possessions; besides, they knew little or nothing of its capabilities and future value; and the question of scientific frontiers and strategical positions had not then arisen to vex the minds of Indian Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Moreover, there is no reason to doubt that the sale of Cashmir to Gulab Singh for his desertion of his Sikh masters was a brilliant stroke of policy, which is to be praised and not blamed, for the struggle on the Sutlej was so severe, and the result at times so doubtful, that had Gulab Singh joined the Sikhs on that day, the wave of British dominion might have been beaten back for years. I mention these points to show that there is nothing in the past history of Kashmir, so long as it has been owned by the present dynasty, which entitles it to be treated by the British with any special tenderness or consideration. Nor would the Native princes of India be at all alarmed by the British colonisation of Kashmir; they would understand that the position is exceptional; that Kashmir is the only large State in India in which Europeans can healthily live and bring up their families, and that its strategical position on the North-West frontier makes it not only reasonable, but an imperative duty for the Government to utilise it as it chooses in the best interests of the public safety.

Another State on which I would say a few words is Afghanistan. If it be objected that the Amir of Afghanistan cannot correctly be included among the princes of India, I would reply that the real Indian Empire stretches, under whatever name you may choose to call it, from the confines of China and Tonquin to the frontier of Persia. Some nations are very fond of hoisting their flag on every unoccupied portion of the earth's surface, while British officers, with more modesty, are often inclined to keep the Union Jack in their pockets. But to those who are acquainted with contemporary history, Biluchistan, with its democratic organisations and its varied and opposing clans, will appear as subject to the Queen's dominion as any part of Native India; while the Amir of Afghanistan is as truly a British feudatory as the Nizam of Hyderabad or the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior. He receives a fixed subsidy from the Indian Government, and he has engaged, in consideration of our promise of assistance and protection, to regulate his foreign relations in accordance with our instructions, which is practically all that we require from the feudatory Indian princes. The more important among the latter are quite as independent in their domestic policy and rule, in many cases quite as severely, without the same excuse, as the Amir of Afghanistan.

The Amir Abdur Rahman has somewhat rough manners and treats the Indian Foreign Office with occasional rudeness, is the fault of that Department, which has not retained sufficient of the imperious spirit of Lord Dalhousie. The Amir is the creation of the British Government, and it is as unreasonable for them to allow him to treat them with the coolness which has been too much in fashion, as for the pots to be encouraged to cry out against the potter. The Amir of Kabul may, with perfect correctness, be styled the first of the feudatory princes of India; he is no more than this, and it is well that the world, and especially Russia, should remember it. The engagements by which he is bound to us and we to him were negotiated by myself in 1881, before I placed him, by the orders of the Government of India, on the throne of Kabul. Abdur Rahman was most anxious that a forma treaty, recording his obligations and duties and the kind and amount of assistance which, under certain circumstances, he was to receive, should be drawn up, and this proposal, which he constantly pressed upon me, I was disposed to support, for I considered that he was strong enough to hold his own, and that a treaty would bind him to us more closely, and would more distinctly warn off trespassers on Afghan soil; while if it were torn up, in consequence of his failure to establish his government, it would be in no worse case than other famous treaties which Western nations have been more occupied in tearing up than in preserving. But Lord Ripon's Government declined to allow a formal treaty to be executed until they were assured of the Amir's strength, and the letters which I gave to him on the part of the Viceroy are still in force and regulate his position, and further engage us absolutely to defend him against Russian attack on condition of his following our advice and directions in his foreign policy. It is well that Englishmen should generally understand, on the authority of the person who was entrusted with the negotiations, that England is as much bound in honour to defend Herat, Maimena, Balkh, or any other portion of Afghanistan, against Russia as she is to defend the Isle of Wight against France. Viewed in this light, the defences of the North-West frontier in the neighbourhood of Quetta, which have been most wisely carried out by Lord Dufferin and his military advisers, appear hardly adequate. What is further required is the extension of the railway, first to Kandahar and then to Herat; a scheme which the Amir might probably be induced to support. It can, however, only be constructed as a strategic line under a Government guarantee, which the Indian Exchequer, in these days of low exchange, is unable to afford. At the same time, a couple of millions now spent on this line may save the Empire a hundred millions later on.

While speaking of frontier defences, I would incidentally remark that Sir Charles Dilke's articles in *The Fortnightly Review*, on this subject, appear to me to exaggerate the strategic completeness of the Quetta position. There is still a very important gate of India, which is neither barred nor locked. This is the Ghumal route, commonly known as the Ghwalari. It passes through the country of the Mahsud Waziris, and is, next to the Bolan, the most important pass, or series of passes, on the North-West frontier, between Hindustan and the Afghan city of Ghazni. It is the chief route used by the Powinda traders, who yearly come from Afghanistan with their camels to India; and beyond the ranges of the British frontier the passes open into an exceedingly easy country, where an army marching by the Hindu Khush, Bamian, Kabul, and Ghazni would meet no difficulties of importance, and from which India might be attacked without going near the almost impregnable position of Quetta. Until the proposals of Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General for Biluchistan, with reference to the settlement of this country and the defence of the passes are accepted, there will remain a serious breach in our defences, which at some time may give us incalculable trouble.

South of Afghanistan comes Biluchistan, over which Sir Robert Sandeman, with admirable tact and energy, has for long exercised political control. The chief of these feudatory princes is the Khan of Khelat, who, owing to the democratic constitution of Biluchistan, is not of any great importance. He and his people have, however, made considerable advances in civilisation during the past few years. When Lord Lytton assembled the feudatories of the Crown at Delhi, in 1877, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial title, the Khan of Khelat attracted as much attention as anyone. His picturesque and long-haired followers were then literally savages, and I remember them contentedly feasting on the scented soap which had been supplied in the lavatories of their special train on the road to Delhi. Perhaps ere this they have discovered that civilisation has intended soap for other uses than of food. They certainly had not done so in those days.

Gwalior is by far the most important of the Mahratta States, and its capital is historically and archæologically a highly interesting place. Three years ago I had the satisfaction of making over to Maharaja Sindhia the great rock fortress of Gwalior, which had been held since the mutiny by English troops, and which Lord Dufferin had wisely determined might be safely surrendered to its rightful master. Sindhia did not live long enough to pay a single visit to his recovered fortress, and his death removed one of the most remarkable and powerful chiefs in India, and the only one who possessed conspicuous military ability. But under English supremacy and in peaceful days there was no place for a man like Sindhia, who required for his development a period of war and anarchy, when he doubtless would have made a great name as a military leader. As a ruler he was as bad as it was possible to be. After his death it became my duty to reorganise his adminstration, and no one of this audience could conceive the hideous disorder and neglect which prevailed, and the entire absence of all the most elementary aids to civilisation, such as

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schools, hospitals, or public buildings. The Maharaja treated his subjects worse than cattle; and although I found several millions sterling hoarded in his palaces, the officials, police, and soldiery were so badly paid that they were allowed and even encouraged to rob the peasants, while in the case of the highest officials, such as Governors of districts, the Maharaja is understood to have taken his share of the spoil.

The son and successor of Sindhia is a bright, intelligent, and most charming boy of twelve, who is being carefully trained; but I regret to see in the last Indian telegrams that his immediate marriage is being discussed. I trust that the Government of India will peremptorily forbid this foolish proceeding, which Native ministers and servants always favour for their own interested purposes. If the Government tolerate it, they will be responsible for the fatal results which will inevitably follow to their most illustrious ward. It was a great misfortune for the Gwalior State that its minister, Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, who worked loyally with me to reform the administration, and who in two years had absolutely transformed the State into the most progressive community in India, should have suddenly died, as Indian reformers, obnoxious to their conservative opponents, too frequently do. He has been succeeded by an illiterate and thoroughly incompetent person, whom the Government will soon find it necessary to set aside, when the progress of Gwalior, now hampered and interrupted, may again rapidly proceed.

If you were to ask me to express in a few sentences the virtues and advantages of Native States contrasted with their vices and failings, I would observe, in the first place, that they are picturesque. Their brightness and colour; the tawdry splendour of their courts; the unimaginable inefficiency of their soldiery; their grotesque travesty of justice and administration, make a grateful change from the sober, dull monotony of British rule. The princes, with a few exceptions, are loyal, for the reason that they have nothing of which to complain. During the Mutiny they learned the lesson that loyalty was highly rewarded, and that treason was relentlessly punished, and they will not forget it. They also appreciate the fact that under no foreign power would they be as well off as under England; and that were France or Russia mistress of India they would have to surrender half their revenues to the paramount Power. The rulers of the most important States further realise that they have, personally, no hold on the country, and are far more distasteful and alien to the people they rule than are the English. Hyderabad and Bhopal, Mahammadan families, tyrannising over Hindoo peasants; the Maharaja of Kashmir, a Hindu prince grinding Mahammadans to the dust; Sindhia and Holkar, detested by the Rajput gentry they have overwhelmed and whom they still daily persecute—all these would vanish from the map of Hindostan if England but raised her hand. Princes and their subjects acknowledge this so fully that, in the eyes of the people, we are responsible for the misgovernment of the chiefs. This sentiment I found everywhere prevailing in Native States, from the enlightened prime minister, unable to control the sensual tyrant he calls his master, down to the tortured and over-taxed peasant.

This popular and correct belief in our responsibility for bad government prevents the Raja filling successfully the humble *rôle* of the drunken Helot which properly belongs to him, demonstrating to the people of India by his evil example how great are the blessings of security and justice which they enjoy under British rulers. For there is no reason to conceal the truth that in the vast majority of Native States the maladministration is phenomenal; tyranny and extortion are the rule, while the officials, from the highest to the lowest, are hopelessly corrupt. There exist well-governed States, as I have freely acknowledged, such as Nahan, in the Himalayas; Nabha, in the Punjab; Oorcha, in Central India, the chiefs of which are models of manly virtue. And I could name Native officials, like Raja Sir Dinkar Rao; Raja Sir Madhava Rao, Prime Minister of Baroda; Diwan Raghonath Rao, Prime Minister of Indore; Nawab Mehdi Ali, of Hyderabad; and the Khalifa brothers, of Pattiala, whose integrity and learning would do honour to any country. But they are oases in a desert of tyranny and corruption. I once brought to Indore as Chief Justice a Native gentleman of high character and culture, whom I had met as a magistrate at Agra, and who seemed inclined to adopt the platform favoured by Young India of decrying English rule and extolling the Indian capability for self-government. He joyfully arrived at Indore on double the salary he had received in a British district, and it was amusing, and at the same time pathetic, to watch the change which came over his fine theories when confronted with the grim reality. The high-handed interference of the chief with the course of justice; innocent persons ruined to gratify greedy or offended officials; the lowest menials raised to high office; the unblushing and open corruption on every side; all this so alarmed and surprised my friend that when I left India he fled to British territory, to save his honour and his liberty, which he believed, and I daresay with excellent reason, to be in imminent danger. He has since written some clever sketches of the administration of Native States, in which he has said far more severe things regarding it than will be found in this paper.

There is no particular reason that Native States should be honest and clean-handed. Injustice and oppression have come down to them by immemorial tradition. *Nemo repente fuit justus*, as the *Saturday Review* said last week, and the habit of honesty must slowly grow, like any other wholesome aptitude.

Nor do I think that the art of government is or ever has been developed in India, or indeed in any part of Asia. The elementary village community with its tenacious life and self-government implies no more capacity for the higher administrative arts than do the instinctive and respectable efforts of the beaver to organise its amphibious colony. There are certainly some great names, Akbar, Shahjehan, and Baber, in Indian history, but contemporary observers have shown us that the splendour of the Court was obtained by the misery of the people. The administration was oppressive in the extreme; taxation was overwhelming, and the state of affairs similar to that in France in the days of Louis XIV., when the poverty and despair of the peasants were preparing the downfall of this monarchy. Nor are the surroundings of the princes in infancy and youth favourable to improvement.

A passage from a paper which I wrote some time ago, showing the unhappy surroundings of young Indian princes, I will read here, as I can add nothing to it with advantage:—

> Day by day, year by year, the Government painfully, anxiously, honestly labours to influence its young chiefs for good; but the seed too often falls on stony ground or among thorns. The hereditary and transmitted qualities of Indian princes are too imperious in their impulse; uncounted generations of debauchery and self-indulgence leave but poor soil in which to plant the ascetic virtues of chastity, truth, and self-sacrifice. To their growth, the gross and material surroundings of a native Court are hostile. The eternal contest between pleasure and duty, between virtue and vice, which the old poets and painters ever loved to describe or depict, is here a campaign as easy as that of Tel-el-Kebir. Pleasure triumphs without a struggle. The young prince, surrounded by fiddlers, and parasites, and courtesans, cannot hear the voice of duty for the rhymical music of the bangles of the women, and the fantastic tingle of the Indian lute calling him to love and wine. Many of those who read this paper know, or have seen, the end. The melancholy shores of the Indian administration are strewn with the rotting hulks of our educational failures.

You will not think that I have drawn a very pleasing picture of the Native States. But it is, unfortunately, a true one; and if you doubt my accuracy I would refer you to other authorities—Sir John Malcolm in the last generation, and Sir John Strachey of to-day. There is, however, and this is the essential point, a constant though slow advance in administration and procedure due to the example and pressure of the English Government, and to the spread of education and enlightenment, which, though they affect Native India far more slowly than British territory, yet make themselves increasingly felt. Even the growing importance of the Press, by no means an unmixed benefit in a country like India, does something to temper the oppression of the Rajas. But it is the good example of British administration which must be trusted to work the most beneficial change.

To the ordinary English traveller, whether a tourist or an official from British territory, the Native States appear very picturesque and delightful places. He sees alone the splendour of the Court and the fine manners of the chief. He is delighted with the lavish hospitality, the parades, the fireworks, the shooting parties, the unaccustomed pageantry, the colour and the life. He sees the prince on his good behaviour, anxious to make an impression on the guests of whose criticism he is afraid; but he understands and knows no more of the character of the State and the feelings of its ruler than a photographer knows of a sitter when he has placed his head in a vice and exhorted him to look pleasant. But those who, like myself, have had for years to direct and control Native Courts are wont to look beyond the idle ceremonial and the glitter and the show to the dungeons where innocent men are rotting for years without a trial, to peasants tortured to extort impossible rents, to high officials in notorious league with bandits, and to corruption on every judgment seat. You must not be surprised if our sympathies are with the people rather than with the princes. Our first duty has not been to say soft things to the chiefs, and write rose-coloured reports to the Government of India, or shut our eyes to the misery that surrounds us. Our chief duty has been to stand between the tyrant and his victim, and to let the oppressed go free: and I trust that a day may come when the British Government of India will recognise, more fully than it does at present, that it has a duty as direct and imperative to the poor and weak and oppressed in Native States as to the people of its own territory, protecting them from injustice and wrong, and punishing tyrants by the deprivation of powers which they have systematically and mercilessly abused.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

TO

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26, 1889.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA IN 1889.*

Mr. Curzon's work on Central Asia is in many ways a remarkable book. In the first place, it has succeeded to a degree beyond any volume with which we are acquainted in imparting life to the dry bones of the great controversy which lashes experts to fury—the all-important question as to the advance of the "White Czar" in lands hitherto peopled by hordes of tribes but little, if any, higher in the scale of civilisation than the barbarians of the desert—lands the denizens of which have been for countless centuries a scourge and a pest, a blot, as it were, upon the escutcheon of nature's fair creation.

Without wishing in any way to detract from Mr. Curzon's literary acumen, which has enabled him to array his facts and figures in a garb alike pleasing and attractive to the public, it may be asserted that his success is in part due to his good fortune in being the first Englishman to deal exhaustively with the newly-constructed Transcaspian Railway, destined, without doubt, to be by far the most important factor in any struggle for supremacy between the two mighty nations which may—perhaps some would assert—*must* some day deluge the plains of Central Asia with an ocean of blood. Whether when the time comes nature will fight for or against the legions which float the standard of the two-headed Eagle, who can say? Much depends upon the period of the year when the dogs of war are let loose. Then, again, there is the chapter of accidents. A sandstorm of abnormal severity would bury the new line, at least for a time, in a sea of ruin, and upset the calculations of the most prudent commander and the most far-sighted leader. But, however this might be, the railway, we again repeat, has completely altered the nature of the problem, and no statesman can in future afford to disregard the circumstance of its existence, or make light of the advantage to Russia which its successful completion has afforded.

It would not be possible within any space at our disposal to enter upon an examination of the chapters—the all-important chapters—which deal with the Central Asian problem as regards the two rivals for power—Russia and England. But we cannot refrain from recording a cordial agreement with Mr. Curzon as to the inexpediency, on the part of the English Government, of demanding from and accepting assurances by Russia with no more intention of observance by the latter Power than are the specious pledges of a Separatist candidate when soliciting the votes of a confiding and easily deluded constituency. A pledge between two parties, one of whom has not the remotest intention of fulfilling it, is not only useless, but positively baneful, since honesty and uprightness are thereby handicapped, while perfidy and treachery have the fullest scope, untrammelled by inconvenient scruples or embarassing qualms of conscience. That this view of the case has never commended itself to our rulers in high places—at least as regards one party in the State—is an enigma which it is difficult to comprehend, and still more hopeless to solve.

With much—well-nigh, indeed, with all—that Mr. Curzon writes in his most interesting and masterly summary we are in cordial agreement; but we venture to think he has not given due weight to the consideration that, whatever may be the outcome of the "race of nations" in the plains of Central Asia—whether an invasion of India by Russia be or be not possible—whether, as we think, these regions are destined to be the battle-field of the future; one thing—and it is a point of the utmost gravity—is evident beyond the pale of possibility or doubt, that Russia holds to the view that her advances towards the "red line" of our Indian possessions are a "sore" to be kept open and used as occasion may require, whenever and wherever the interests of the "Lion" and the "Eagle" may clash and come into collision. This is the danger of the position.

It matters not materially to Russia whether the Cossack hordes are fated to overrun the sunny plains of Hindostan provided the opportunity can be utilised of creating a scare in one part of the British Empire, so as to counteract its efforts in another quarter of the globe; and we should have been pleased had Mr. Curzon employed his knowledge of facts and his power of pen to bring more home to the many who will read his book the real purport of the extension of the Russians dominions commenced upwards of a quarter of a century ago, and if not completed—that is too to much to expect—at least consolidated by the construction of the Trans-Caspian line. He has shown that this simple act has converted outlying and sparsely-inhabited stretches of semi-waste into a homogeneous compact and nationalised area; but we want the British public to grasp clearly that the new Russian acquisitions are of priceless value should the shock of arms in Europe afford the columns of the North an opportunity of turning to account possessions which, from an aggressive point of view, are destined to open a new era in the history of the Central Asian problem.

* "Russians in Central Asia in 1889." By Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.*

At the present moment, when public interest is so much directed to the "Dark Continent," a book telling of the good work done by a self-denying, courageous missionary, such as Cardinal Lavigerie, should be welcomed and eagerly perused. Unfortunately, however, we fear that most readers will lay down this book with a feeling of great disappointment. Mr. Clarke gives a very full and prolix biography of the Cardinal, but he has very little to tell us about the African slave trade which has not been told before. He quotes largely from other writers, but modestly keeps back any original opinions of his own—if he has any—upon this great subject. He has, however, opinions—and very bigoted ones, too—on religious topics, and he devotes much type and evident mental labour to the abuse of Mahommedanism. For controversial purposes an essay on "The Attitude of Mahommedanism to the Religion of Christ" might be of use to parties interested in such a discussion, but it is altogether out of place in a book which pretends to deal calmly and clearly with the question of the African slave trade as it comes to the notice of missionary or traveller. There are parts of the book, however, which contain some interesting accounts of savage manners and customs in the land which Mr. Stanley is doing so much to open up and bring into the ways of civilisation. Here is one story:—King Mwanga, who reigned at Uganda, was supposed to have become a convert to Christianity. He said the Lord's Prayer daily, and performed other pious ceremonies which much pleased the missionaries. But one day the news came that a strange white traveller was approaching his territory—the traveller being no other than the late unfortunate Bishop Hannington. The King pretended to be, or actually was, in great fear of the Bishop's coming, and proposed to have him assassinated. What happened is thus told:—

"Joseph Mkasa, a Native Christian, and one of the King's

* "Cardinal Lavigerie and the African Slave Trade." By Richard F. Clarke, S.J., of Trinity College, Oxford. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

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councillors, did his utmost to prove that the dreaded stranger was no enemy, and that if Mwanga did not wish him to enter his territory he need only forbid him to cross the frontier, without imbuing his hands in blood. The King promised to countermand his order, but whether the messenger was sent too late, or was not sent at all, it is impossible to say. At any rate, the poor bishop and all his men were massacred, and the Prime Minister took occasion to demand the death of Joseph Mkasa. The King consented, and the Minister ordered that Joseph should be beheaded immediately. When led to the place of execution he remained perfectly calm, and, addressing his executioner, said :—'Tell Mwanga that he has condemned me unjustly, but I forgive him with all my heart. Tell him, too, that I advise him to repent, for unless he does so he will have to answer for me before the tribunal of God.' His head was then struck off, and his body committed to the flames.

"Joseph's last message was delivered to the King. At first he pretended to laugh at it; but it evidently made a great impression on him. In his brutish anger he thought to prevent Joseph from appearing against him at the judgment-seat by killing another man, and causing the ashes of the two to be well shaken up together. 'Now,' he exclaimed in triumph, 'nobody can distinguish between them, so how can he plead against me before God?'"

The reasoning of his Majesty was approved of by his Ministers, and the result was the murder of all who professed Christianity, and the relapse to his old wicked ways of the monarch himself.

VERSES WRITTEN IN INDIA.*

Anglo-Indian readers will be glad to have, in a complete and compact form, the spirited verses which from time to time the talented Bengal Civil Servant, who was winning his way to the highest posts in the Indian Service, found leisure in the midst of laborious official duties to strike off as a sort of relaxation from graver work. It is many years ago since public attention was first called to the strength and earnestness which characterised the lay of "The Old Pindaree," a strength and earnestness which are still to be found in all that comes from Sir Alfred Lyall's pen. The verses which he has now collated and published will not be accepted as proving their author to be a born poet, but they are verses which have something very like the true poetic ring about them. The ordinary reader, who knows nothing of, or cares little about India, may find them lacking in interest for him, and even in a measure unintelligible to him; but this opinion will not detract from the charm which they will have for many others who have had an experience of life in India, and know something of the country and people. Such readers will understand the protest of the dying "Rajpoot Chief of the Old School" :—

"The English say I govern ill,
That laws must silence spear and gun,
So may my peaceful subjects till;
But peaceful subjects have I none.
I can but follow my father's rule,
I cannot learn in an English school.

"Years hence, when all the earth is calm,
And forts are level, and foes agree
Since feuds must end, to trade and farm,
And toil, like oxen, patiently;
When this my garden palace stands
A desert ruin choked with sands,
A broken well 'mid trees that fade,
Some travellers still my name may bless,
The chief long syne that left him shade
And a water spring in the wilderness."

Another poem, which will be appreciated even by those who have no knowledge of India, is that entitled "Theology in Excelsis," founded on a passage in a newspaper during the Mutiny of 1857, stating that the Mussalman rebel soldiery offered to spare the lives of any English prisoners who would consent to profess Mahommedanism by repeating the usual short formula, but that only one half-caste cared to save himself in that way. The writer of the poem gives the supposed soliloquy of an English prisoner to whom the offer is made, but who has no religious belief—one who has not that trust in the Christian faith—which has helped men to accept martyrdom willingly, but who asks himself what shall he do, not believing, when he can save himself by merely repeating a formula easy to patter?

"Life is pleasant, and friends may be nigh,
Fain would I speak one word and be spared;
Yet could I be silent and cheerfully die,
If I were only sure God cared;
If I had faith and were only certain
That light is behind that terrible curtain.

"But what if He listeth nothing at all
Of words a poor wretch in his terror may say?
That mighty God who created all
To labour and live their appointed day;
Who stoops not either to bless or ban
Weaving the woof of an endless plan."

The struggle is intense—visions of home—whisperings of friendships—murmurings of love—all slumbering memories wake, pleading that the easy formula may be said, and life be spared. But he will not say the word. He will die—not for faith's sake, but for the honour of the English name, which must not be disgraced. And then comes the sad moral of the resolution :—

"Ay, but the word, if I could have said it,
I by no terrors of hell perplext,
Hard to be silent and have no credit
From man in this world or reward in the next;
None to bear witness and reckon the cost
Of the name that is saved by the life that is lost.

"I must be gone to the crowd untold
Of men by the cause which they served unknown,
Who moulder in myriad graves of old;
Never a story and never a stone
Tells of the martyrs who die like me,
Just for the pride of the old countree."

* "Verses Written in India." By Sir Alfred Lyall. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

INDIA: A DESCRIPTIVE POEM.*

This book is dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton; but we are not told whether the author of "Fables in Song" was charmed or not with the stanzas which Mr. Garrick has given to the world. For ourselves, we would prefer Mr. Garrick as an archæologist to Mr. Garrick as a poet. However, we are humble as critics of verse—knowing that tastes differ as to what men or gods call poetry. And we will allow our readers to judge for themselves after the perusal of a couple of specimens which we cull at random from the volume before us. Here is one stanza descriptive of India, containing, however, a truth which orators in Parliament on Indian grievances might notice—viz., that India is not "one," but "many" :—

"Whose each town holds ten nationalities
No nation India—Nation's not the word,
Since foreigners from all localities,
Cis and trans-ocean, in each city herd,
Such clept a Nation eke enseems absurd,
With language, argot, dialect galore,
And petty Principalities that gird
(In semi-independent States sprent o'er)
Himalaya's icy North, and, South, the briny shore."

If this be not melody the reader may find fitful harmony in the following :—

"When they descended to the low-lying rank,
And fumy loathsome moisture of Bengal,
Malarious exhalations rotten, dank,
With foul miasma clammy, weaken'd all
Who did in its disgusting vapour fall.
Here they luxurious and effeminate grew,
And their wants multiplied—they learnt to loll
On pillow'd carpets, and supine to view
Submerged plains where the rice fields loamy ooze did spew.'

But, after this, the reader will, perhaps, think that we have given him enough of Mr. Garrick as a poet.

THE LAND OF THE DRAGON.†

This is a delightful book, full of matter grave and gay, concerning travel, sport, adventure, and Chinese character and politics. Mr. Percival extenuates little regarding the Celestial character, but tells the truth plainly. He is amusing and instructive, and has made good use of the time in which he has gathered together his experiences of the Flowery Land. He is very candid in his opinions, as may be guessed from the following :—

"I have heard newcomers to Shanghai say, 'Don't you find the Chinese a most interesting people? I think they are so simple, so ingenuous.'

"Well, after living among them for sixteen years, I have found them to be anything but interesting; and as for ingenuousness, I do not believe such a virtue is to be found throughout the entire nation. Deceit and cunning are sown broadcast over the land, and upon principle that never by any chance speak the truth."

* "India: A Descriptive Poem." By H. B. W. Garrick, Assistant Archæologist to the Government of India. (Trübner and Co.)

† "The Land of the Dragon. My Boating and Shooting Excursions to the Gorges of the Upper Yangtze." By William Spencer Percival. H.B.M.'s Civil Service, China. (Hurst and Blackett.)

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It is possible that a Heathen Chinee would say that this opinion has been "set down in malice;" but Mr. Percival gives very good reasons for the faith that is in him concerning his Native friends—of whose amendment, however, he does not despair. And then he says this in their favour, "They cheat and deceive one another quite as much as they endeavour to dupe the foreigner."

OLD CHELSEA.*

This book has been a long time on our library table—but not unopened. It has been read and re-read with delight, and laid down with regret. It is a book which will fascinate all readers, from the first page of perusal to the last. Fifty years ago Chelsea was a rustic and retired village far from London; the railway and the omnibus have done much to shake belief in the fact, but fact it is, yet it is pleasant to find that the memories of Old Chelsea have not altogether passed away into oblivion. Mr. Martin tells how this "secluded suburb" was such a favourite resort in certain good (or wicked?) old times:—

"It was high and healthy, and had easy access to town by the safe, swift, silent highway of the river, when few cared to go by the land road, bad enough at its best, unsafe even in daylight by reason of the foot-pads; but at last made wide and smooth for his coach by Charles II., recently restored. He used it as the royal route to Hampton Palace, and called it the King's Private Road. Even that exclusive name did not serve to make it safe; and long after Chelsea Hospital was built, a guard of its pensioners nightly patrolled, as an escort for honest travellers, from where Buckingham Palace now stands, across Bloody Bridge—at the edge of present Pimlico -and so away through the Five Fields, 'where robbers lie in wait,' as the *Tatler* puts it. For Mr. Dick Steele often went by this road to Chelsea, to his little house near the river bank; whereto he was fond of taking 'a friend to supper,' sending word home to his 'dear Prue' that he should not be able to return till the next morning, the roads being so unsafe by night! Sometimes his friend Addison was with him; sometimes the latter walked this way alone to his own home, at the farther end of Chelsea; and once, on a moonlight night, he strolled out here with Colonel Esmond, as you may remember. A few years later, this same walk was frequently taken by Mr. Jonathan Swift, from Mrs. Vanhomrigh's house in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall—where he used to leave his 'best gown and periwig,' as he tells Stella—'and so to Chelsea a little beyond the Church.' And still later, in December, 1754, Smollett was robbed of his watch and purse—there was but little in the latter, for he was then in poor case—as he went by coach from London to his residence out in Chelsea."

The revival of *The Pink Dominoes* has recalled some of the forgotten memories of Cremorne; but how many theatre-goers or critics know that the once notorious gardens could claim some sort of association with the name of William Penn? Mr. Martin tells us how:—

"The very name of this haunt of feasting and flirting, by a peculiar irony, was derived from the Viscount Cremorne, its former owner, 'this most excellent man,' known, even when plain Thomas Dawson before his peerage, as a model of all that was steady and sedate. His second wife, the great-granddaughter of William Penn, was named Philadelphia, from the city of her birth—a good woman whose character, her funeral sermon assures us, 'it was difficult to delineate.' She becoming Lady Cremorne, and outliving her husband, inherited this charming villa and grounds, called Chelsea Farm; and left it at her death, in 1825, to her nephew, Granville Penn, 'one of the Hereditary Governors and Proprietaries of the late Province of Pennsylvania.' He sold it, and it became a den of drinking, dancing, devilry. The ancient gilded barge, *The Folly*, moored on its river-front, was once more the scene of just such orgies as it had known in its youth, during the roystering days of the Revolution."

It will be seen from these extracts what a chatty companion and pleasant guide Mr. Martin is. His book is a delight, which is further enhanced by the charming pictures of Mr. Pennell, which profusely illustrate the letterpress.

ENGLISH IDYLLS.†

This is a book of what the author calls "little pictures" of quaint Norfolk and Suffolk country life, but one showing very irregular workmanship. Some of the sketches are weak and washy in the extreme; but others are excellent, and the local colour is admirable. And it is only fair to say that the latter sketches make the majority. Of these some are delightfully quaint and charming. Mr. Emerson's little volume will be much appreciated by many readers, especially by those who know something of the East country from which he takes the subjects of his pictures.

THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA.†

This little work, which first came out in a series of papers contributed to a well-known military magazine, is a work calculated not only to interest soldiers, but to do good in throwing a true and honest light upon barrack-room life in the ranks. A question has lately been asked whether a soldier's life is worth living, and although the Adjutant-General of the Army has naturally answered the question in the affirmative, there are still sceptics who would reply in the negative. This book should be read by all respectable young fellows who may be in doubt whether to enlist, and take to soldiering as a career, or to seek their fortunes in some other direction. There was a time, certainly, when enlistment in the British Army was not accepted as a proof of respectability. The recruit, who gave himself as "food for powder," was too often a ne'er-do-well at home, fitted for no honest trade, and who was only too anxious to escape from the associations of his youth and home. He generally belonged to a class which was peculiarly susceptible to those blandishments of theRecruiting Sergeant, especially when the blandishments were served up to him with a liberal quantity of beer. He was then "easily persuaded," and, taking "the shilling," under bibulous influences, he was marched away to depôt or regiment to learn, too late for repentance, that a soldier's life in those days was not all that the fancy of Sergeant Kite had painted to him. Better times, however, have come for the British army, and the private soldier is now no longer the pariah of society. A marshal's *baton* may not be in many knapsacks, but a steady, honourable young fellow has a better chance now of gaining a good position in the army than in many more promising trades. But much as the position of the soldier has been improved at home, it is to India that the young recruit should look for the best chances in a military career. Here is a description of a British private soldier's position to-day in that country as told by H. S.:—

"The soldier in India is surrounded with everything that can make him happy. Carking care in the search for his daily bread he knows not. His life is one continued change of excitement; his surroundings are pretty as they only can be in India. The State educates his children free while in the regiment, although this is a charge that falls excessively heavy on the departmental man. He is free as no other man is anywhere—so free that the necessary mild discipline is hardly felt. He is a better, higher, more moral, and a far more intelligent man than he would be at home, inasmuch as his experience tend to expand his ideas, and take them out of the narrow groove acquired in his early village life, or in the little Bethel he was made to attend in his youth. . . . . The climate is hard to bear, and diseases and pitfalls abound on every side; but there are ways and means of warding off and mollifying these, and, should the soldier succeed in serving out his time, and have conducted himself well, he will at last obtain a competence. Thus freed from care from the beginning of his career to the end of his life, what more can anyone desire? Can anyone require more than an easy, happy, peaceful old age?"

This description we know to be faithfully accurate, and the War Office ought to thank the writer for such a valuable help to recruiting. The book deserves a wide circulation.

HINDU-KOH.†

General Macintyre is a gallant soldier and a gallant sportsman. Although he wears the Cross for Valour on his breast, and has performed the most daring feats with his rifle in the higher Himalayas, he bears all his weight of triumphs "lightly as a flower." He is modest, as all brave men should be; but his achievements on battle-field and hunting-ground have not been small. He has won rank and the Victoria Cross by the former, and he has gained a lasting reputation as "a sportsman of sportsmen" by what he has done and dared on hardly less dangerous grounds. "Peace hath her victories no less renown'd than war"; and those of General Macintyre's, modestly recorded in his entertaining book, go to swell her triumphs. Readers who have the taste for sport, which all Englishmen are supposed to possess, will be charmed with this book. It tells of adventurous risks encountered for pure love of sport in pursuit of game which could only be got at altitudes of from 12,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level, close to where the eternal snow puts a boundary line on the mighty Himalayas, across which human footstep never trod and re-

* "Old Chelsea: a Summer-day's Stroll." By Benjamin Ellis Martin. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

† "English Idylls," by P. H. Emerson. (Sampson Low and Co.)

† "The Young Soldier in India: His Life and Prospects." By H. S (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Hindu-Koh: Wanderings and Wild Sports on and beyond the Himalayas." By Major-General Donald Macintyre, V.C., late Princ of Wales's Own Goorkhas. (William Blackwood and Sons.)

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turned to tell the tale. Mont Blanc is no longer the "monarch of mountains" now; his crown rests on higher brows in Indian altitudes, but defies mortal hand to touch it. General Macintyre has dared as much as it was possible for soldier, mountaineer, and sportsman to do, and the record of his daring is instructive, amusing, and fascinating, and charming also, because so modestly told. His book, which contains also numerous illustrations, will be appreciated by the large circle of readers which the name and fame of its author are certain to command for it.

"AD ORIENTEM."*

Although Mr. Frederickson is not of that class of travellers who would go from Dan to Beersheba and cry "all is barren," he has not much that is new to tell us in giving us the story of his wanderings through India, China, and Japan. He appears to have contented himself by following the old beaten track of previous travellers—his immediate object possibly being merely to please himself—the idea of writing a book being an after-thought. Nevertheless, he has put together a very pleasant record of sight-seeing, genially and modestly written. There are duller guides, who are authors of books of travel, than Mr. Frederickson, who interests, amuses, and does not bore. And this is no little praise. The book is well illustrated with many coloured plates from drawings by the author himself, which display considerable artistic ability. Botanical students will be specially interested in the descriptions and sketches of Eastern flowers and fruits.

* "Ad Orientem," by A. D. Frederickson, F.R.G.S. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

PIG-STICKING AND HOG-HUNTING.*

This book, which is dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of Connaught, "the first Prince of Royal blood who has taken a 'first spear,'" is one which must find a place of honour in every sportsman's library. Such libraries are not generally extensive ones, but without Captain Baden-Powell's book they will be "poor indeed." The author, a thorough sportsman himself, rightly says that pig-sticking, a sport second to none, and invaluable to our prestige and supremacy in India, deserves, what it has not had for years, a book to itself. Captain Baden-Powell has supplied that want in a most complete and workmanlike manner. His book gives not only good anecdotes of daring and dashing rides, but it teems with information of the most interesting and valuable kind. Pig-sticking he recommends as an admirable school for civilians and soldiers, and which should meet with every encouragement from the Government. Captain Baden-Powell acknowledges with thanks the help he has had from many true sportsmen, "Bill Beresford" and others, in compiling the valuable and varied information which he gives his readers. The work is well illustrated with some twenty-five admirable pictures from the author's own skilful hand.

* "Pig-sticking and Hog-hunting. A Complete Account for Sportsmen and Others." By Captain R. S. S. Baden-Powell. Illustrated by the Author. (Harrison and Sons.)

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